

ARG52223 anti-Actin antibody [C4]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [C4] recognizes Actin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Bov, Ce, Chk, D. discoideum, Dm, Pig, Rb, Xenopus, Zfsh
Predict Reactivity	Mamm, Vt
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	C4
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Actin
Species	Chicken
Immunogen	Preparation of chicken gizzard actin
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CFTDM; MPFD; CFTD; ASMA; NEM1; NEM2; NEM3; Alpha-actin-1; ACTA; CFTD1; Actin, alpha skeletal muscle

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	1:500
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:5,000

Application Note Specific for the ~42 kDa actin protein in lysates from skeletal, cardiac, gizzard and aorta tissues. Reacts with all actin isoforms.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

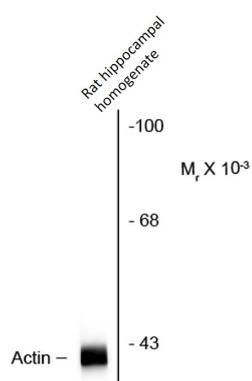
Form	Liquid
Purification	Ascites fluid
Buffer	Ascites fluid and 0.01 % Sodium azide

Preservative	0.01 % Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ACTA1
Gene Full Name	actin, alpha 1, skeletal muscle
Background	Actin is a highly conserved ubiquitous globular protein (G-actin) that polymerizes to form fibrous F-actin microfilaments. In higher eucaryotes several actin isoforms have been identified, that fall into three classes. Alpha actin is a structural component of the contractile apparatus of muscle cells or muscle-derived cells. Beta actin and gamma actin play roles in regulation of cell motility in other cell types. Specific subcellular structures such as as stress fibers, focal adhesions, filopodia etc., are formed by involvement of actin cytoskeleton.
Function	Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Death antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	42 kDa
PTM	Oxidation of Met-46 and Met-49 by MICALs (MICAL1, MICAL2 or MICAL3) to form methionine sulfoxide promotes actin filament depolymerization. MICAL1 and MICAL2 produce the (R)-S-oxide form. The (R)-S-oxide form is reverted by MSRB1 and MSRB2, which promote actin repolymerization (By similarity). Monomethylation at Lys-86 (K84me1) regulates actin-myosin interaction and actomyosin-dependent processes. Demethylation by ALKBH4 is required for maintaining actomyosin dynamics supporting normal cleavage furrow ingression during cytokinesis and cell migration. (Microbial infection) Monomeric actin is cross-linked by V.cholerae toxins RtxA and VgrG1 in case of infection: bacterial toxins mediate the cross-link between Lys-52 of one monomer and Glu-272 of another actin monomer, resulting in formation of highly toxic actin oligomers that cause cell rounding (PubMed:19015515). The toxin can be highly efficient at very low concentrations by acting on formin homology family proteins: toxic actin oligomers bind with high affinity to formins and adversely affect both nucleation and elongation abilities of formins, causing their potent inhibition in both profilin-dependent and independent manners (PubMed:26228148).

Images



ARG52223 anti-Actin antibody [C4] WB image

Western blot: Rat hippocampal homogenate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~42 kDa actin protein stained with ARG52223 anti-Actin antibody [C4].