

Anti-Ajuba

Ajuba plays an important role in regulation of the kinase activity of AURKA/Aurora-A for mitotic commitment. Ajuba is a component of the IL-1 signaling pathway modulating IL-1-induced NF-κB activation and also plays a role in cadherin-mediated cell-cell adhesion and influences cell migration.

Epitope: Human Ajuba

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-ADA3 clone (5C9/C8)

Epitope: Human ADA3

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IHC

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Mohibi S et al. J. Biol Chem (2012) v287: 29442-29456 ; Mirza et al. Breast Cancer Res Treat (2013) v137: 721-731; Mohibi S et al. J. Biol Chem (2015) V290: 28299-28310

Anti-Cadherin 11 (16A6)

Cadherins are integral membrane proteins that mediate calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion.

Epitope: EC domain Cad11

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-Cadherin 11 (16G5)

Cadherins are integral membrane proteins that mediate calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion.

Epitope: EC domain Cad11

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-Cadherin 19 (1C11)

Cadherins are integral membrane proteins that mediate calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion.

Epitope: Human Cadeherin 19

Species: Human

Uses: WB

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-Desmoglein 2 (7H9)

Desmogleins are a family of cadherins that play a role in the formation of desmosomes that join cells to one another.

Epitope: N-terminal region of Extracellular domain 1 of desmoglein 2 and a region that is at the fusion between EC1 and the prorerion

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Keim S et al (2008) Hybridoma 27 (4) 249-258

Anti-Desmoglein 2 (10D2)

Desmogleins are a family of cadherins that play a role in the formation of desmosomes that join cells to one another.

Epitope: C-terminal region of extracellular domain 1 of desomglein 2

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Keim S et al (2008) Hybridoma 27 (4) 249-258

Anti-Desmoglein 2 (13B11)

Desmogleins are a family of cadherins that play a role in the formation of desmosomes that join cells to one another.

Epitope: C-terminal region of extracellular domain 1 of desomglein 2

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Keim S et al (2008) Hybridoma 27 (4) 249-258

Anti-Desmoglein 2 (19B9)

Desmogleins are a family of cadherins that play a role in the formation of desmosomes that join cells to one another.

Epitope: N-terminal region of Extracellular domain 1 of desmoglein 2 and a region that is at the fusion between EC1 and the prorerion

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Keim S et al (2008) Hybridoma 27 (4) 249-258

Anti-DHHC5 (11G11)

DHHC5 is a member of the DHHC family of palmitoyl-cyl transferases. These enzymes catalyze the addition of palmitate onto cysteine residues of target proteins.

Epitope: Human DHHC5

Species: Human

Uses: WB

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry

Contact:

Matt Boehm
mboehm@unmc.edu
402-559-2166

986099 Nebraska Medical Center
Omaha, NE 68198-6099
www.unemed.com



technology transfer for unmc

UNeMed Corporation is the technology transfer office for the University of Nebraska Medical Center, serving researchers, faculty and staff who develop new biomedical technology and inventions. UNeMed strives to help bring those innovations to the marketplace.

ANTIBODIES

Anti-DHHC13 (26D1)

DHHC13 is a member of the DHHC family of palmitoyl-cyl transferases. These enzymes catalyze the addition of palmitate onto cysteine residues of target proteins.

Epitope: Amino acids 40-150

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-FGFR4 (19H3)

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4), also known as CD334, is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family and a cell surface tyrosine kinase containing three immunoglobulin-like domains. FGFR4 is widely expressed in many tissues including the intestine, muscle, heart, cornea, retina, and pancreas, with highest expression in lung and kidney. FGFR4 binds acidic fibroblast growth factor and ligand binding induces mitogenesis and differentiation. FGFR4 is overexpressed in gynecological tumor samples, suggesting a role in breast and ovarian tumorigenesis.

Epitope: Human FGFR4

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-LGR6 (20E3)

LGR6 is a glycoprotein hormone receptor that is a member of the leucine-rich repeat-containing subgroup of the G protein-coupled 7-transmembrane protein superfamily.

Epitope: Human LGR6

Species: Human

Uses: WB

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-MastL

Microtubule-associated serine/threonine-protein kinase-like (MastL) has been associated with thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopenia 2. MastL is a serine/threonine kinase that plays a key role in M phase by acting as a regulator of mitosis entry and mmainenance. Following DNA damage, MastL is also involved in checkpoint recovery by being inhibited. May be involved in megakaryocyte differentiation.

Epitope: C-terminus

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IHC

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-MUC4 (8G7)

Mucin-4 (MUC4) is a mucin protein and a major constituent of mucus. MUC4 plays various roles in the progression of cancer, particularly due to its signaling and anti-adhesive properties which contribute to tumor development and metastasis. MUC4 is also important in other diseases such as endometriosis and inflammatory bowel disease.

