

ARG41360
anti-PRC1 antibodyPackage: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PRC1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PRC1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human PRC1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ASE1; Protein regulator of cytokinesis 1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	IP	1:50
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 72 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

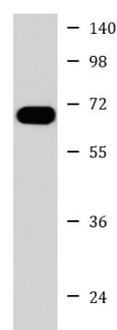
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	PRC1
Gene Full Name	protein regulator of cytokinesis 1
Background	This gene encodes a protein that is involved in cytokinesis. The protein is present at high levels during the S and G2/M phases of mitosis but its levels drop dramatically when the cell exits mitosis and enters the G1 phase. It is located in the nucleus during interphase, becomes associated with mitotic spindles in a highly dynamic manner during mitosis, and localizes to the cell mid-body during cytokinesis. This protein has been shown to be a substrate of several cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs). It is necessary for polarizing parallel microtubules and concentrating the factors responsible for contractile ring assembly. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2012]
Function	Key regulator of cytokinesis that cross-links antiparrallel microtubules at an average distance of 35 nM. Essential for controlling the spatiotemporal formation of the midzone and successful cytokinesis. Required for KIF14 localization to the central spindle and midbody. Required to recruit PLK1 to the spindle. Stimulates PLK1 phosphorylation of RACGAP1 to allow recruitment of ECT2 to the central spindle. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related news: Disulfidptosis markers:
Calculated Mw	72 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation by CDK1 in early mitosis holds PRC1 in an inactive monomeric state, during the metaphase to anaphase transition, PRC1 is dephosphorylated, promoting interaction with KIF4A, which then translocates PRC1 along mitotic spindles to the plus ends of antiparallel interdigitating microtubules. Dephosphorylation also promotes MT-bundling activity by allowing dimerization. Phosphorylation by CDK1 prevents PLK1-binding: upon degradation of CDK1 at anaphase and dephosphorylation, it is then phosphorylated by PLK1, leading to cytokinesis. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Midbody. Colocalized with KIF20B in the nucleus of bladder carcinoma cells at the interphase. Colocalized with KIF20B in bladder carcinoma cells at prophase, metaphase, early anaphase, at the midzone in late anaphase and at the contractile ring in telophase. Predominantly localized to the nucleus of interphase cells. During mitosis becomes associated with the mitotic spindle poles and localizes with the cell midbody during cytokinesis. [UniProt]

Images



HeLa

ARG41360 anti-PRC1 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG41360 anti-PRC1 antibody.