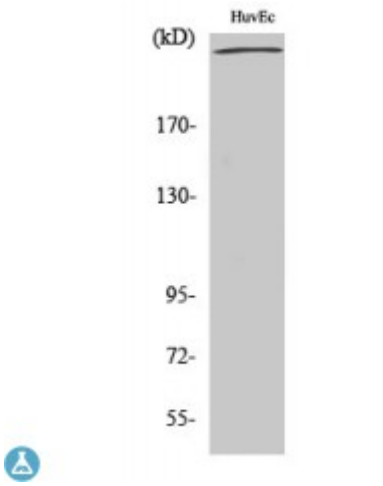
Anti-Filamin 1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Filamin 1.

Model	STJ93076
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Filamin 1 around the non-phosphorylation site of S2152.
Immunogen Region	2090-2170 aa
Gene ID	2316
Gene Symbol	FLNA
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Filamin 1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Filamin 1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Filamin-A FLN-A Actin-binding protein 280 ABP-280 Alpha-filamin Endothelial actin-binding protein Filamin-1 Non-muscle filamin
Molecular Weight	280 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:3754OMIM:300017
Alternative Names	Filamin-A FLN-A Actin-binding protein 280 ABP-280 Alpha-filamin Endothelial actin-binding protein Filamin-1 Non-muscle filamin
Function	Promotes orthogonal branching of actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. Anchors various transmembrane proteins to the actin cytoskeleton and serves as a scaffold for a wide range of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Interaction with FLNA may allow neuroblast migration from the ventricular zone into the cortical plate. Tethers cell surface-localized furin, modulates its rate of internalization and directs its intracellular trafficking . Involved in ciliogenesis. Plays a role in cell-cell contacts and adherens junctions during the development of blood vessels, heart and brain organs. Plays a role in platelets morphology through interaction with SYK that regulates ITAM- and ITAM-like-containing receptor signaling, resulting in by platelet cytoskeleton organization maintenance .
Sequence and Domain Family	Comprised of a NH2-terminal actin-binding domain, 24 immunoglobulin-like internally homologous repeats and two hinge regions. Repeat 24 and the second hinge domain are important for dimer formation. Filamin repeat 20 interacts with filamin repeat 21 masking the ligand binding site on filamin repeat 21, resulting in an autoinhibited conformation . The autoinhibition can be relieved by ligands like ITGB7 or FBLIM1 . Filamin repeats 19 and 21 can simultaneously engage ligands .
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation at Ser-2152 is negatively regulated by the autoinhibited conformation of filamin repeats 19-21. Ligand binding induces a conformational switch triggering phosphorylation at Ser-2152 by PKA. Phosphorylation extent changes in response to cell activation.; Polyubiquitination in the CH1 domain by a SCF-like complex containing ASB2 leads to proteasomal degradation. Prior dissociation from actin may be required to expose the target lysines . Ubiquitinated in endothelial cells by RNF213 downstream of the non-canonical Wnt signaling pathway, leading to its degradation by the proteasome .