



Myosin VI Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-03221
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	MYO6
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Myosin VI . at AA range: 40-120
Specificity	Myosin VI Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Myosin VI protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Unconventional myosin-6;Unconventional myosin 6;myosin VI;KIAA0389;DFNB37;MYO6;Unconventional myosin-VI
Observed Band	149kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	149kD
Cell Pathway	Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Golgi apparatus . Nucleus . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Membrane, clathrin-coated pit . Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle . Cell projection, filopodium . Cell projection, ruffle membrane . Cell projection, microvillus . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Also present in endocytic vesicles (PubMed:16507995). Translocates from membrane ruffles, endocytic vesicles and cytoplasm to Golgi apparatus, perinuclear membrane and nucleus through induction by p53 and p53-induced DNA damage (PubMed:16507995). Recruited into membrane ruffles from cell surface by EGF-stimulation (PubMed:9852149). Colocalizes with DAB2 in clathrin-coated pits/vesicles (PubMed:11967127). Colocalizes with OPTN at the Golgi complex and in vesicul
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in most tissues examined including heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine and colon. Highest levels in brain, pancreas, testis and small intestine. Also expressed in fetal brain and cochlea. Isoform 1 and isoform 2, containing the small insert, and isoform 4,



containing neither insert, are expressed in unpolarized epithelial cells.

Function

disease:Defects in MYO6 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 22 (DFNA22) [MIM:606346]. DFNA22 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information. DFNA22 is progressive and postlingual, with onset during childhood. By the age of approximately 50 years, affected individuals invariably have profound sensorineural deafness., disease:Defects in MYO6 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal recessive type 37 (DFNB37) [MIM:607821]., disease:Defects in MYO6 are the cause of sensorineural deafness with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (DFNHCM) [MIM:606346].,domain:Divided into three regions: a N-terminal motor (head) domain, followed by a neck domain consisting of a calmodulin-b

Background

myosin VI(MYO6) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a reverse-direction motor protein that moves toward the minus end of actin filaments and plays a role in intracellular vesicle and organelle transport. The protein consists of a motor domain containing an ATP- and an actin-binding site and a globular tail which interacts with other proteins. This protein maintains the structural integrity of inner ear hair cells and mutations in this gene cause non-syndromic autosomal dominant and recessive hearing loss. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014],

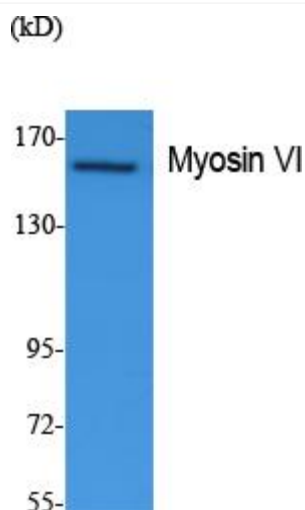
matters needing attention

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 various cells using Myosin VI Monoclonal Antibody