

β-actin Monoclonal Antibody(5B7), AbFluor 405 Conjugated

Catalog No: YM2186

Reactivity: Human;Rat;Mouse;Mk;Dg;Ch;Hamster;Rabbit;Insect

Applications: IF;WB;IHC

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

Human Gene Id: 60

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Specificity: β-actin Monoclonal Antibody(5B7) AbFluorTM 405 Conjugated specially

designed for your Immunofluorescence analysis.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50%

Glycerol.

P60709

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse IgG1

Dilution: Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the

investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: IHC 1:200, IF 1:200.



Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-

chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage Stability: Stable for one year at -15°C to -25°C from date of shipment. For maximum

recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing

the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezi

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, dopa-unresponsive 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

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