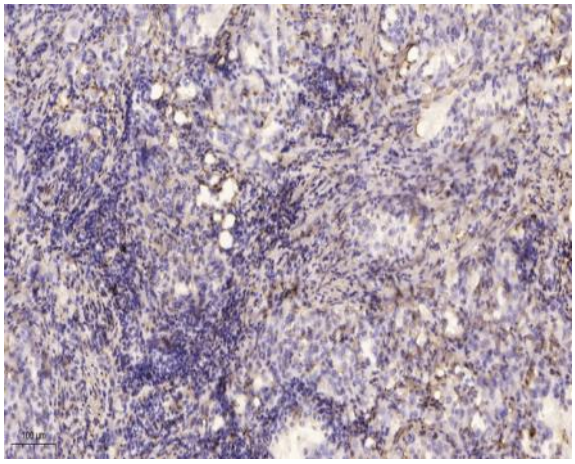
Best Tools for immunology Research

Myosin VA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2950
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC
Target :	Myosin VA
Fields :	>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection
Gene Name :	MYO5A
Protein Name :	Unconventional myosin-Va
Human Gene Id :	4644
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9Y4I1
Mouse Gene Id :	17918
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q99104
Rat Gene Id :	25017
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q9QYF3
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MYO5A. AA range:1784-1833
Specificity :	Myosin VA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Myosin VA protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	220kD
Background :	This gene is one of three myosin V heavy-chain genes, belonging to the myosin gene superfamily. Myosin V is a class of actin-based motor proteins involved in cytoplasmic vesicle transport and anchorage, spindle-pole alignment and mRNA translocation. The protein encoded by this gene is abundant in melanocytes and nerve cells. Mutations in this gene cause Griscelli syndrome type-1 (GS1), Griscelli syndrome type-3 (GS3) and neuroectodermal melanolysosomal disease, or Elejalde disease. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been reported, but the full-length nature of some variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008],
Function :	disease:Defects in MYO5A are a cause of Elejalde syndrome [MIM:256710]; also known as neuroectodermal melanolysosomal disease. Elejalde syndrome is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by skin hypopigmentation, the presence of large clumps of pigment in hair shafts, silvery-gray hair, accumulation of melanosomes in melanocytes and primary neurological abnormalities. Elejalde syndrome may be the same entity as Griscelli syndrome type I.,disease:Defects in MYO5A are a cause of Griscelli syndrome type-1 (GS1) [MIM:214450]; also known as Griscelli syndrome with primary neurologic impairment. Griscelli syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive disorder that results in pigmentary dilution of the skin and hair, the presence of large clumps of pigment in hair shafts, silvery-gray hair and accumulation of melanosomes in melanocytes. GS1 patients show developmental delay, hypotonia and ment
Subcellular Location :	ruffle,photoreceptor outer segment,cytoplasm,lysosome,early endosome,late endosome,peroxisome,endoplasmic reticulum,Golgi apparatus,cytosol,intermediate filament,actin filament,membrane,myosin complex,gr
Expression :	Detected in melanocytes.
Sort :	10511
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).