

β-actin (5B7) Mouse mAb (AbFluor 488)

CatalogNo: YM2187

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human, Rat, Mouse, Mk, Dg, Ch, Hamster, Rabbit, Insect

Applications

- IF, WB, IHC

Isotype

- IgG1

Conjugate

- AbFluor 488

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator

Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: IHC 1:200

IF 1:200.

Storage

Storage*

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 freezing and thawing. Store in dark.

Formulation

Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Basic Information

Clonality

Monoclonal

Clone Number

5B7

Immunogen Information

Specificity

β-actin Monoclonal Antibody(5B7) AbFluor™ 488 Conjugated specially designed for your Immunofluorescence analysis.

| Target Information

Gene name ACTB

Protein Name Actin cytoplasmic 1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	60;	P60709;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Nucleus . Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. .

Tissue specificity B-cell lymphoma,Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Foreskin,Hepatocellular car

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 actin family.,subunit:Polymerization of globular actin (G-actin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin) in the form of a two-stranded helix. Each actin can bind to 4 others. Component of the BAF complex, which includes at least actin (ACTB), ARID1A, ARID1B/BAF250, SMARCA2, SMARCA4/BRG1, ACTL6A/BAF53, ACTL6B/BAF53B, SMARCE1/BAF57 SMARCC1/BAF155, SMARCC2/BAF170, SMARCB1/SNF5/INI1, and one or more of SMARCD1/BAF60A, SMARCD2/BAF60B, or SMARCD3/BAF60C. In muscle cells, the BAF complex also contains DPF3. Found in a complex with XPO6, Ran, ACTB and PFN1. Interacts with XPO6.,

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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β-actin (5B7) Mouse mAb (AbFluor 488)

