

ARG59393
anti-CD2AP antibodyPackage: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD2AP
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD2AP
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human CD2AP
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Adapter protein CMS; CD2-associated protein; CMS; Cas ligand with multiple SH3 domains

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	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.	
Positive Control	A431	
Observed Size	71 kDa	

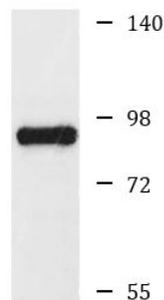
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 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	CD2AP
Gene Full Name	CD2-associated protein
Background	This gene encodes a scaffolding molecule that regulates the actin cytoskeleton. The protein directly interacts with filamentous actin and a variety of cell membrane proteins through multiple actin binding sites, SH3 domains, and a proline-rich region containing binding sites for SH3 domains. The cytoplasmic protein localizes to membrane ruffles, lipid rafts, and the leading edges of cells. It is implicated in dynamic actin remodeling and membrane trafficking that occurs during receptor endocytosis and cytokinesis. Haploinsufficiency of this gene is implicated in susceptibility to glomerular disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Seems to act as an adapter protein between membrane proteins and the actin cytoskeleton. In collaboration with CBLC, modulates the rate of RET turnover and may act as regulatory checkpoint that limits the potency of GDNF on neuronal survival. Controls CBLC function, converting it from an inhibitor to a promoter of RET degradation. May play a role in receptor clustering and cytoskeletal polarity in the junction between T-cell and antigen-presenting cell. May anchor the podocyte slit diaphragm to the actin cytoskeleton in renal glomerulus. Also required for cytokinesis. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	71 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues; probably by c-Abl, Fyn and c-Src. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell junction. Note=Colocalizes with F-actin and BCAR1/p130Cas in membrane ruffles (PubMed:10339567). Located at podocyte slit diaphragm between podocyte foot processes (By similarity). During late anaphase and telophase, concentrates in the vicinity of the midzone microtubules and in the midbody in late telophase (PubMed:15800069). [UniProt]

Images



A431

ARG59393 anti-CD2AP antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of A431 cell lysate stained with ARG59393 anti-CD2AP antibody at 1:1000 dilution.