

Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody
Our Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) primary antibody from
PhosphoSolutions is goat poly
Catalog # AN1436

Specification

Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P11137
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	199526

Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **4133**

Other Names

DKFZp686I2148 antibody, MAP 2 antibody, MAP dendrite specific antibody, MAP-2 antibody, MAP2 antibody, MAP2A antibody, MAP2B antibody, MAP2C antibody, Microtubule associated protein 2 antibody, Microtubule-associated protein 2 antibody, MTAP2_HUMAN antibody

Target/Specificity

Microtubules are 25nm diameter protein rods found in most kinds of eukaryotic cells. They are polymerized from a dimeric subunit made of one α subunit and one β tubulin subunit. Microtubules are associated with a family of proteins called microtubule associated proteins (MAPs), which includes the protein τ (tau) and a group of proteins referred to as MAP1, MAP2, MAP3, MAP4 and MAP5 (Kindler & Gardner 1994). MAP2 is made up of two ~280 kDa apparent molecular weight bands referred to as MAP2a and MAP2b. A third lower molecular weight form, usually called MAP2c, corresponds to a pair of protein bands running at ~70 kDa on SDS-PAGE gels. All these MAP2 forms are derived from a single gene by alternate transcription, and all share a C-terminal sequence which includes either three or four microtubule binding peptide sequences, which are very similar to those found in the related microtubule binding protein τ (tau). MAP2 isoforms are expressed only in neuronal cells and specifically in the perikarya and dendrites of these cells. MAP2 has been recently shown to be the specific receptor for the neurosteroid pregnenolone (Fontaine-Lenore V. et al., 2006).

Format

Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

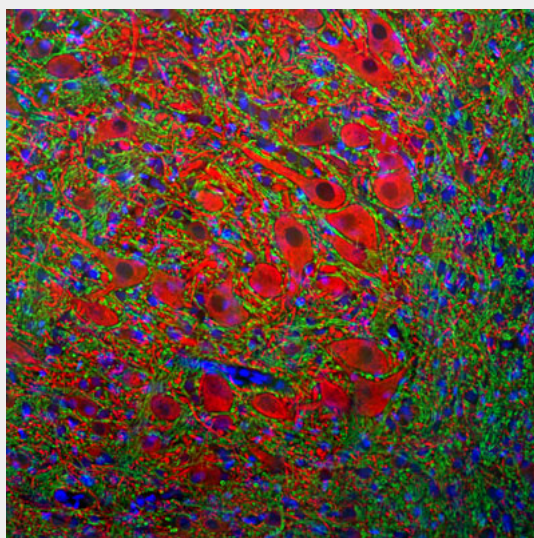
Blue Ice

Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody - Protocols

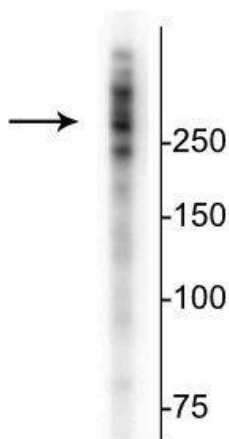
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

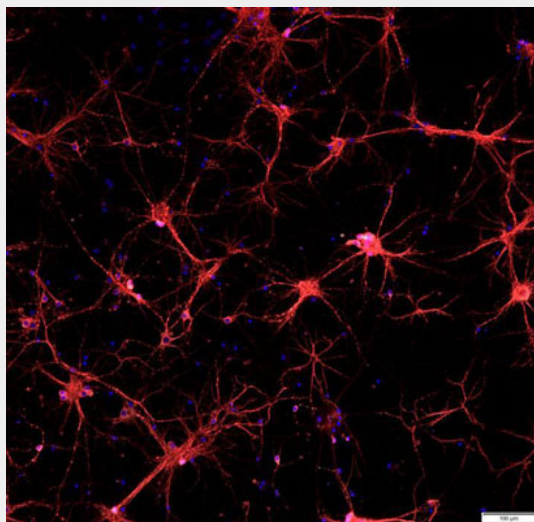
Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of a section of rat brain stem showing specific labeling of MAP2 (cat.1099-MAP2, 1:2000, red) in the perikarya and dendrites of neurons and specific labeling of the myelin sheath around axons with anti-MBP (cat.1120-MBP , 1:5000, green). The blue is DAPI revealing nuclear DNA.



Western blot of rat cortical lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~280 kDa MAP2 protein.



Immunofluorescent image of primary mouse neurons specifically labelling MAP2 (cat. 1099-MAP2, 1:1000, red). The blue nuclear stain is Hoechst. The image was kindly provided by Noah Johnson, University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus.

Anti-Microtubule Associated Protein 2 (MAP2) Antibody - Background

Microtubules are 25nm diameter protein rods found in most kinds of eukaryotic cells. They are polymerized from a dimeric subunit made of one α subunit and one β tubulin subunit. Microtubules are associated with a family of proteins called microtubule associated proteins (MAPs), which includes the protein τ (tau) and a group of proteins referred to as MAP1, MAP2, MAP3, MAP4 and MAP5 (Kindler & Gardner 1994). MAP2 is made up of two ~280 kDa apparent molecular weight bands referred to as MAP2a and MAP2b. A third lower molecular weight form, usually called MAP2c, corresponds to a pair of protein bands running at ~70 kDa on SDS-PAGE gels. All these MAP2 forms are derived from a single gene by alternate transcription, and all share a C-terminal sequence which includes either three or four microtubule binding peptide sequences, which are very similar to those found in the related microtubule binding protein τ (tau). MAP2 isoforms are expressed only in neuronal cells and specifically in the perikarya and dendrites of these cells. MAP2 has been recently shown to be the specific receptor for the neurosteroid pregnenolone (Fontaine-Lenore V. et al., 2006).