Product Name: Myosin VA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab14346

Summary

Production Name	Myosin VA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
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	MYO5A
Alternative Names	MYO5A; MYH12; Unconventional myosin-Va; Dilute myosin heavy chain; non-muscle; Myosin heavy chain 12; Myosin-12; Myoxin
Gene ID	4644.0
SwissProt ID	Q9Y4I1.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MYO5A. AA range:1784-1833

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:50-300
Molecular Weight	220kD

Background

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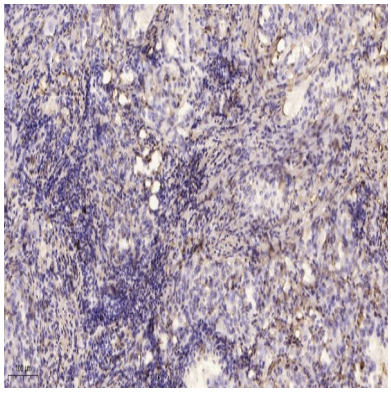
This gene is one of three myosin V heavy-chain genes, belonging to the myosin gene superfamily. Myosin V is a class of actin-based motor proteins involved in cytoplasmic vesicle transport and anchorage, spindle-pole alignment and mRNA translocation. The protein encoded by this gene is abundant in melanocytes and nerve cells. Mutations in this gene cause Griscelli syndrome type-1 (GS1), Griscelli syndrome type-3 (GS3) and neuroectodermal melanolysosomal disease, or Elejalde disease. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been reported, but the full-length nature of some variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008],disease:Defects in MYO5A are a cause of Elejalde syndrome [MIM:256710]; also known as neuroectodermal melanolysosomal disease. Elejalde syndrome is an autosomal recessive condition characterized by skin hypopigmentation, the presence of large clumps of pigment in hair shafts, silvery-gray hair, accumulation of melanosomes in melanocytes and primary neurological abnormalities. Elejalde syndrome may be the same entity as Griscelli syndrome type I.,disease:Defects in MYO5A are a cause of Griscelli syndrome type-1 (GS1) [MIM:214450]; also known as Griscelli syndrome with primary neurologic impairment. Griscelli syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive disorder that results in pigmentary dilution of the skin and hair, the presence of large clumps of pigment in hair shafts, silvery-gray hair and accumulation of melanosomes in melanocytes. GS1 patients show developmental delay, hypotonia and mental retardation, without apparent immune abnormalities.,disease:Defects in MYO5A are a cause of Griscelli syndrome type-3 (GS3) [MIM:609227]. GS3 is characterized by pigmentary dilution of the skin and hair, the presence of large clumps of pigment in hair shafts, silvery-gray hair and accumulation of melanosomes in melanocytes, without other clinical manifestations.,function:Processive actin-based motor that can move in large steps approximating the 36-nm pseudo-repeat of the actin filament. Involved in melanosome transport. May also be required for some polarization process involved in dendrite formation.,online information:MYO5A mutation db,similarity:Contains 1 dilute domain.,similarity:Contains 1 myosin head-like domain.,similarity:Contains 6 IQ domains.,subunit:May be a homodimer, which associates with multiple calmodulin or myosin light chains. Binds MLPH and MYRIP.,tissue specificity:Detected in melanocytes.,

Research Area

Image Data



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200（4° overnight）. 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 45min）.

Note

For research use only.