

alpha smooth muscle Actin Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48790

Package Size: #48790-1 50ul #48790-2 100ul

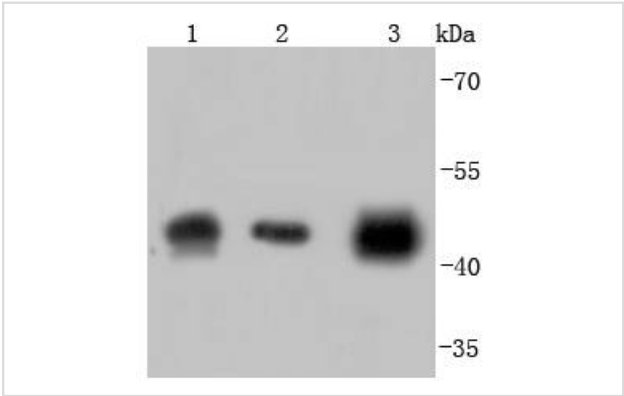
Description

Product Name	alpha smooth muscle Actin Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	SY02-64
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	a actin antibody AAT6 antibody ACTA_HUMAN antibody ACTA2 antibody Actin alpha 2 smooth muscle aorta antibody Actin aortic smooth muscle antibody Actin, aortic smooth muscle antibody ACTSA antibody ACTVS antibody Alpha 2 actin antibody Alpha actin 2 antibody Alpha cardiac actin antibody Alpha-actin-2 antibody Cell growth inhibiting gene 46 protein antibody Cell growth-inhibiting gene 46 protein antibody GIG46 antibody Growth inhibiting gene 46 antibody MYMY5 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P62736
Calculated MW	42 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

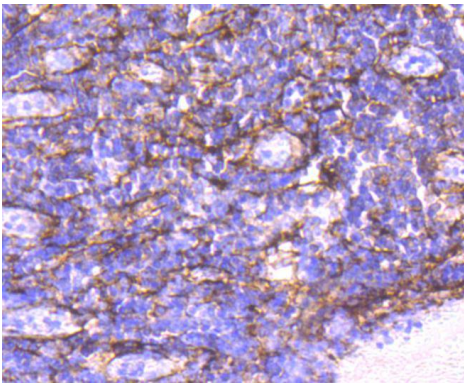
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:100-1:500FC: 1:50-1:100

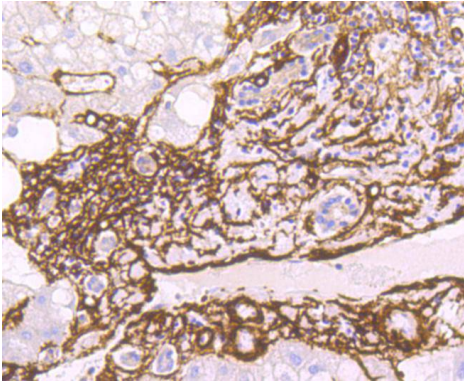
Images



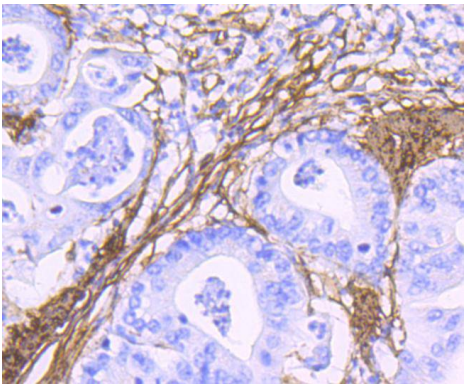
Western blot analysis of alpha smooth muscle Actin on different lysates using anti-alpha smooth muscle Actin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Hela
Lane 2: A431 Lane 3: NIH/3T3



