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MSN Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13752b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P26038
Other Accession	Q2HJ49, NP_002435.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB33750
Calculated MW	67820
Antigen Region	459-487

Additional Information

Gene ID	4478
Other Names	Moesin, Membrane-organizing extension spike protein, MSN
Target/Specificity	This MSN antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 459-487 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MSN.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	MSN Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MSN (HGNC:7373)
Function	Ezrin-radixin-moesin (ERM) family protein that connects the actin cytoskeleton to the plasma membrane and thereby regulates the structure and function of specific domains of the cell cortex. Tethers actin filaments by

	oscillating between a resting and an activated state providing transient interactions between moesin and the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:10212266). Once phosphorylated on its C-terminal threonine, moesin is activated leading to interaction with F-actin and cytoskeletal rearrangement (PubMed:10212266). These rearrangements regulate many cellular processes, including cell shape determination, membrane transport, and signal transduction (PubMed:12387735, PubMed:15039356). The role of moesin is particularly important in immunity acting on both T and B-cells homeostasis and self-tolerance, regulating lymphocyte egress from lymphoid organs (PubMed:9298994, PubMed:9616160). Modulates phagolysosomal biogenesis in macrophages (By similarity). Also participates in immunologic synapse formation (PubMed:27405666).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Cell projection, microvillus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Cell projection, microvillus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Note=Phosphorylated form is enriched in microvilli-like structures at apical membrane. Increased cell membrane localization of both phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms seen after thrombin treatment (By similarity). Localizes at the uropods of T lymphoblasts. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18586956, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9298994}
Tissue Location	In all tissues and cultured cells studied.

Background

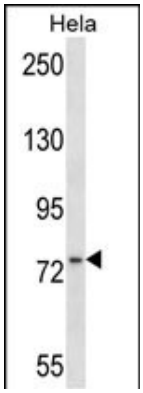
Moesin (for membrane-organizing extension spike protein) is a member of the ERM family which includes ezrin and radixin. ERM proteins appear to function as cross-linkers between plasma membranes and actin-based cytoskeletons. Moesin is localized to filopodia and other membranous protrusions that are important for cell-cell recognition and signaling and for cell movement.

References

Gloerich, M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(22):5421-5431(2010)
Lee, J.H., et al. Yonsei Med. J. 51(3):438-447(2010)
Takahashi, E., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(6):4060-4073(2010)
He, M., et al. BMC Cancer 10, 170 (2010) :
Parisiadou, L., et al. J. Neurosci. 29(44):13971-13980(2009)

Images

MSN Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13752b) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the MSN antibody detected the MSN protein (arrow).



Citations

- Incorporation of genome-bound cellular proteins into HIV-1 particles regulates viral infection.

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