



Actin, sarcomeric muscle (ABT55R) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18169
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Bovine,Pig,Chicken
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	ACTA1;ACTA;ACTC1;ACTC
Protein Name	Actin, sarcomeric muscle
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Actin, sarcomeric muscle
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	Actin, alpha skeletal muscle ; Alpha-actin-1 ; ACTA1 ; Actin, alpha cardiac muscle 1 ; Alpha-cardiac actin ; ACTC1
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.
Tissue Specificity	Epithelium,Skeletal muscle,
Function	Disease:Defects in ACTA1 are a cause of congenital myopathy with excess of thin myofilaments (CM) [MIM:102610].,Disease:Defects in ACTA1 are a cause of congenital myopathy with fiber-type disproportion (CFTD) [MIM:255310]; also known as congenital fiber-type disproportion myopathy (CFTDM). CFTD is a genetically heterogeneous disorder in which there is relative hypotrophy of type 1 muscle fibers compared to type 2 fibers on skeletal muscle biopsy. However, these findings are not specific and can be found in many different myopathic and neuropathic conditions.,Disease:Defects in ACTA1 are the cause of nemaline myopathy type 3 (NEM3) [MIM:161800]. Nemaline myopathy (NEM) is a form of





congenital myopathy characterized by abnormal thread- or rod-like structures in muscle fibers on histologic examination. The clinical phenotype is highly variable, with differing age at onset and severity. Function: Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells. miscellaneous: In vertebrates 3 main groups of actin isoforms, alpha, beta and gamma have been identified. The alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. The beta and gamma actins coexist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton and as mediators of internal cell motility. similarity: Belongs to the actin family. subunit: Polymerization of globular actin (G-actin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin) in the form of a two-stranded helix. Each actin can bind to 4 others. Interacts with TTID.

Background

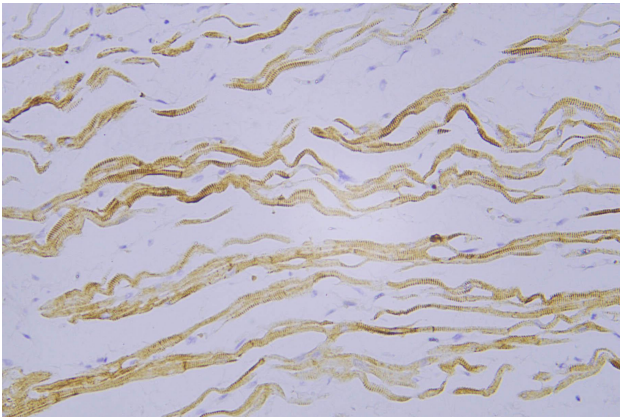
The product encoded by this gene belongs to the actin family of proteins, which are highly conserved proteins that play a role in cell motility, structure and integrity. Alpha, beta and gamma actin isoforms have been identified, with alpha actins being a major constituent of the contractile apparatus, while beta and gamma actins are involved in the regulation of cell motility. This actin is an alpha actin that is found in skeletal muscle. Mutations in this gene cause nemaline myopathy type 3, congenital myopathy with excess of thin myofilaments, congenital myopathy with cores, and congenital myopathy with fiber-type disproportion, diseases that lead to muscle fiber defects. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

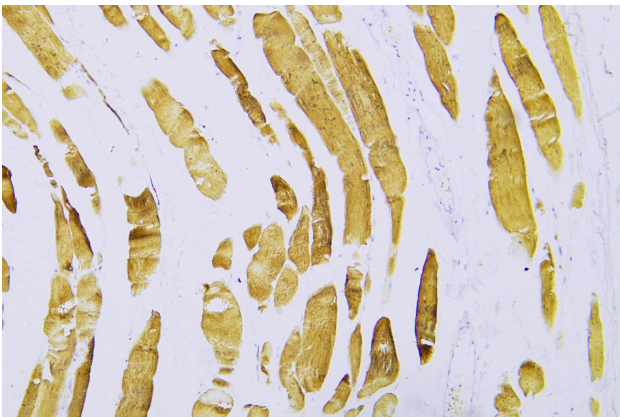
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Human myocardium was stained with anti-Actin, sarcomeric muscle (ABT55R) rabbit mAb



Human skeletal muscle was stained with anti-Actin, sarcomeric muscle (ABT55R) rabbit mAb

