

alpha Actinin 4 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77767

Product Information

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| Application | WB, IHC-P, IF, FC, ICC, IP |
| Primary Accession | O43707 |
| Reactivity | Rat, Human, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Monoclonal Antibody |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human alpha Actinin 4 |
| Purification | Affinity Chromatography |
| Calculated MW | 104854 |

Additional Information

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| Gene ID | 81 |
| Other Names | ACTN4 |
| Dilution | WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A |
| Format | Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

Protein Information

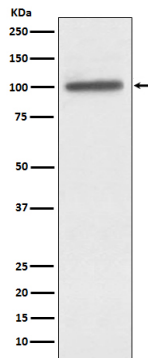
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| Name | ACTN4 (HGNC:166) |
| Function | F-actin cross-linking protein which is thought to anchor actin to a variety of intracellular structures. This is a bundling protein (Probable). Probably involved in vesicular trafficking via its association with the CART complex. The CART complex is necessary for efficient transferrin receptor recycling but not for EGFR degradation (PubMed: 15772161). Involved in tight junction assembly in epithelial cells probably through interaction with MICALL2. Links MICALL2 to the actin cytoskeleton and recruits it to the tight junctions (By similarity). May also function as a transcriptional coactivator, stimulating transcription mediated by the nuclear hormone receptors PPARG and RARA (PubMed: 22351778). Association with IGSF8 regulates the immune synapse formation and is required for efficient T-cell activation (PubMed: 22689882). |
| Cellular Location | Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell junction {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P57780}. |

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P57780}. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. Expressed in the perinuclear rim and manchette structure in early elongating spermatids during spermiogenesis (By similarity). Nuclear translocation can be induced by the PI3 kinase inhibitor wortmannin or by cytochalasin D. Exclusively localized in the nucleus in a limited number of cell lines (breast cancer cell line MCF-7, oral floor cancer IMC-2, and bladder cancer KU- 7). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P57780, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17289661, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9508771}

Tissue Location

Widely expressed..

Images



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