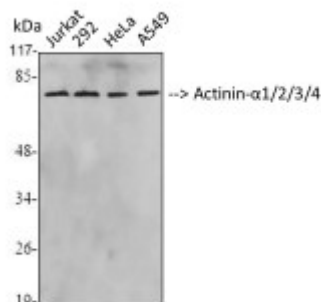


Anti-Actinin-alpha /2/3/4 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Actinin-alpha1/2/3/4.
Model	STJ91466
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Actinin-alpha1/2/3/4
Immunogen Region	40-120 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	87
Gene Symbol	ACTN1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Actinin-alpha1/2/3/4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Actinin-alpha1/2/3/4 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Alpha-actinin-1 Alpha-actinin cytoskeletal isoform F-actin cross-linking protein Non-muscle alpha-actinin-1
Molecular Weight	75 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:163OMIM:102575
Alternative Names	Alpha-actinin-1 Alpha-actinin cytoskeletal isoform F-actin cross-linking protein Non-muscle alpha-actinin-1
Function	F-actin cross-linking protein which is thought to anchor actin to a variety of intracellular structures. This is a bundling protein.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, Z line Cell membrane Cell junction Cell projection, ruffle. Colocalizes with MYOZ2 and PPP3CA at the Z-line of heart and skeletal muscle. Colocalizes with PSD in membrane ruffles and central reticular structures .
Post-translational Modifications	During microbial infection by V.cholerae monomeric actin is cross-linked by the toxins RtxA and VgrG1. Bacterial toxins mediate the cross-link between Lys-50 of one monomer and Glu-270 of another actin monomer, which results in formation of highly toxic actin oligomers that cause cell rounding. The toxin can be highly efficient at very low concentrations by acting on formin homology family proteins. Toxic actin oligomers will bind with high affinity to formins and adversely affect both nucleation and elongation abilities of formins, thus causing their potent inhibition in both profilin-dependent and independent manners.