

MYH9 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76621

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IP
Primary Accession	P35579
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	226532

Additional Information

Gene ID	4627
Other Names	MYH9
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A IP~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	MYH9
Function	Cellular myosin that appears to play a role in cytokinesis, cell shape, and specialized functions such as secretion and capping. Required for cortical actin clearance prior to oocyte exocytosis (By similarity). Promotes cell motility in conjunction with S100A4 (PubMed: 16707441). During cell spreading, plays an important role in cytoskeleton reorganization, focal contact formation (in the margins but not the central part of spreading cells), and lamellipodial retraction; this function is mechanically antagonized by MYH10 (PubMed: 20052411).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cell cortex {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q8VDD5}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, Cortical granule {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q8VDD5}. Cell membrane Note=Colocalizes with actin filaments at lamellipodia margins and at the leading edge of migrating cells (PubMed:20052411). In retinal pigment epithelial cells, predominantly localized to stress fiber-like structures with

some localization to cytoplasmic puncta (PubMed:27331610).

Tissue Location

In the kidney, expressed in the glomeruli. Also expressed in leukocytes.

Background

This gene encodes a conventional non-muscle myosin; this protein should not be confused with the unconventional myosin-9a or 9b (MYO9A or MYO9B). The encoded protein is a myosin IIA heavy chain that contains an IQ domain and a myosin head-like domain which is involved in several important functions, including cytokinesis, cell motility and maintenance of cell shape. Defects in this gene have been associated with non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 17, Epstein syndrome, Alport syndrome with macrothrombocytopenia, Sebastian syndrome, Fechtner syndrome and macrothrombocytopenia with progressive sensorineural deafness. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2011]

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