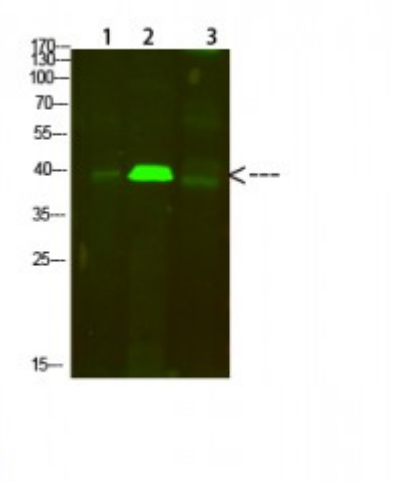
Anti-Tropomyosin alpha antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Tropomyosin alpha.

Model	STJ99331
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Tropomyosin alpha.
Immunogen Region	101-150aa
Gene ID	7168
Gene Symbol	TPM1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	Tropomyosin alpha Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tropomyosin alpha.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in primary breast cancer tissues but undetectable in normal breast tissues in Sudanese patients. Isoform 1 is expressed in adult and fetal skeletal muscle and cardiac tissues, with higher expression levels in the cardiac tissues. Isoform 10 is expressed in adult and fetal cardiac tissues, but not in skeletal muscle.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tropomyosin alpha-1 chain Alpha-tropomyosin Tropomyosin-1

Molecular Weight	38kDa
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:12010OMIM:115196
Alternative Names	Tropomyosin alpha-1 chain Alpha-tropomyosin Tropomyosin-1
Function	Binds to actin filaments in muscle and non-muscle cells. Plays a central role, in association with the troponin complex, in the calcium dependent regulation of vertebrate striated muscle contraction. Smooth muscle contraction is regulated by interaction with caldesmon. In non-muscle cells is implicated in stabilizing cytoskeleton actin filaments.
Sequence and Domain Family	The molecule is in a coiled coil structure that is formed by 2 polypeptide chains. The sequence exhibits a prominent seven-residues periodicity.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated at Ser-283 by DAPK1 in response to oxidative stress and this phosphorylation enhances stress fiber formation in endothelial cells.