

MYO10 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP57412

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9HD67
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Dog, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	237347
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MYO10
Epitope Specificity	551-650/2058
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes a member of the myosin superfamily. The protein represents an unconventional myosin; it should not be confused with the conventional non-muscle myosin-10 (MYH10). Unconventional myosins contain the basic domains of conventional myosins and are further distinguished from class members by their tail domains. This gene functions as an actin-based molecular motor and plays a role in integration of F-actin and microtubule cytoskeletons during meiosis. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	4651
Other Names	Unconventional myosin-X, Unconventional myosin-10, MYO10, KIAA0799
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	MYO10
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Synonyms	KIAA0799
Function	Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity. Unconventional myosins serve in intracellular movements. MYO10 binds to actin filaments and actin bundles and functions as a plus end-directed motor. Moves with higher velocity and takes larger steps on actin bundles than on single actin filaments (PubMed:27580874). The tail domain binds to membranous compartments containing phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate or integrins, and mediates cargo transport along actin filaments. Regulates cell shape, cell spreading and cell adhesion. Stimulates the formation and elongation of filopodia. In hippocampal neurons it induces the formation of dendritic filopodia by trafficking the actin-remodeling protein VASP to the tips of filopodia, where it promotes actin elongation. Plays a role in formation of the podosome belt in osteoclasts.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, filopodium tip. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cell projection, filopodium membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=May be in an inactive, monomeric conformation in the cytosol. Detected in cytoplasmic punctae and in cell projections. Colocalizes with actin fibers. Undergoes forward and rearward movements within filopodia Interacts with microtubules
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous..

Background

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