

# PAFAH1B1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20985b

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P43034</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clone Names</b>	RB50844

## Additional Information

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<b>Other Names</b>	Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase IB subunit alpha {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, Lissencephaly-1 protein {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, LIS-1 {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, PAF acetylhydrolase 45 kDa subunit {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, PAF-AH 45 kDa subunit {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, PAF-AH alpha {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, PAFAH alpha {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}, PAFAH1B1 {ECO:0000255 HAMAP-Rule:MF_03141}
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This PAFAH1B1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 91-125 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PAFAH1B1.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	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.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	PAFAH1B1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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## Background

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Required for proper activation of Rho GTPases and actin polymerization at the leading edge of locomoting cerebellar neurons and postmigratory hippocampal neurons in response to calcium influx triggered via NMDA receptors. Non-catalytic subunit of an acetylhydrolase complex which inactivates platelet-activating factor (PAF) by removing the acetyl group at the SN-2 position (By similarity). Positively regulates the activity of the minus-end directed microtubule motor protein dynein. May enhance dynein-mediated microtubule sliding by targeting dynein to the microtubule plus end. Required for several dynein- and microtubule-dependent processes such as the maintenance of Golgi integrity, the peripheral transport of microtubule fragments and the coupling of the nucleus and centrosome. Required during brain development for the proliferation of neuronal precursors and the migration of newly formed neurons from the ventricular/subventricular zone toward the cortical plate. Neuronal migration involves a process called nucleokinesis, whereby migrating cells extend an anterior process into which the nucleus subsequently translocates. During nucleokinesis dynein at the nuclear surface may translocate the nucleus towards the centrosome by exerting force on centrosomal microtubules. May also play a role in other forms of cell locomotion including the migration of fibroblasts during wound healing.

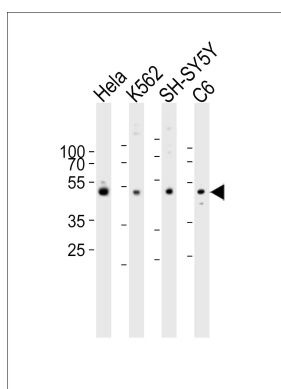
## References

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- Reiner O., et al. Nature 364:717-721(1993).  
Lo Nigro C., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 6:157-164(1997).  
Zhao M.J., et al. Submitted (NOV-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Feng Z., et al. Submitted (JUL-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

## Images

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Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, K562, SH-SY5Y, rat C6 cell line (from left to right), using PAFAH1B1 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20985b). AP20985b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.