10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-FHOD1 Antibody

Catalog # AN1794

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q9Y613
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M352
Calculated MW	126551

Additional Information

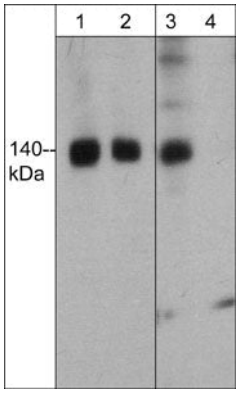
Gene ID	29109
Other Names	FHOS, formin
Target/Specificity	Formins include several families of proteins that regulate actin cytoskeletal dynamics via two conserved formin homology domains, FH1 and FH2. The FH1 region contains poly-proline stretches that promote interactions with profilin. The FH2 domain, located C-terminally to the FH1 domain, is highly conserved in formin proteins and possesses actin nucleation and polymerization activities. Through cooperation of FH1 and FH2, formins construct actin-based structures comprising linear, unbranched filaments that are used in stress fibers, actin cables, microspikes, and contractile rings. Several mammalian formins, including mDia1, FRL, and formin homology domain protein 1 (FHOD1) are inhibited through an intramolecular interaction between the C-terminal Dia autoregulatory domain (DAD) and its recognition region at the N-terminus. In FHOD1, this autoinhibitory interaction is disrupted through phosphorylation of Ser-1131, Ser-1137, and Thr-1141 by ROCK. Subsequent FHOD1 activation leads to stress fiber formation. In endothelial cells, thrombin activates this ROCK pathway, leading to FHOD1-mediated stress fiber formation.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
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-FHOD1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Formins include several families of proteins that regulate actin cytoskeletal dynamics via two conserved formin homology domains, FH1 and FH2. The FH1 region contains poly-proline stretches that promote

interactions with profilin. The FH2 domain, located C-terminally to the FH1 domain, is highly conserved in formin proteins and possesses actin nucleation and polymerization activities. Through cooperation of FH1 and FH2, formins construct actin-based structures comprising linear, unbranched filaments that are used in stress fibers, actin cables, microspikes, and contractile rings. Several mammalian formins, including mDia1, FRL, and formin homology domain protein 1 (FHOD1) are inhibited through an intramolecular interaction between the C-terminal Dia autoregulatory domain (DAD) and its recognition region at the N-terminus. In FHOD1, this autoinhibitory interaction is disrupted through phosphorylation of Ser-1131, Ser-1137, and Thr-1141 by ROCK. Subsequent FHOD1 activation leads to stress fiber formation. In endothelial cells, thrombin activates this ROCK pathway, leading to FHOD1-mediated stress fiber formation.

Images



Western blot of FHOD1 phosphorylation in human K562 cells stimulated with calyculin A (100 nM) for 30 min. (lanes 1 & 3). The blot was then treated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2 & 4). Blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-FHOD1 (lanes 1 & 2) and anti-FHOD1 (Thr-1141), phospho-specific antibody (lanes 3 & 4) .