Epitope: Tadem Repeat Domains

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF, IHC

Type: mAb

Publications: Moniaux N et al (2004) J Histochem Cytochem 52 (2) 253-261

Anti-NHERF-2 (32B6)

Sodium-hydrogen exchange regulatory cofactor NHE-RF2 (NHERF-2) is also known as tyrosine kinase activator protein 1 (TKA-1) or SRY-interacting protein 1 (SIP-1). NHERF-2 acts as a scaffold protein connecting plasma membrane proteins with members of the ezrin/moesin/radixin family, linking them to the actin cytoskeleton and regulating their surface expression.

Epitope: AA 149-231

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Theisen C et al (2007) Mol Biol Cell 18 (4) 1220-1232

Anti-OTK18

OTK18 is classified as a transcription factor as it contains 13 C2H2-type DNA binding zinc finger motifs. C2H2 zinc finger motifs are capable of binding to a wide range of DNA sequences, including the HIV-1 LTR. This human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-inducible zinc-finger protein reduces progeny-virion production in infected human macrophages.

Epitope: OTK 1-178

Species: Human

Uses: ELISA, WB, IHC

Type: mAb

Publications: Buescher J et al (2008) J Neuroimmune Pharmacol 3 (4) 230-235

WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry



technology transfer for unmc

UNeMed Corporation is the technology transfer office for the University of Nebraska Medical Center, serving researchers, faculty and staff who develop new biomedical technology and inventions. UNeMed strives to help bring those innovations to the marketplace.

Contact:

Matt Boehm
mboehm@unmc.edu
402-559-2166

986099 Nebraska Medical Center
Omaha, NE 68198-6099
www.unemed.com

Research Tools

Anti-p63 (11H1)

A member of the p53 family of transcription factors, p63 plays a key role in the regulation of epithelial proliferation and differentiation.

Epitope: Human p63

Species: Human

Uses: WB

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-Plakophilin-1 (19F10)

Plakophilins are proteins of the cytoskeleton.

Epitope: AA 235-726

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Sobolik-Delmaire T et al (2010) J Invest Dermatol 130 911): 2638-46

Anti-Plakophilin-2 (8H6)

Plakophilins are proteins of the cytoskeleton.

Epitope: AA 1-350

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Sobolik-Delmaire T et al (2010) J Invest Dermatol 130 911): 2638-46

Anti-Plakophilin-3 (7F6)

Plakophilins are proteins of the cytoskeleton.

Epitope: AA 1-308

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti-Pro Desmoglein 2 (3B11)

Desmogleins are a family of cadherins that play a role in the formation of desmosomes that join cells to one another.

Epitope: Proregion human desmoglein 2

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Keim S et al (2008) Hybridoma 27 (4) 249-258

Anti-Pro Desmoglein 2 (20G1)

Desmogleins are a family of cadherins that play a role in the formation of desmosomes that join cells to one another.

Epitope: Proregion human desmoglein 2

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Keim S et al (2008) Hybridoma 27 (4) 249-258

Anti-Pro Desmoplakin (20B6)

Desmoplakin is a component of desmosomes, the intercellular junctions that tightly link adjacent cells. Desmoplakins anchor intermediate filaments to desmosomal plaques.

Epitope: 20B6

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Sobolik-Delmaire T et al (2006) JCB 281 (25) 16962-16970

Anti-Pro Desmoplakin (23F4)

Desmoplakin is a component of desmosomes, the intercellular junctions that tightly link adjacent cells. Desmoplakins anchor intermediate filaments to desmosomal plaques.

Epitope: 23F4

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IP, IF

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Stojadinovic O et al (2008) J Cell Mol Med 12 (6B) 2675-2690

Anti- α -Catulin (22B9)

α -catulin is an α -catenin-related protein that shares structural similarities with cytoskeletal linker proteins and facilitates Rho signalling.

Epitope: Human α -catulin

Species: Human

Uses: WB

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: None

Anti Tau-Tubulin Kinase 1

Epitope: Catalytic domain (1-320)

Species: Human

Uses: WB, IHC

Type: Mouse mAb

Publications: Sato S et al. J Neurosci (2008) v28: 14511-14521; Xu J et al. FASEBJ (2010) v24: 2904-2915; Asai H et al. Am J Pathol (2014) v184: 808-818

WB—Western Blot IF—Immunofluorescence IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry

Contact:

Matt Boehm
 mboehm@unmc.edu
 402-559-2166

986099 Nebraska Medical Center
 Omaha, NE 68198-6099
 www.unemed.com



technology transfer for unmc

UNeMed Corporation is the technology transfer office for the University of Nebraska Medical Center, serving researchers, faculty and staff who develop new biomedical technology and inventions. UNeMed strives to help bring those innovations to the marketplace.