Product Name: Actin-α cardiac muscle Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab06550

Summary

Production Name	Actin-α cardiac muscle Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	ACTC1
Alternative Names	ACTC1; ACTC; Actin, alpha cardiac muscle 1; Alpha-cardiac actin
Gene ID	70.0
SwissProt ID	P68032.Synthesized peptide derived from Actin-α cardiac muscle . at AA range: 1-80

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000..
Molecular Weight	42kD

Background

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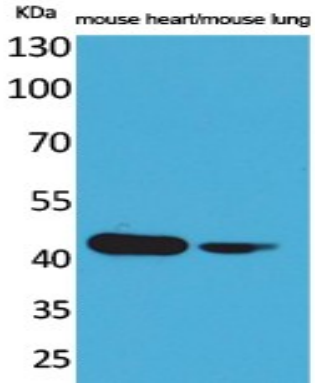
Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility. Polymerization of globular actin (G-actin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin) in the form of a two-stranded helix. Each actin can bind to four others. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the actin family which is comprised of three main groups of actin isoforms, alpha, beta, and gamma. The alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. Defects in this gene have been associated with idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (IDC) and familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (FHC). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],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.,

Research Area

Cardiac muscle contraction;Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM);Dilated cardiomyopathy;

Image Data



Western Blot analysis of mouse heart, mouse lung cells using Actin-α cardiac muscle Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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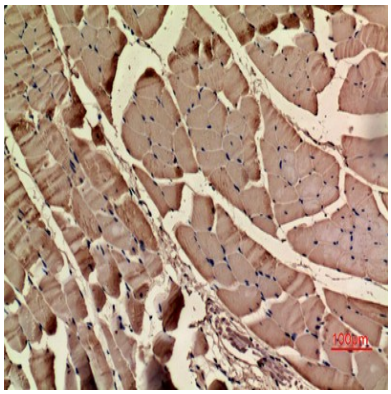
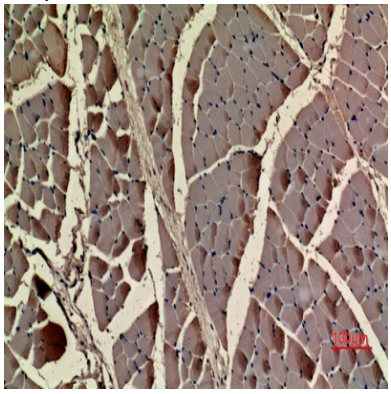
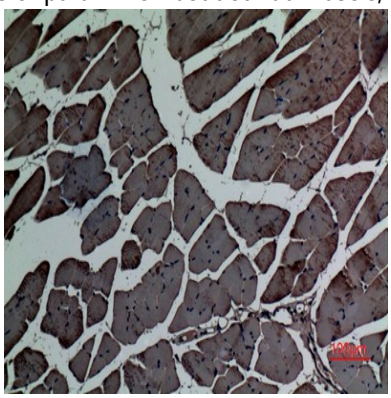


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-muscle, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-muscle, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-muscle, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Note

For research use only.