

## **Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # ABO15372** 

## **Specification**

# **Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession P43034
Host Rabbit
Isotype IgG

Reactivity Rat, Human, Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal Format Liquid

**Description** 

Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

# **Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID 5048**

### **Other Names**

Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase IB subunit beta  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141, ECO:0000305\}$ , Lissencephaly-1 protein  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141\}$ , LIS-1  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141\}$ , PAF acetylhydrolase 45 kDa subunit  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141\}$ , PAF-AH 45 kDa subunit  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141\}$ , PAF-AH alpha  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141\}$ , PAFAH alpha  $\{ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141\}$ , LIS1

#### **Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000

#### **Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

# **Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human LIS1

### **Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage Store at -20°C for one year. For short term

storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for

up to one month. Avoid repeated

freeze-thaw cycles.

### **Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**



### Name LIS1

#### **Function**

Regulatory subunit (beta subunit) of the cytosolic type I platelet-activating factor (PAF) acetylhydrolase (PAF-AH (I)), an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolyze of the acetyl group at the sn-2 position of PAF and its analogs and participates in PAF inactivation. Regulates the PAF-AH (I) activity in a catalytic dimer composition- dependent manner (By similarity). Required for proper activation of Rho GTPases and actin polymerization at the leading edge of locomoting cerebellar neurons and postmigratory hippocampal neurons in response to calcium influx triggered via NMDA receptors (By similarity). Positively regulates the activity of the minus-end directed microtubule motor protein dynein. May enhance dynein-mediated microtubule sliding by targeting dynein to the microtubule plus end. Required for several dynein- and microtubule-dependent processes such as the maintenance of Golgi integrity, the peripheral transport of microtubule fragments and the coupling of the nucleus and centrosome. Required during brain development for the proliferation of neuronal precursors and the migration of newly formed neurons from the ventricular/subventricular zone toward the cortical plate. Neuronal migration involves a process called nucleokinesis, whereby migrating cells extend an anterior process into which the nucleus subsequently translocates. During nucleokinesis dynein at the nuclear surface may translocate the nucleus towards the centrosome by exerting force on centrosomal microtubules. May also play a role in other forms of cell locomotion including the migration of fibroblasts during wound healing. Required for dynein recruitment to microtubule plus ends and BICD2-bound cargos (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22956769" target=" blank">22956769</a>). May modulate the Reelin pathway through interaction of the PAF-AH (I) catalytic dimer with VLDLR (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03141}. Nucleus membrane {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03141}. Note=Redistributes to axons during neuronal development. Also localizes to the microtubules of the manchette in elongating spermatids and to the meiotic spindle in spermatocytes (By similarity). Localizes to the plus end of microtubules and to the centrosome. May localize to the nuclear membrane.

#### **Tissue Location**

Fairly ubiquitous expression in both the frontal and occipital areas of the brain

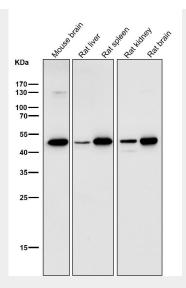
## **Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

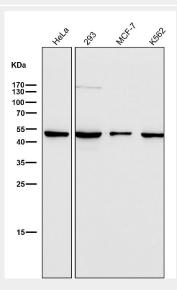
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Anti-LIS1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

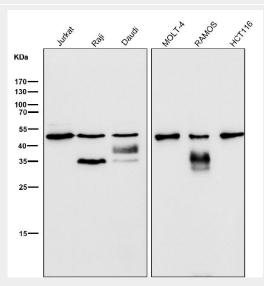




All lanes use the Antibody at 1:500 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

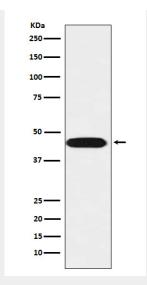


All lanes use the Antibody at 1:500 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

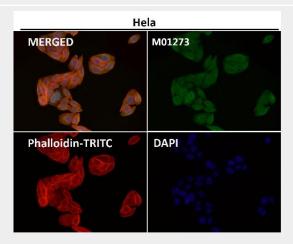


All lanes use the Antibody at 1:500 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

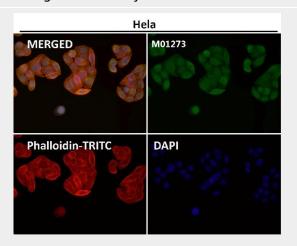




Western blot analysis of LIS1 expression in SH-SY5Y cell lysate.

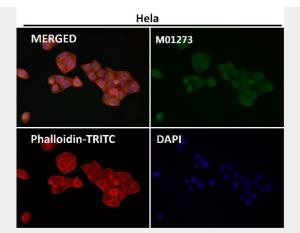


Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.





Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:150 dilution.