

Product datasheet

CLATHRIN LIGHT CHAIN (CLCA / CLCB) RABBIT POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY

SKU: MM-0033

200 µL

OVERVIEW

Clonality:

Polyclonal

Host:

Rabbit

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse, Rat

Application:

WB, IF

Target:

Clathrin Light Chain (CLCa / CLCb)

Target background:

Clathrin-coated vesicles (CCVs) are the major carriers for uptake of nutrients and signalling receptors and for the reformation of synaptic vesicles. Pathogens co-opt the endocytic pathway to gain access into cells. Clathrin is the major component of CCVs and is composed of clathrin-heavy chain and clathrin-light chain (CLC). CLC is a reliable marker of clathrin-coated structures and is also used as a marker of the presynaptic nerve terminal in neurons. Both CLCa and CLCb have alternatively spliced isoforms that are differentially expressed in tissues.

Target alias:

Clathrin light chain A, Lca

Immunogen:

peptide in N term

Specificity:

The antibody recognizes the N-terminal portion of Clathrin Light Chain

Clone ID:

Preservative:

None

Format:

Lyophilized immunogen affinity purified in PBS pH7.4

Recommend starting dilution:

If reconstituted with deionized water in 200 μ L: IF 1:100 to 1:500; WB 1:1000-1:2000. Optimal dilution has to be determined by the user.

Limitations:

Research Use Only

References:

- 1.-Allaire PD - Connecdenn, a novel DENN domain-containing protein of neuronal clathrin-coated vesicles functioning in synaptic vesicle endocytosis.
- 2.-Ybe JA - Clathrin self-assembly is regulated by three light-chain residues controlling the formation of critical salt bridges.
- 3.-Girard M - Non-stoichiometric relationship between clathrin heavy and light chains revealed by quantitative comparative proteomics of clathrin-coated vesicles...
- 4.-Hayashi M - Cell- and stimulus-dependent heterogeneity of synaptic vesicle endocytic recycling mechanisms revealed by studies of dynamin 1-null neurons.
- 5.-Poupon V - Clathrin light chains function in mannose phosphate receptor trafficking via regulation of actin assembly.

Storage:

Lyophilized antibodies can be kept at 4°C for up to 3 months and should be kept at -20°C for long-term storage (2 years). To avoid freeze-thaw cycles, reconstituted antibodies should be aliquoted before freezing for long-term (1 year) storage (-80°C) or kept at 4°C for short-term usage (2 months). For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made with the assay buffer. After the maximum long-term storage period (2 years lyophilized or 1 year reconstituted) antibodies should be tested in your assay with a standard sample to verify if you have noticed any decrease in their efficacy.

Image:

