

Anti-Fascin (clone 55K2) Antibody

Catalog # AN1791

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	<u>Q16658</u>
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	55K2
Calculated MW	54530

Additional Information

Gene ID Other Names	6624 p55
Target/Specificity	Fascin is an actin filament bundling protein localized to lamellipodia and filopodia where it has important roles in cell motility. Regulation of fascin occurs through PKC-mediated phosphorylation of Ser-39 in the F-actin binding site. Cell permeant peptides that block PKC phosphorylation of Ser-39 increase cell migration, while peptides that block fascin binding to F-actin alter lamellipodial morphology and cause aberrant cell motility. Studies using RNA interference of fascin show that fibroblasts have reduced number and abnormal morphology of filopodia, while Ser-39 phosphorylation status may determine filopodial frequency. In Drosophila neurons, fascin deficiency causes alterations in actin filaments and leads to abnormal morphology of developing neurons. Thus, fascin is a critical element of actin-based motility in various cell types.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A
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-Fascin (clone 55K2) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Fascin is an actin filament bundling protein localized to lamellipodia and filopodia where it has important roles in cell motility. Regulation of fascin occurs through PKC-mediated phosphorylation of Ser-39 in the F-actin binding site. Cell permeant peptides that block PKC phosphorylation of Ser-39 increase cell migration, while peptides that block fascin binding to F-actin alter lamellipodial morphology and cause aberrant cell motility. Studies using RNA interference of fascin show that fibroblasts have reduced number

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Images



Western blot analysis of human HeLa cells treated with Calyculin A (100 nM) for 30 min (lanes 1 & 3) before treatment with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2 & 4). The blots were probed with anti-Fascin (clone 55K2) (lanes 1 & 2) and anti-Fascin (Ser-39) (lanes 3 & 4).



Immunocytochemical labeling of Fascin in aldehyde fixed and NP-40 permeabilized human NCI-H1915 lung carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Fascin (AN1791). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.

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