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# Anti-Fascin (clone 55K2) Antibody

Catalog # AN1791

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IHC, ICC |
| **Primary Accession** | Q16658 |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Mouse Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG1 |
| **Clone Names** | 55K2 |
| **Calculated MW** | 54530 |

## Additional Information

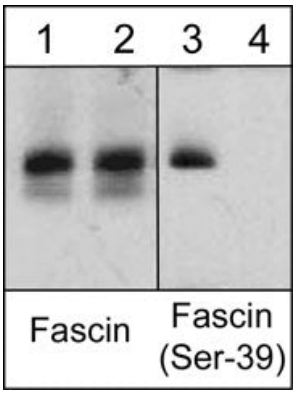
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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 6624 |
| **Other Names** | p55 |
| **Target/Specificity** | Fascin is an actin filament bundling protein localized to lamellipodia and filopodia where it has important roles in cell motility. Regulation of fascin occurs through 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

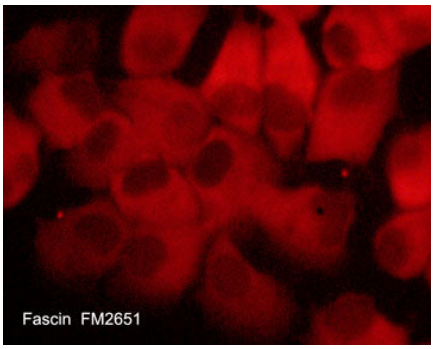
Fascin is an actin filament bundling protein localized to lamellipodia and filopodia where it has important roles in cell motility. Regulation of fascin occurs through PKC-mediated phosphorylation of Ser-39 in the F-actin binding site. Cell permeant peptides that block PKC phosphorylation of Ser-39 increase 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

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.

## 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'.