10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Cofilin 1 (Ser-3), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1719

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	P23528
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	18502

Additional Information

Gene ID	1072
Other Names	ADF, p18
Target/Specificity	Members of the ADF/cofilin (AC) family are actin-severing proteins that regulate actin remodeling during cellular events such as cell migration, cytokinesis, phagocytosis, endocytosis, axon development, and immune cell activation. In mammals, there are three members of the AC family, muscle-specific cofilin (cofilin 2), non-muscle cofilin (cofilin 1), and ADF. In humans, cofilin 1 and ADF have 72% identity, with the major amino acid differences found in the C-terminal region. Regulation of cofilin activity can occur through serine phosphorylation. Activation of cofilin kinases, LIMK1 or LIMK2, leads to phosphorylation of cofilin at serine 3. This phosphorylation disrupts cofilin binding to actin in vitro and in vivo. Multiple phosphatases, PP1, PP2A, PP2B, slingshot, and chronophin can dephosphorylate Ser-3 and activate actin binding. Thus, Ser-3 phosphorylation is a major site for the regulation of cofilin activity.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
Storage	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.
Precautions	Anti-Cofilin 1 (Ser-3), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Members of the ADF/cofilin (AC) family are actin-severing proteins that regulate actin remodeling during cellular events such as cell migration, cytokinesis, phagocytosis, endocytosis, axon development, and immune cell activation. In mammals, there are three members of the AC family, muscle-specific cofilin

(cofilin 2), non-muscle cofilin (cofilin 1), and ADF. In humans, cofilin 1 and ADF have 72% identity, with the major amino acid differences found in the C-terminal region. Regulation of cofilin activity can occur through serine phosphorylation. Activation of cofilin kinases, LIMK1 or LIMK2, leads to phosphorylation of cofilin at serine 3. This phosphorylation disrupts cofilin binding to actin in vitro and in vivo. Multiple phosphatases, PP1, PP2A, PP2B, slingshot, and chronophin can dephosphorylate Ser-3 and activate actin binding. Thus, Ser-3 phosphorylation is a major site for the regulation of cofilin activity.

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