

Rabbit Actin (N-terminal Region) Polyclonal Antibody

Actin (N-terminal Region)

CATALOG # AAA71510	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Actin (N-terminal Region); Polyclonal Antibody; beta-Actin; anti-Actin (N-terminal Region) antibody

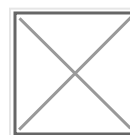
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody detects a 42 kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of Actin on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human A431, SYF, and HUVEC cells, as well as mouse C2C12 cells.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Rabbit polyclonal, affinity-purified antibody is supplied in 100 ul phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide.
Applicable Applications for anti-Actin (N-terminal Region) antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	Actin synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues in the N-terminal region of human b actin. This sequence is identical to similar regions in all four a actins, as well as in g actin, and is well conserved in actins from most eukaryotic species.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Do not aliquot. Stable for 1 year.

IMAGES



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Actin (N-terminal Region) antibody

Actin is a major cytoskeletal protein involved in diverse cellular functions including cell motility, adhesion, and morphology. Six different actin isoforms have been identified in vertebrates. There are four a isoforms: skeletal, cardiac, and two smooth muscle (enteric and aortic) actins, along with two cytoplasmic actins (b and g). Actin exists in two principal forms, globular, monomeric (G) actin, and filamentous polymeric (F) actin. The assembly and disassembly of actin filaments, and also their organization into functional networks, is regulated by a variety of actin-binding proteins (ABPs). Phosphorylation may also be important for regulating actin assembly and interaction with ABPs. In Dictyostelium, phosphorylation of Tyr-53 occurs in response to cell stress and this phosphorylation may alter actin polymerization. In B cells, SHP-1 tyrosine dephosphorylation of actin leads to actin filament depolymerization following BCR stimulation.

References

- Baba, T. et al. (2003) J. Immunol. 170: 3762.
- Jungbluth, A. et al. (1995) FEBS Let. 375:87.
- Winder, S.J. et al. (2005) J. Cell Sci. 118:651.
- Liu, X. et al. (2006) Proc Nat Acad Sci U S A. 103(37):13694

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/actin-n-terminal-region-antibody-western-blot-elisa/71510>