Best Tools for immunology Research

Filamin 1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT1711
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Filamin 1
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Salmonella infection;>>Proteoglycans in cancer
Gene Name :	FLNA
Protein Name :	Filamin-A
Human Gene Id :	2316
Human Swiss Prot No :	P21333
Mouse Gene Id :	192176
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8BTM8
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Filamin A. AA range:2121-2170
Specificity :	Filamin 1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Filamin 1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
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 :	280kD
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Focal adhesion;
Background :	filamin A(FLNA) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is an actin-binding protein that crosslinks actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. The encoded protein is involved in remodeling the cytoskeleton to effect changes in cell shape and migration. This protein interacts with integrins, transmembrane receptor complexes, and second messengers. Defects in this gene are a cause of several syndromes, including periventricular nodular heterotopias (PVNH1, PVNH4), otopalatodigital syndromes (OPD1, OPD2), frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD), Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS), and X-linked congenital idiopathic intestinal pseudoobstruction (CIIPX). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009],
Function :	disease:Defects in FLNA are associated with cerebrofrontofacial syndrome [MIM:608578]. This syndrome consists of a phenotype of male PVNH, with relatively normal development, no epilepsy or other neurological abnormality, severe constipation, and facial dysmorphism and without a discernible skeletal phenotype.,disease:Defects in FLNA are the cause of frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD) [MIM:305620]. FMD is a congenital bone disease characterized by supraorbital hyperostosis, deafness and digital anomalies.,disease:Defects in FLNA are the cause of Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS) [MIM:309350]. MNS is a severe congenital bone disorder characterized by typical facies (exophthalmos, full cheeks, micrognathia and malalignment of teeth), flaring of the metaphyses of long bones, s-like curvature of bones of legs, irregular constrictions in the ribs, and sclerosis of base of skull.,disease:Defects i
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm, cell cortex . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Perikaryon . Cell projection, growth cone . Colocalizes with CPMR1 in the central region of DRG neuron growth cone (By similarity). Following SEMA3A stimulation of DRG neurons, colocalizes with F-actin (By similarity). .
Expression :	Ubiquitous.

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