

Anti-LIMK1(Ab-508) antibody

Catalog No: #21151

Package Size: #21151 100ul

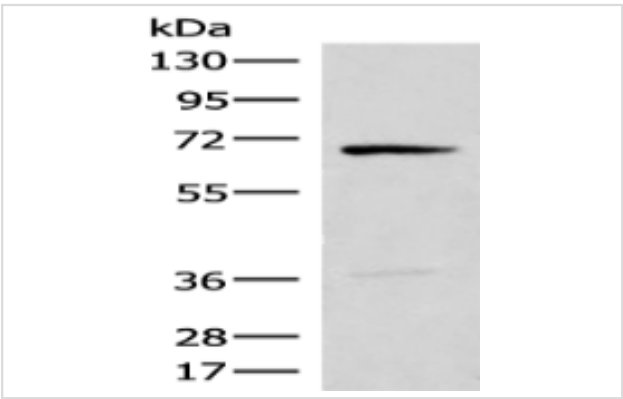
Description

Product Name	Anti-LIMK1(Ab-508) antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human LIMK1
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	LIMK; LIMK-1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P53667
Calculated MW	73 kDa
Concentration	0.8mg/ml
Formulation	pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol
Storage	-20°C

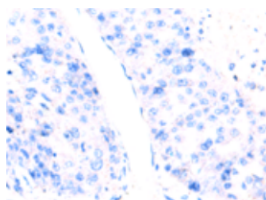
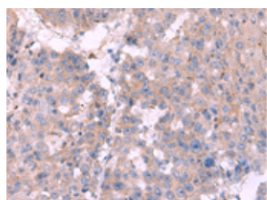
Application Details

WB dilution: 500-2000
IHC dilution: 30-150

Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 μ g
Lane: HUVEC cell lysate
Primary antibody: LIMK1(Ab-508) Antibody at dilution 1/350
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution
Exposure time: 30 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using LIMK1(Ab-508) Antibody at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: $\times 200$)

Background

There are approximately 40 known eukaryotic LIM proteins, so named for the LIM domains they contain. LIM domains are highly conserved cysteine-rich structures containing 2 zinc fingers. Although zinc fingers usually function by binding to DNA or RNA, the LIM motif probably mediates protein-protein interactions. LIM kinase-1 and LIM kinase-2 belong to a small subfamily with a unique combination of 2 N-terminal LIM motifs and a C-terminal protein kinase domain. LIMK1 is a serine/threonine kinase that regulates actin polymerization via phosphorylation and inactivation of the actin binding factor cofilin. This protein is ubiquitously expressed during development and plays a role in many cellular processes associated with cytoskeletal structure. This protein also stimulates axon growth and may play a role in brain development. LIMK1 hemizyosity is implicated in the impaired visuospatial constructive cognition of Williams syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.