DMTN Antibody

Catalog No: #47066

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

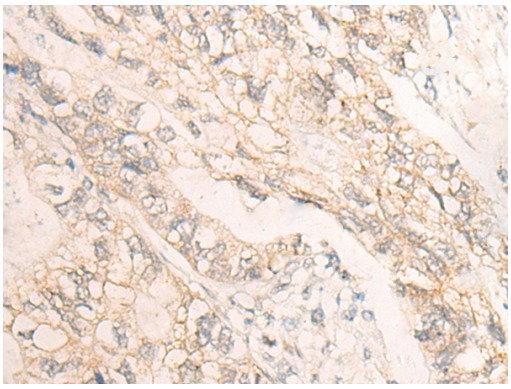
Description

Product Name	DMTN Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DMTN protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human DMTN
Target Name	DMTN
Other Names	DMT; EPB49
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q08495 NCBI Gene ID:2039Gene Accssion:NP_001107607
Uniprot	Q08495
GeneID	2039;
Calculated MW	46 kDa
Concentration	1.5mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20C

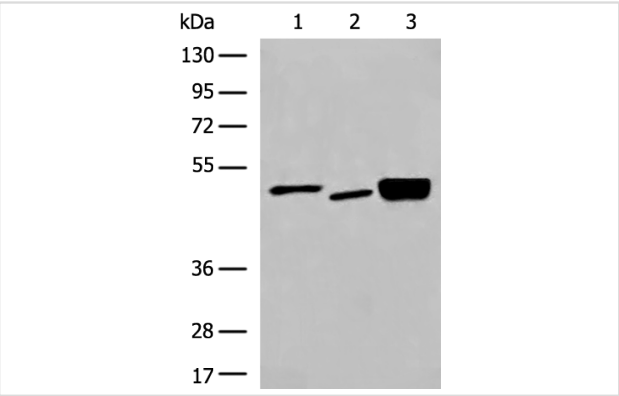
Application Details

Western blotting:1:500-2000Immunofluorescence:1: 20-100

Images



The image is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using 47066(DMTN Antibody) at dilution 1/35. (Original magnification: ?00)



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 µg, Lane 1-3: 293T cell, Human cerebrum tissue and Mouse brain tissue lysates
Primary antibody:DMTN Antibody at dilution 1/550
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution
Exposure time: 5 seconds

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an actin binding and bundling protein that plays a structural role in erythrocytes, by stabilizing and attaching the spectrin/actin cytoskeleton to the erythrocyte membrane in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. This protein contains a core domain in the N-terminus, and a headpiece domain in the C-terminus that binds F-actin. When purified from erythrocytes, this protein exists as a trimer composed of two 48 kDa polypeptides and a 52 kDa polypeptide. The different subunits arise from alternative splicing in the 3' coding region, where the headpiece domain is located. Disruption of this gene has been correlated with the autosomal dominant Marie Unna hereditary hypotrichosis disease, while loss of heterozygosity of this gene is thought to play a role in prostate cancer progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.?

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only