Anti-FILA antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to FILA

Model	STJ192986
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC
Gene ID	2312
Gene Symbol	FLG
Dilution range	IHC-p 1:50-300
Specificity	FILA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in skin, thymus, stomach, tonsils, testis, placenta, kidney, pancreas, mammary gland, bladder, thyroid, salivary gland and trachea, but not detected in heart, brain, liver, lung, bone marrow, small intestine, spleen, prostate, colon, or adrenal gland . In the skin, mainly expressed in stratum granulosum of the epidermis .
Purification	FILA antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Filaggrin
Molecular Weight	446 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3748OMIM:135940
Alternative Names	Filaggrin
Function	Aggregates keratin intermediate filaments and promotes disulfide-bond formation among the intermediate filaments during terminal differentiation of mammalian epidermis.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic granule. In the stratum granulosum of the epidermis, localized within keratohyalin granules . In granular keratinocytes and in lower corneocytes, colocalizes with calpain-1/CAPN1 .
Post-translational Modifications	Filaggrin is initially synthesized as a large, insoluble, highly phosphorylated precursor containing many tandem copies of 324 AA, which are not separated by large linker sequences. During terminal differentiation it is dephosphorylated and proteolytically cleaved. The N-terminal of the mature protein is heterogeneous, and is blocked by the formation of pyroglutamate.; Undergoes deimination of some arginine residues (citrullination).