Actin-α/γ (Phospho Tyr55/53) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0977

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse,Rat	• IHC,IF,ELISA

MW	Isotype
• 42kD (Calculated)	• IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:5000
IF 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Actin-pan around the phosphorylation site of Tyr55/53. AA range:21-70
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous Phospho levels of Actin protein only when phosphorylated at tyr55-α /thr53-γ.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):DSyVG

Target Information

Gene name ACTC1;ACTA1;ACTG1;ACTG2

Protein Name Actin alpha cardiac muscle 1

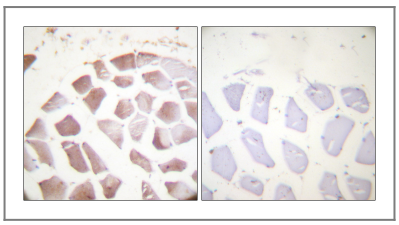
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	70; 71; 72; 58;	P68032; P63261; P63267; P68133;
Mouse	11464; 11465; 11468; 11459;	
Rat	29275; 100361457; 25365; 29437;	P68035; P63259; P63269; P68136;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue specificity Muscle,Tongue,

Function Disease:Defects in ACTC1 are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1R (CMD1R) [MIM:102540]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.,Disease:Defects in ACTC1 are the cause of cardiomyopathy familial hypertrophic type 11 (CMH11) [MIM:612098]. Familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is a hereditary heart disorder characterized by ventricular hypertrophy, which is usually asymmetric and often involves the interventricular septum. The symptoms include dyspnea, syncope, collapse, palpitations, and chest pain. They can be readily provoked by exercise. The disorder has inter- and intrafamilial variability ranging from benign to malignant forms with high risk of cardiac failure and sudden cardiac death.,Function:Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells.,miscellaneous:In vertebrates 3 main groups of actin isoforms, alpha, beta and gamma have been identified. The alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. The beta and gamma actins coexist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton and as mediators of internal cell motility.,similarity:Belongs to the actin family.,subunit:Polymerization of globular actin (G-actin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin) in the form of a two-stranded helix. Each actin can bind to 4 others.,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle, using Actin-pan (alpha/gamma) (Phospho-Tyr55/53) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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