

Immunotag™ β-actin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody(A283)

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM3607
Product Description	Immunotag™ β-actin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody(A283)
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Actin-β (A283)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000, IHC 1:100-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Rat,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of β-actin
Specificity	β-actin protein(A283) detects endogenous levels of ACTB
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	ACTB
Accession No.	P60709 P60710 P60711
Alternate Names	ACTB
Description	actin beta(ACTB) Homo sapiens 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],

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Cell Pathway/ Category	Focal adhesion,Adherens_Junction,Adherens_Junction,Leukocyte transendothelial migration,Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton,Vibrio cholerae infection,Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection,Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM),Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC),Dilated cardiomyopathy,Viral myocarditis,
Protein Expression	B-cell lymphoma,Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Foreskin,Hepatocellular car
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,extracellular space,nucleoplasm,cytoplasm,cytosol,cytoskeleton,plasma membrane,focal adhesion,membrane,intracellular ribonucleoprotein complex,cortical cytoskeleton,NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex,cyt
Protein 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.,
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