

Datasheet for ABIN362441

anti-Cofilin1/2 (CFL1/2) (pTyr88) antibody

1 Publication



Overview

Quantity:	50 μL
Target:	Cofilin1/2 (CFL1/2)
Binding Specificity:	pTyr88
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	Un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of pTyr88 (A-T-Y (p) -E-T) derived from Human coflin1, cofilin2. Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	The antibody detects endogenous level of cofilin1/cofilin2 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 88.
Purification:	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.

Target Details

Target:	Cofilin1/2 (CFL1/2)
Alternative Name:	cofilin1/cofilin2 (CFL1/2 Products)
Background:	Controls reversibly actin polymerization and depolymerization in a pH-sensitive manner. It has the ability to bind G- and F-actin in a 1:1 ratio of cofilin to actin. It is the major component of intranuclear and cytoplasmic actin rods.
Molecular Weight:	19 kDa
UniProt:	Q9Y281
Pathways:	Tube Formation, CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events
Application Details	
Application Notes:	Western blotting: 1:500-1:1000
	Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:100
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20 °C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4 °C for short term use.
Publications	
Product cited in:	Li, Ke, Li, Liu, Zhu, Li: "DGCR6L, a novel PAK4 interaction protein, regulates PAK4-mediated migration of human gastric cancer cell via LIMK1." in: The international journal of biochemistry & cell biology , Vol. 42, Issue 1, pp. 70-9, (2009) (PubMed).