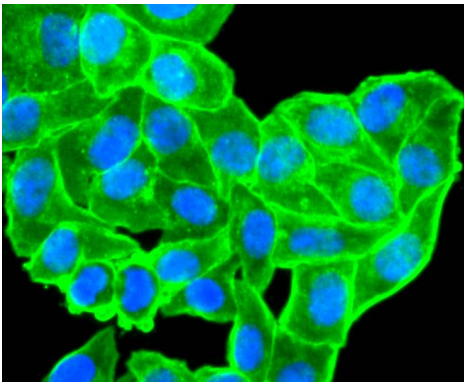
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-alpha smooth muscle Actin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



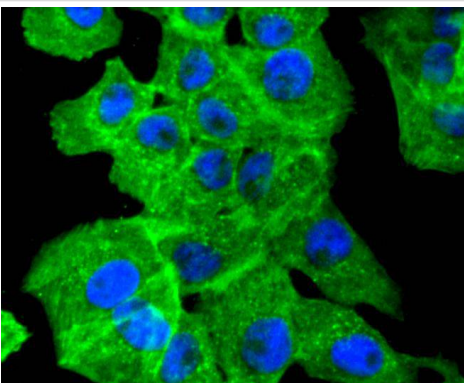
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-alpha smooth muscle Actin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



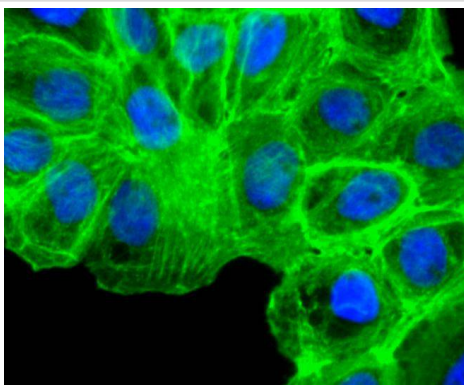
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human gastric carcinoma tissue using anti-alpha smooth muscle Actin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



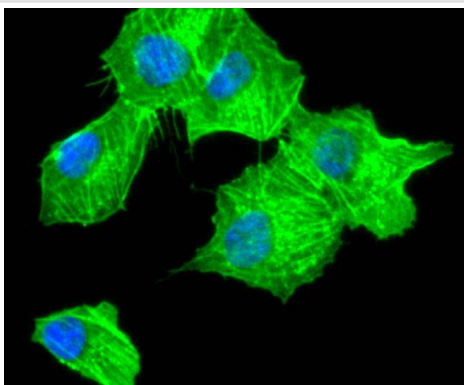
ICC staining alpha smooth muscle Actin in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



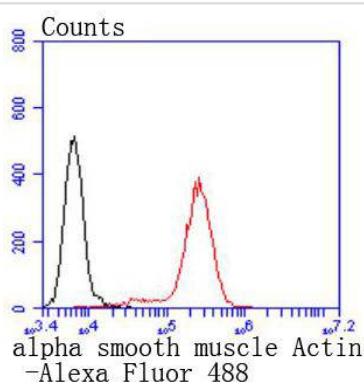
ICC staining alpha smooth muscle Actin in RH-35 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining alpha smooth muscle Actin in A431 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining alpha smooth muscle Actin in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with alpha smooth muscle Actin antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

All eukaryotic cells express Actin, which often constitutes as much as 50% of total cellular protein. Actin filaments can form both stable and labile structures and are crucial components of microvilli and the contractile apparatus of muscle cells. While lower eukaryotes, such as yeast, have only one Actin gene, higher eukaryotes have several isoforms encoded by a family of genes. At least six types of Actin are present in mammalian tissues and fall into three classes. α -Actin expression is limited to various types of muscle, whereas β -Actin and γ -Actin are the principle constituents of filaments in other tissues. Members of the small GTPase family regulate the organization of the Actin cytoskeleton. Rho controls the assembly of Actin stress fibers and focal adhesion. Rac regulates Actin filament accumulation at the plasma membrane. Cdc42 stimulates formation of filopodia.

References

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