

# Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1614

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC, ICC, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P60709</a>
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	41737

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	60
<b>Other Names</b>	Actin, cytoplasmic 1, 3.6.4.-, Beta-actin, Actin, cytoplasmic 1, N-terminally processed, ACTB
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Actin is a major cytoskeletal protein involved in diverse cellular functions including cell motility, adhesion, and morphology. Six different actin isoforms have been identified in vertebrates. There are four $\alpha$ isoforms: skeletal, cardiac, and two smooth muscle (enteric and aortic) actins, along with two cytoplasmic actins ( $\beta$ and $\gamma$ ). Actin exists in two principal forms, globular, monomeric (G) actin, and filamentous polymeric (F) actin. The assembly and disassembly of actin filaments, and also their organization into functional networks, is regulated by a variety of actin-binding proteins (ABPs). Phosphorylation may also be important for regulating actin assembly and interaction with ABPs. In Dictyostelium, phosphorylation of Tyr-53 occurs in response to cell stress and this phosphorylation may alter actin polymerization. In B cells, SHP-1 tyrosine dephosphorylation of actin leads to actin filament depolymerization following BCR stimulation.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Antigen Affinity Purified
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
<b>Shipping</b>	Blue Ice

## Background

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γ). Actin exists in two principal forms, globular, monomeric (G) actin, and filamentous polymeric (F) actin. The assembly and disassembly of actin filaments, and also their organization into functional networks, is regulated by a variety of actin-binding proteins (ABPs). Phosphorylation may also be important for regulating actin assembly and interaction with ABPs. In Dictyostelium, phosphorylation of Tyr-53 occurs in response to cell stress and this phosphorylation may alter actin polymerization. In B cells, SHP-1 tyrosine dephosphorylation of actin leads to actin filament depolymerization following BCR stimulation.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.