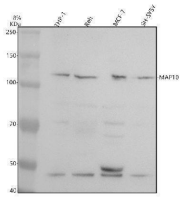
MAP10 Antibody / Microtubule-associated protein 10 Antibody (FY13550)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13550	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q9P2G4
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml ELISA: 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	Intended solely for research purposes, this MAP10 Antibody / Microtubule-associated protein 10 Antibody is not for clinical use.



MAP10 Antibody by WB in human cell lines. Western blot analysis using Microtubule-associated protein 10 Antibody detects a principal band near 110-120 kDa in THP-1 (lane 1), Reh (lane 2), MCF-7 (lane 3) and SH-SY5Y (lane 4) whole-cell lysates. Although the calculated mass is approximately 100 kDa, MAP10 is also described as microtubule regulator of 120 kDa, consistent with the higher migration observed here. Reduced samples containing 30 ug protein per lane were resolved by 8% SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose. The primary antibody was applied at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4oC, followed by HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and chemiluminescent detection.

Description

MAP10 Antibody / Microtubule-associated protein 10 Antibody detects MAP10, a protein implicated in the organization of microtubule-based structures. Microtubules are dynamic polymers of alpha- and beta-tubulin that contribute to cell shape, intracellular transport, and the architecture of specialized cellular projections. Proteins associated with these polymers can influence their stability, positioning, and interaction with other components. MAP10 has been described in connection with microtubule-related cellular organization, although its precise molecular partners and activities remain less extensively characterized than those of classical microtubule-associated proteins.

Microtubule networks must be reorganized as cells change shape, differentiate, and distribute material between compartments. The effects of any associated protein depend on its location and the regulatory proteins present in a particular cell. MAP10 is of interest within this broader framework because its name and reported associations place it among proteins connected to microtubule biology. However, a role in a microtubule-associated process does not establish that MAP10 directly binds every class of microtubule or has an intrinsic polymerizing activity. Such mechanistic distinctions require direct biochemical evidence.

Understanding MAP10 may help clarify how specialized microtubule structures are maintained and how protein complexes are organized around the cytoskeleton. Research into less-characterized cytoskeletal proteins also highlights the difference between cellular localization, physical association, and a demonstrated regulatory mechanism. NSJ Bioreagents includes MAP10 among its protein targets. A MAP10 Antibody relates to the molecular biology of microtubule-associated proteins and the organization of cellular architecture.

Explore related research targets in our Cell Biology Antibodies collection.

Application Notes

Working dilutions of the MAP10 Antibody / Microtubule-associated protein 10 Antibody may require optimization according to the experimental protocol.

Immunogen

The MAP10 Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human MAP10 recombinant protein (amino acids H156-M905).

Storage

Following reconstitution, the MAP10 Antibody can be kept at 4oC for one month. Aliquot for extended storage at -20oC for up to six months, avoiding repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

MAP10 antibody, Microtubule-associated protein 10 antibody, microtubule associated protein 10 antibody, KIAA1383 antibody, MTR120 antibody, Microtubule regulator of 120 KDa antibody

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