

Radixin Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT3973

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA;IHC

Target: Radixin

Fields: >>Tight junction;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Proteoglycans in

cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer

Gene Name: RDX

Protein Name: Radixin

Human Gene Id: 5962

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 19684

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

RDX. AA range:142-191

P35241

P26043

Specificity: Radixin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Radixin 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; ELISA 2000-20000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

1/4



Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 69kD

Cell Pathway: Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;

Background: Radixin is a cytoskeletal protein that may be important in linking actin to the

plasma membrane. It is highly similar in sequence to both ezrin and moesin. The radixin gene has been localized by fluorescence in situ hybridization to 11q23. A truncated version representing a pseudogene (RDXP2) was assigned to Xp21.3. Another pseudogene that seemed to lack introns (RDXP1) was mapped to 11p by Southern and PCR analyses. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq,

May 2012],

Function: disease:Defects in RDX are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness

autosomal recessive type 24 (DFNB24) [MIM:611022]. DFNB24 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The N-terminal domain interacts with the C-terminal domain of LAYN. An interdomain interaction between its N-terminal and C-terminal domains inhibits its ablilty to bind LAYN. In the presence of acidic phospholipids, the interdomain interaction is inhibited and this enhances binding to LAYN.,function:Probably plays a crucial role in the binding of

the barbed end of actin filaments to the plasma membrane.,PTM:Phosphorylated by tyrosine-protein kinases.,similarity:Contains 1 FERM domain.,subcellular

location: Highly concentrated in the un

Subcellular

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm,

cytoskeleton. Cleavage furrow. Cell projection, microvillus . Highly concentrated in

the undercoat of the cell-to-cell adherens junction and the cleavage furrow in the

interphase and mitotic phase, respectively.

Expression: Brain, Hippocampus, Liver, Lung, Testis, Uterus,

Sort: 13766

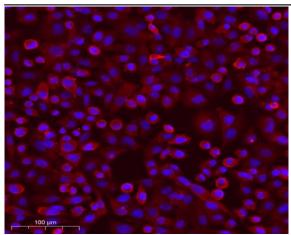
No4: 1

Host: Rabbit

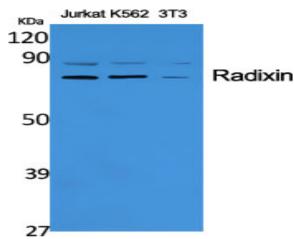
Modifications: Unmodified

Products Images

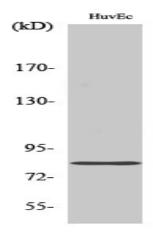
2/4



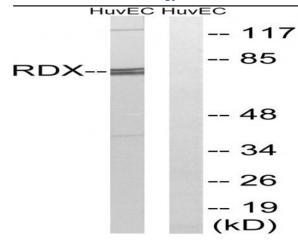
Immunofluorescence analysis of Siha cell. 1,primary Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - AFluor 594 Secondary antibody(catalog No: RS3611) was diluted at 1:500(room temperature, 50min).



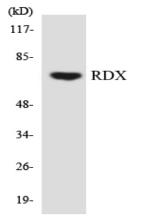
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Radixin Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



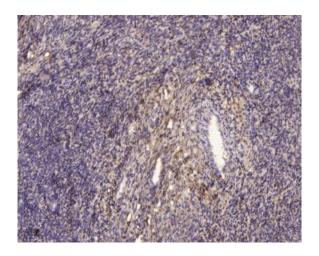
Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using Radixin Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, using RDX Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using RDX antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus. 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).