

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12824**Specification**

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P11137
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	200kDa KDa

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4133**Other Names**

Microtubule-associated protein 2, MAP-2, MAP2

Target/Specificity

Recognizes rat MAP2 at ~300kD. Species cross-reactivity: Human, rabbit and mouse.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - Protein Information**Name** MAP2**Function**

The exact function of MAP2 is unknown but MAPs may stabilize the microtubules against depolymerization. They also seem to have a stiffening effect on microtubules.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20357}

Volume

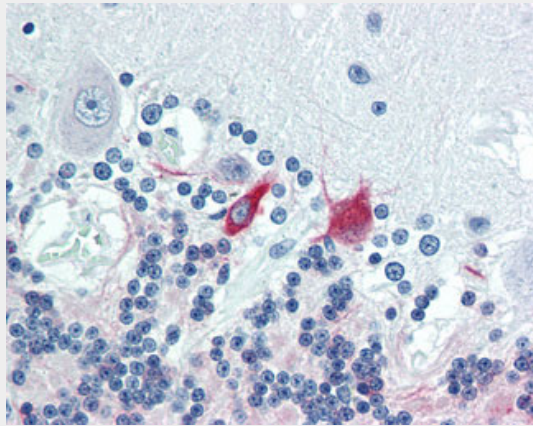
50 µl

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - Protocols

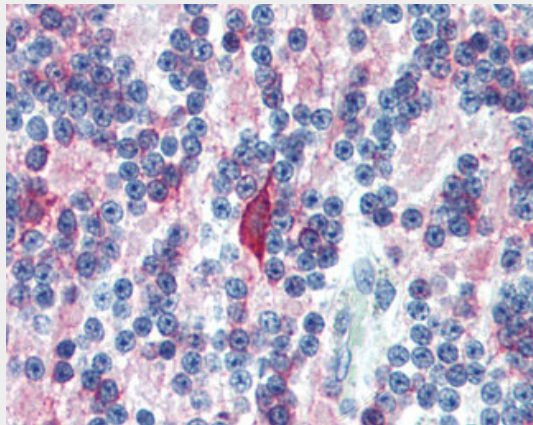
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - Images



Anti-MAP2 antibody IHC of human brain, cerebellum.



Anti-MAP2 antibody IHC of human brain, cerebellum.

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - Background

The exact function of MAP2 is unknown but MAPs may stabilize the microtubules against depolymerization. They also seem to have a stiffening effect on microtubules.

MAP2 Antibody (clone 5F9) - References

Price R., et al. Submitted (SEP-1993) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Albala J.S., et al. Gene 136:377-378(1993).
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Dammerman M., et al. J. Neurosci. Res. 24:487-495(1989).

