PTK1 cells are commonly used to study mitosis however, PTK1 genes are poorly characterized. Spastin is a microtubule-severing protein involved in microtubule regulation in mitosis, as well as post-mitotic cells such as neurons. Spastin was cloned in PTK1 cells.2 An N-terminal deletion of spastin generated in PTK1 cells resulted in a loss of 180 amino acids, including the microtubule-interacting and endosomal trafficking (MIT) domain. The loss of the MIT domain generated a mutant apparently incapable of proper recruitment to the midbody. This resulted in a loss of microtubule severing capabilities during abscission, as well as lengthy intracellular bridges and microtubule protrusions.