



Human KIF2C peptide (DAG-P1754)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of kinesin-like protein family. Proteins of this family are microtubule-dependent molecular motors that transport organelles within cells and move chromosomes during cell division. This protein is important for anaphase chromosome segregation and may be required to coordinate the onset of sister centromere separation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Specificity	Expressed at high levels in thymus and testis, at low levels in small intestine, the mucosal lining of colon, and placenta, and at very low levels in spleen and ovary; expression is not detected in prostate, peripheral blood Leukocytes, heart, brain, lung
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the kinesin-like protein family. MCAK/KIF2 subfamily. Contains 1 kinesin-motor domain.
Format	Liquid
Preservative	None
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	KIF2C kinesin family member 2C [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	KIF2C
Synonyms	KIF2C; kinesin family member 2C; MCAK; CT139; KNSL6; kinesin-like protein KIF2C; kinesin-like 6; kinesin-like protein 6; mitotic centromere-associated kinesin;

Entrez Gene ID	11004
mRNA Refseq	NM_006845.3
Protein Refseq	NP_006836.2
UniProt ID	Q99661
Chromosome Location	1p34.1
Pathway	Adaptive Immune System, organism-specific biosystem; Aurora B signaling, organism-specific biosystem; Cell Cycle, organism-specific biosystem; Cell Cycle, Mitotic, organism-specific biosystem; Factors involved in megakaryocyte development and platelet production, organism-specific biosystem; Hemostasis, organism-specific biosystem; Immune System, organism-specific biosystem; Kinesins, organism-specific biosystem; M Phase, organism-specific biosystem; MHC class II antigen presentation, organism-s
Function	ATP binding; centromeric DNA binding; microtubule motor activity; microtubule plus-end binding; protein binding;