

Rabbit Cofilin 1 (N-terminus) Polyclonal Antibody

Cofilin 1 (N-terminus)

CATALOG # AAA71516	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Rat, Mouse	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, ELISA
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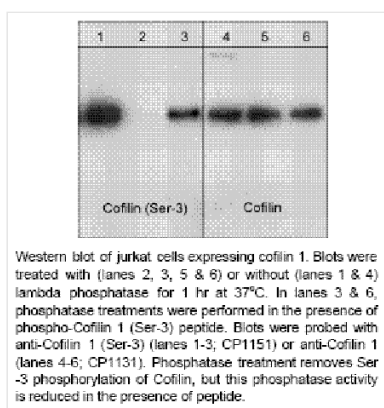
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Cofilin 1 (N-terminus); Polyclonal Antibody; p18; 18 kDa phosphoprotein; anti-Cofilin 1 (N-terminus) antibody

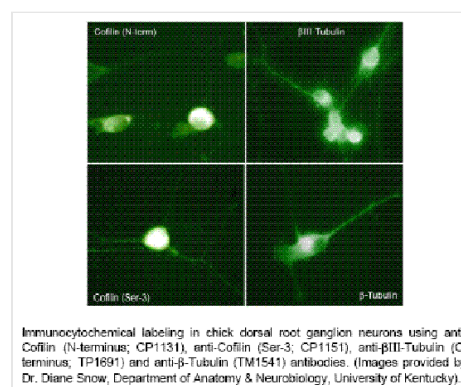
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody was affinity purified using Cofilin 1 peptide (without carrier). The antibody detects a 19 kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of Cofilin 1 on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of Jurkat 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-Cofilin 1 (N-terminus) antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues at the N-terminus of human Cofilin 1. This sequence has 100% homology with similar regions of rat and mouse Cofilin 1, and has 3 amino acid differences from human Cofilin 2.
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-Cofilin 1 (N-terminus) antibody	Members of the ADF/cofilin (AC) family are actin-severing proteins that regulate actin remodeling during cellular events such as cell migration, cytokinesis, phagocytosis, endocytosis, axon development, and immune cell activation. In mammals, there are three members of the AC family, muscle-specific cofilin (cofilin 2), non-muscle cofilin (cofilin 1), and ADF. In humans, cofilin 1 and ADF have 72% identity, with the major amino acid differences found in the C-terminal region. Regulation of cofilin activity can occur through serine phosphorylation. Activation of cofilin kinases, LIMK1 or LIMK2, leads to phosphorylation of cofilin at serine 3. This phosphorylation disrupts cofilin binding to actin in vitro and in vivo. Multiple phosphatases, PP1, PP2A, PP2B, slingshot, and chronophin can dephosphorylate Ser-3 and activate actin binding. Thus, Ser-3 phosphorylation is a major site for the regulation of cofilin activity.
References	• Bamburg, J.R. (1999). Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol. 15:185 • Maciver, S.K. & Hussey, P.J. (2002). Genome Biol. 3(5): 3007

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/cofilin-1-n-terminus-antibody-western-blot-elisa/71516>