

Product datasheet for **TA389104**

CLASP1 Rat Antibody [Clone ID: KT66]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	KT66
Applications:	ICC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:500 ICC: 1:100
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken, Xenopus
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2a
Immunogen:	Clone KT66 was generated from a GST fusion protein containing the C-terminus of mouse CLASP1. This sequence is highly conserved in human, rat, chicken, and fish CLASP1, and has low homology to CLASP2.
Specificity:	The antibody detects a 161 kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of CLASP1 on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human HeLa, mouse brain, and rat PC12 cells. The antibody also detects CLASP1 by immunocytochemistry in HeLa cells.
Formulation:	PBS + 0.05% NaN ₃
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Recommended that the undiluted antibody be aliquoted into smaller working volumes (10-30 uL/vial depending on usage) upon arrival and stored long term at -20° C or -80° C, while keeping a working aliquot stored at 4° C for short term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Stable for at least 1 year.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	161
Database Link:	Q7Z460



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Background:

The microtubule (MT) plus-end is a crucial site for the regulation of MT dynamics and interactions by several groups of plus-end tracking proteins (+TIPs). These +TIPs form comet-like accumulations at the plus ends of MTs to regulate MT dynamics and interactions with organelles and macromolecular complexes. The +TIPs include diverse groups of proteins, such as motor and nonmotor proteins, MT polymerases and depolymerases as well as various regulatory and adaptor proteins. The CLIP-associated protein (CLASP) family includes CLASP1 and CLASP2 proteins, which are expressed as long (α) and short (β) isoforms. These +TIPs contain an N-terminal TOG domain, multiple TOG-like domains, and a basic and serine-rich motif (SxIP). The TOG domain facilitates interaction with tubulin dimers, while the SxIP motif promotes interaction with EB1 and MTs. A C-terminal domain is involved in interaction with CLIPs, as well as several other proteins. CLASPs are MT stabilizing factors that localize to mitotic spindles, kinetochores, and the midbody. CLASPs are important for cell division, and may regulate cell migration and neuronal growth cone motility.

Note:

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.