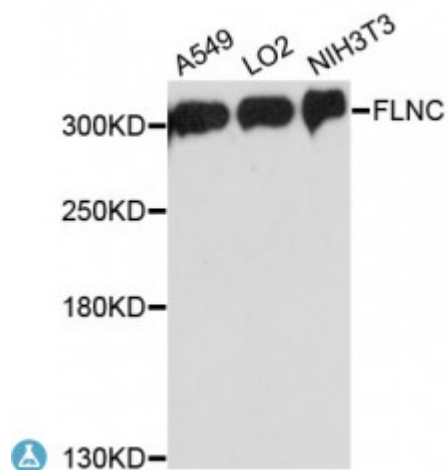


Anti-FLNC Antibody



Description

This gene encodes one of three related filamin genes, specifically gamma filamin. These filamin proteins crosslink actin filaments into orthogonal networks in cortical cytoplasm and participate in the anchoring of membrane proteins for the actin cytoskeleton. Three functional domains exist in filamin: an N-terminal filamentous actin-binding domain, a C-terminal self-association domain, and a membrane glycoprotein-binding domain. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ114985
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 2160-2340 of human FLNC (NP_001449.3).
Gene ID	2318
Gene Symbol	FLNC
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in striated muscles, Weakly expressed in thyroid, fetal brain, fetal lung, retina, spinal cord and bone marrow, Not expressed in testis, pancreas, adrenal gland, placenta, liver and kidney
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Filamin-C FLN-C FLNc ABP-280-like protein ABP-L Actin-binding-like protein Filamin-2 Gamma-filamin
Molecular Weight	291.022 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3756OMIM:102565Reactome:R-HSA-446353
Alternative Names	Filamin-C FLN-C FLNc ABP-280-like protein ABP-L Actin-binding-like protein Filamin-2 Gamma-filamin
Function	Muscle-specific filamin, which plays a central role in muscle cells, probably by functioning as a large actin-cross-linking protein, May be involved in reorganizing the actin cytoskeleton in response to signaling events, and may also display structural functions at the Z lines in muscle cells, Critical for normal myogenesis and for maintaining the structural integrity of the muscle fibers
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm,
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated by FBXL22, leading to proteasomal degradation,