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Anti-Fascin (Ser-39), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1793

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	Q16658
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	54530

Additional Information

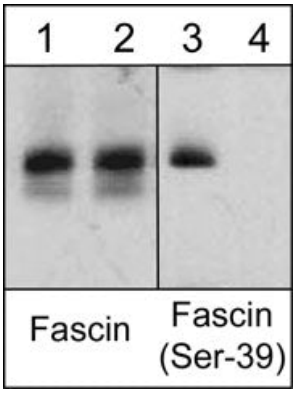
Gene ID	6624
Other Names	p55
Target/Specificity	Fascin is an actin filament bundling protein localized to lamellipodia and filopodia where it has important roles in cell motility. Regulation of fascin occurs through PKC-mediated phosphorylation of Ser-39 in the F-actin binding site. Cell permeant peptides 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 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 (Ser-39), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

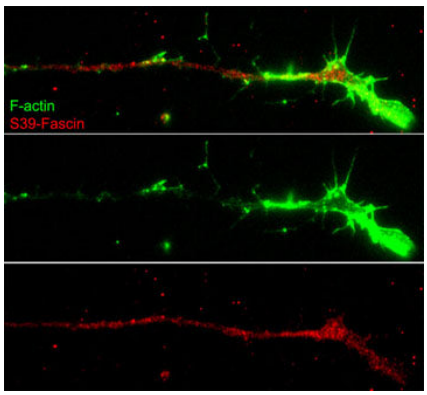
Fascin is an actin filament bundling protein localized to lamellipodia and filopodia where it has important roles in cell motility. Regulation of fascin occurs through PKC-mediated phosphorylation of Ser-39 in the F-actin binding site. Cell permeant peptides that block PKC phosphorylation of Ser-39 increase 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 phosphorylation relative to F-actin in chick E9 DRG neurons. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal Fascin (Ser-39) antibody, then detected using appropriate secondary antibody (Red). Fascin (Ser-39) labeling is compared (Top) to F-actin staining (Green). (Image provided by Dr. Gianluca Gallo at Drexel University).