10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-CRMP2 (C-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1731

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	Q16555
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	62294

Additional Information

Gene ID	1808
Other Names	DRP-2, Toad-64, CRMP-62
Target/Specificity	CRMP2 (CRMP-62, TOAD-64, DRP-2) is a microtubule associated protein involved in neuron development and axon pathfinding. CRMP2 binds to tubulin heterodimers and promotes microtubule assembly. The overexpression of CRMP2 facilitates the rate of axonal growth, whereas the mutated form that lacks activity toward the microtubule assembly inhibits axonal growth in a dominant negative manner. Phosphorylation of CRMP2 regulates its activity and this type of regulation has been implicated in axon growth cone collapse induced by several repulsive cues. Cdk5 and GSK3 phosphorylation occurs downstream of the repulsive cue, Sema-3A. Several residues in CRMP2 are phosphorylated by GSK3 (Ser-518,Thr-514, and Thr-509), and a priming site (Ser-522). These sites are conserved in human CRMP1 and CRMP4, but not in CRMP3 or CRMP5. The priming site is also phosphorylated by Cdk5. In contrast, ROCK phosphorylates Thr-555 leading to LPA, MAG, or Ephrin-A5 mediated growth cone collapse. Thus, CRMP2 phosphorylation status may be a critical element of pathways that control axon pathfinding.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Format	Antigen Affinity 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-CRMP2 (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

CRMP2 (CRMP-62, TOAD-64, DRP-2) is a microtubule associated protein involved in neuron development and

axon pathfinding. CRMP2 binds to tubulin heterodimers and promotes microtubule assembly. The overexpression of CRMP2 facilitates the rate of axonal growth, whereas the mutated form that lacks activity toward the microtubule assembly inhibits axonal growth in a dominant negative manner. Phosphorylation of CRMP2 regulates its activity and this type of regulation has been implicated in axon growth cone collapse induced by several repulsive cues. Cdk5 and GSK3 phosphorylation occurs downstream of the repulsive cue, Sema-3A. Several residues in CRMP2 are phosphorylated by GSK3 (Ser-518,Thr-514, and Thr-509), and a priming site (Ser-522). These sites are conserved in human CRMP1 and CRMP4, but not in CRMP3 or CRMP5. The priming site is also phosphorylated by Cdk5. In contrast, ROCK phosphorylates Thr-555 leading to LPA, MAG, or Ephrin-A5 mediated growth cone collapse. Thus, CRMP2 phosphorylation status may be a critical element of pathways that control axon pathfinding.