

β-actin (PT0022R) rabbit mAb

Catalog No: YM8010

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat;

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: Actin β

Fields: >>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>Apoptosis;>>Hippo signaling

pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Adherens junction;>>Tight junction;>>Platelet activation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Leukocyte transendothelial migration;>>Thermogenesis;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>Gastric acid secretion;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial

cells;>>Vibrio cholerae infection;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli

infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Yersinia infection;>>Influenza A;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;>>Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy;>>Dilated cardiomyopathy;>>Viral myocarditis;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: ACTB

Protein Name: Actin cytoplasmic 1

P60709

P60710

Human Gene Id: 60

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 11461

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

lo:

Rat Gene Id: 81822

Rat Swiss Prot No: P60711

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human protein. AA range:1-100

Specificity: endogenous

1/3



Formulation: PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Source: Monoclonal Rabbit IgG1, Kappa

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000 ELISA: 1:20000

Purification: Protein A

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

Molecularweight: 42kD

Observed Band: 42kD

Cell Pathway: Focal adhesion; Adherens_Junction; Adherens_Junction; Leukocyte

transendothelial migration; Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton; Vibrio cholerae

infection; Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection; Hypertrophic ca

Background: This gene encodes one of six different actin proteins. Actins are highly

conserved proteins that are involved in cell motility, structure, and integrity. This actin is a major constituent of the contractile apparatus and one of the two

nonmuscle cytoskeletal actins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : disease:Defects in ACTB are a cause of dystonia juvenile-onset (DYTJ)

[MIM:607371]. DYTJ is a form of dystonia with juvenile onset. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contraction, often leading to abnormal postures. DYTJ patients manifest progressive, generalized, dopaurresponsive dystonia, developmental malformations and sensory hearing loss.,function:Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various

types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic

cells.,miscellaneous:In vertebrates 3 main groups of actin isoforms, alpha, beta and gamma have been identified. The alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. The beta and gamma actins coexist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton and as

mediators of internal cell motility., similarity: Belongs to the

Subcellular Location:

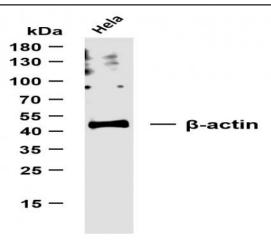
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Nucleus . Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules

containing untranslated mRNAs...

Expression: B-cell lymphoma, Brain, Cajal-Retzius cell, Eye, Fetal brain

cortex, Foreskin, Hepatocellular car

Products Images



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti- β -actin(PT0022R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit lgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1:Hela Predicted band size: 42kDa Observed band size: 42kDa