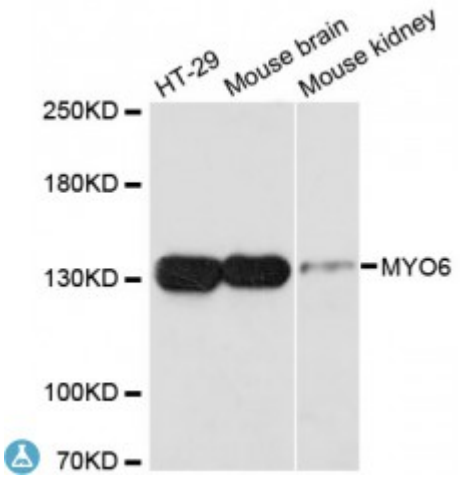
Anti-MYO6 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a reverse-direction motor protein that moves toward the minus end of actin filaments and plays a role in intracellular vesicle and organelle transport. The protein consists of a motor domain containing an ATP- and an actin-binding site and a globular tail which interacts with other proteins. This protein maintains the structural integrity of inner ear hair cells and mutations in this gene cause non-syndromic autosomal dominant and recessive hearing loss. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

Model	STJ115000
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1016-1285 of human MYO6 (NP_004990.3).
Gene ID	4646
Gene Symbol	MYO6
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in most tissues examined including heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine and colon, Highest levels in brain, pancreas, testis and small intestine, Also expressed in fetal brain and cochlea, Isoform 1 and isoform 2, containing the small insert, and isoform 4, containing neither insert, are expressed in unpolarized epithelial cells

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Unconventional myosin-VI Unconventional myosin-6
Molecular Weight	149.691 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:7605OMIM:600970Reactome:R-HSA-190873
Alternative Names	Unconventional myosin-VI Unconventional myosin-6
Function	Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity, Unconventional myosins serve in intracellular movements, Myosin 6 is a reverse-direction motor protein that moves towards the minus-end of actin filaments, Has slow rate of actin-activated ADP release due to weak ATP binding, Functions in a variety of intracellular processes such as vesicular membrane trafficking and cell migration, Required for the structural integrity of the Golgi apparatus via the p53-dependent pro-survival pathway, Appears to be involved in a very early step of clathrin-mediated endocytosis in polarized epithelial cells, May act as a regulator of F-actin dynamics, May play a role in transporting DAB2 from the plasma membrane to specific cellular targets, Required for structural integrity of inner ear hair cells ,
Cellular Localization	Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation in the motor domain, induced by EGF, results in translocation of MYO6 from the cell surface to membrane ruffles and affects F-actin dynamics, Phosphorylated in vitro by p21-activated kinase (PAK) ,