



Ezrin (phospho Tyr353) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-03014
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	EZR
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Ezrin around the phosphorylation site of Tyr353. AA range:321-370
Specificity	Phospho-Ezrin (Y353) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ezrin protein only when phosphorylated at Y353.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Villin 2 ezrin;CVIL;CVL;Cytovillin 2;Cytovillin;DKFZp762H157;Epididymis secretory protein Li 15;EZR;EZRI_HUMAN;Ezrin;FLJ26216;HEL S 15;MGC1584;p81;VIL 2;VIL2;Villin 2 (ezrin);Villin 2;Villin-2;Villin2
Observed Band	69kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	69kD
Cell Pathway	Apical cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell projection . Cell projection, microvillus membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell projection, ruffle membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasm, cell cortex . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell projection, microvillus . Localization to the apical membrane of parietal cells depends on the interaction with PALS1. Localizes to cell extensions and peripheral processes of astrocytes (By similarity). Microvillar peripheral membrane protein (cytoplasmic side). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, hippocampus, hypophysis, and optic nerve. Weakly expressed in brain stem and diencephalon. Stronger expression was detected in gray matter of frontal lobe compared to white matter (at protein level). Component of the microvilli of intestinal epithelial cells.



Preferentially expressed in astrocytes of hippocampus, frontal cortex, thalamus, parahippocampal cortex, amygdala, insula, and corpus callosum. Not detected in neurons in most tissues studied.

Function

developmental stage: Very strong staining is detected in the Purkinje cell layer and in part of the molecular layer of the infant brain compared to adult brain., function: Probably involved in connections of major cytoskeletal structures to the plasma membrane. In epithelial cells, required for the formation of microvilli and membrane ruffles on the apical pole. Along with PLEKHG6, required for normal macropinocytosis., PTM: Phosphorylated by tyrosine-protein kinases., similarity: Contains 1 FERM domain., subcellular location: Localization to the apical membrane of parietal cells depends on the interaction with MPP5. Localizes to cell extensions and peripheral processes of astrocytes (By similarity) . Microvillar peripheral membrane protein (cytoplasmic side)., subunit: Interacts with MPP5 (By similarity). Interacts with SLC9A3R1 and SCYL3/PACE1. Interacts with PLEKHG6. Interacts with NGX6., tissue s

Background

The cytoplasmic peripheral membrane protein encoded by this gene functions as a protein-tyrosine kinase substrate in microvilli. As a member of the ERM protein family, this protein serves as an intermediate between the plasma membrane and the actin cytoskeleton. This protein plays a key role in cell surface structure adhesion, migration and organization, and it has been implicated in various human cancers. A pseudogene located on chromosome 3 has been identified for this gene. Alternatively spliced variants have also been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

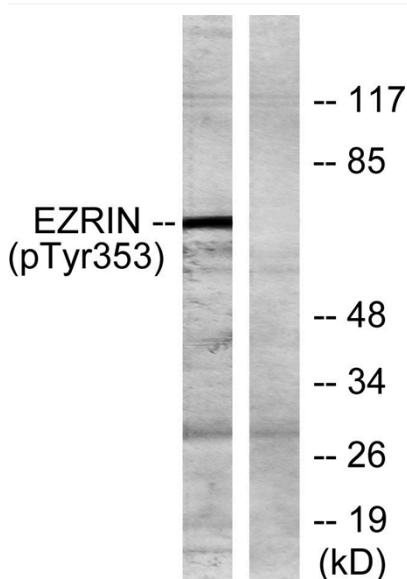
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

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

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431 cells treated with EGF 200ng/ml 30', using Ezrin (Phospho-Tyr353) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.