



Product Information Sheet

## Monoclonal Anti-Spectrin( $\alpha$ and $\beta$ )

Catalogue No. MA1090	Immunogen
	Human erythrocyte spectrin.
Lot No. 08A12	Purification
	Purified by the goat anti-mouse IgG affinity chromatography.
Clone: Spe 1/2	Application
	Western blot
<b>Ig type:</b> mouse IgG1	At 2-4µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect spectrin in cells
	and tissues.
Size: 100µg/vial	Other applications have not been tested.
	Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.
Specificity	Formulation
Human.	Lyophilized from 1.2% sodium acetate, with 2mg BSA and 0.01mg
No cross reactivity with other	NaN <sub>3</sub> as preservative.
proteins.	Reconstitution
	1.2% sodium acetate or neutral PBS. If 1ml of PBS is used, the
Recommended application	antibody concentration will be 100µg/ml.
Western blot	Storage
To reorder contact us at:	At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It
Antagene, Inc.	can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.
Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589	
email: Info@antageneinc.com	
BACKGROUND	

Spectrin, the predominant component of the membrane skeleton of the red cell, is essential in determining the properties of the membrane including its shape and deformability. It consists of 2 nonidentical subunits, alpha and beta. Spectrin is present in the red cell membrane in a tetrameric or possibly higher polymeric form through head-to-head self-association of heterodimers that are linked by actin polymers and protein 4.1 to form a 2-dimensional network. Non-erythroid spectrin gene is mapped to human chromosome 2.Spectrin mutations cause spinocerebellar ataxia type 5.

## REFERENCE

- 1. Watkins, P. C.; Eddy, R.; Forget, B. G.; Chang, J. G.; Rochelle, R.; Shows, T. B. : Assignment of a non-erythroid spectrin gene to human chromosome 2. (Abstract) Am. J. Hum. Genet. 43: A161, 1988.
- 2. Ikeda, Y.; Dick, K. A.; Weatherspoon, M. R.; Gincel, D.; Armbrust, K. R.; Dalton, J. C.; Stevanin, G.; Durr, A.; Zuhlke, C.; Burk, K.; Clark, H. B.; Brice, A.; Rothstein, J. D.; Schut, L. J.; Day, J. W.; Ranum, L. P. W. : Spectrin mutations cause spinocerebellar ataxia type 5. Nature Genet. 38: 184-190, 2006.

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