
Product name:	MAP1B Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN13623
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 480-560
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	IHC 1:50-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
Molecular Weight:	271kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	<p>This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the microtubule-associated protein family. The proteins of this family are thought to be involved in microtubule assembly, which is an essential step in neurogenesis. The product of this gene is a precursor polypeptide that presumably undergoes proteolytic processing to generate the final MAP1B heavy chain and LC1 light chain. Gene knockout studies of the mouse microtubule-associated protein 1B gene suggested an important role in development and function of the nervous system. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:Has a highly basic region with many copies of the sequence KKEE and KKEI/V, repeated but not at fixed intervals, which is responsible for the binding of MAP1B to microtubules.,function:The function of brain MAPS is essentially unknown. Phosphorylated MAP1B may play a role in the cytoskeletal changes that accompany neurite extension. Possibly MAP1B Binds to at least two tubulin subunits in the polymer, and this bridging of subunits might be involved in nucleating microtubule polymerization and in stabilizing microtubules.,PTM:LC1 is generated from MAP1B by proteolytic processing.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the MAP1 family.,subunit:3 different light chains, LC1, LC2 and LC3, can associate with MAP1A and MAP1B proteins. LC1 interacts with the amino-terminal region of MAP1B. Interacts with ANP32A and TIAM2 (By similarity). Interacts (via C-terminus) with GAN (via Kelch domains),,</p>