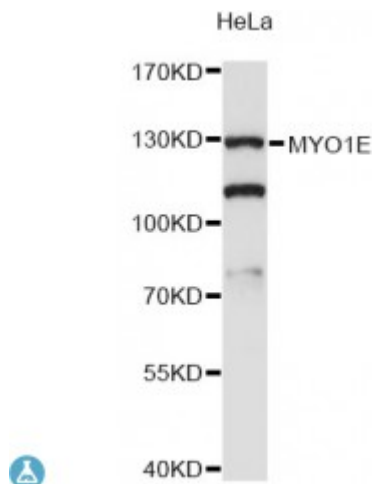


Anti-MYO1E Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a member of the nonmuscle class I myosins which are a subgroup of the unconventional myosin protein family. The unconventional myosin proteins function as actin-based molecular motors. Class I myosins are characterized by a head (motor) domain, a regulatory domain and a either a short or long tail domain. Among the class I myosins, this protein is distinguished by a long tail domain that is involved in crosslinking actin filaments. This protein localizes to the cytoplasm and may be involved in intracellular movement and membrane trafficking. Mutations in this gene are the cause of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis-6. This gene has been referred to as myosin IC in the literature but is distinct from the myosin IC gene located on chromosome 17.

Model	STJ114999
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 809-1108 of human MYO1E (NP_004989.2).
Gene ID	4643
Gene Symbol	MYO1E
Dilution range	WB 1:1000 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the immune system, In the kidney, predominantly expressed in the glomerulus, including podocytes

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Unconventional myosin-Ie Myosin-Ic Unconventional myosin 1E
Molecular Weight	127.062 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:7599OMIM:601479
Alternative Names	Unconventional myosin-Ie Myosin-Ic Unconventional myosin 1E
Function	Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity, Unconventional myosins serve in intracellular movements, Their highly divergent tails bind to membranous compartments, which are then moved relative to actin filaments, Binds to membranes containing anionic phospholipids via its tail domain, Required for normal morphology of the glomerular basement membrane, normal development of foot processes by kidney podocytes and normal kidney function, In dendritic cells, may control the movement of class II-containing cytoplasmic vesicles along the actin cytoskeleton by connecting them with the actin network via ARL14EP and ARL14,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, Cytoplasmic vesicle, Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle, Cell junction,