

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13760a**Specification**

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q14194
Other Accession	NP_001304.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	62184
Antigen Region	82-110

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1400**Other Names**

Dihydropyrimidinase-related protein 1, DRP-1, Collapsin response mediator protein 1, CRMP-1, Unc-33-like phosphoprotein 3, ULIP-3, CRMP1, DPYSL1, ULIP3

Target/Specificity

This CRMP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 82-110 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CRMP1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** CRMP1

Synonyms DPYSL1, ULIP3

Function Necessary for signaling by class 3 semaphorins and subsequent remodeling of the cytoskeleton (PubMed:[25358863](#)). Plays a role in axon guidance (PubMed:[25358863](#)). During the axon guidance process, acts downstream of SEMA3A to promote FLNA dissociation from F-actin which results in the rearrangement of the actin cytoskeleton and the collapse of the growth cone (PubMed:[25358863](#)). Involved in invasive growth and cell migration (PubMed:[11562390](#)). May participate in cytokinesis (PubMed:[19799413](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97427}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97427}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97427}. Note=Associated with centrosomes and the mitotic spindle during metaphase (PubMed:11562390). Colocalizes with FLNA and tubulin in the central region of DRG neuron growth cone (By similarity). Following SEMA3A stimulation of DRG neurons, colocalizes with F-actin (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97427, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11562390}

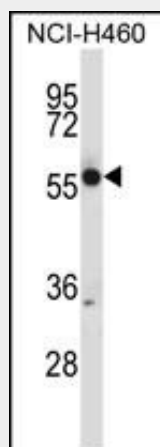
Tissue Location

Brain.

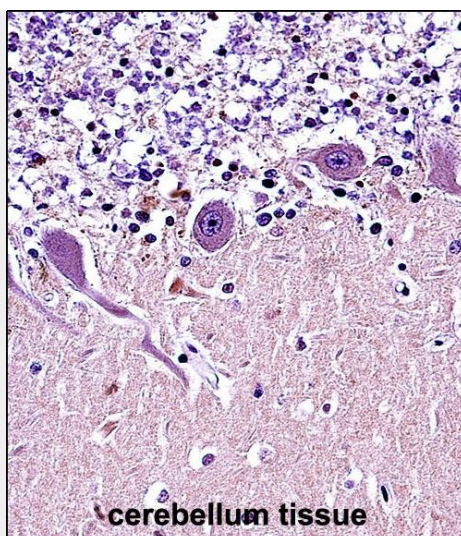
CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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](#)

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - Images

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13760a) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CRMP1 antibody detected the CRMP1 protein (arrow).



CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP13760a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human cerebellum tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of a family of cytosolic phosphoproteins expressed exclusively in the nervous system. The encoded protein is thought to be a part of the semaphorin signal transduction pathway implicated in semaphorin-induced growth cone collapse during neural development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

CRMP1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Ingersoll, R.G., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(6):726-732(2010)
Mukherjee, J., et al. Cancer Res. 69(22):8545-8554(2009)
Mopert, K., et al. Exp. Cell Res. 315(13):2165-2180(2009)
Sandebring, A., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (5), E5701 (2009) :