abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Filamin A (phospho S1083) antibody [EPR2308] ab109269

יעלאעבע RabMAb

画像数 2

製品の概要

製品名 Anti-Filamin A (phospho S1083) antibody [EPR2308]

製品の詳細 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR2308] to Filamin A (phospho S1083)

由来種 Rabbit

アプリケーション **適用あり:** WB

適用なし: Flow Cyt,ICC/IF,IHC-P or IP

種交差性 交差種: Human

免疫原 Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

ポジティブ・コントロール HeLa cell lysates, treated with epidermal growth factor; HeLa cells.

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: 特記事項

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

- Improved sensitivity and specificity

- Long-term security of supply

- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with

these species. Please contact us for more information.

製品の特性

製品の状態 Liquid

保存方法 Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

バッファー

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture

supernatant

精製度 Protein A purified

ポリモノ モノクローナル

クローン名

EPR2308

アイソタイプ

ΙgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee <u>Abpromise保証は、</u>次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab109269の使用に適用されます アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		1/1000 - 1/10000. Predicted molecular weight: 281 kDa.

追加情報

Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt,ICC/IF,IHC-P or IP.

ターゲット情報

機能

Promotes orthogonal branching of actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. Anchors various transmembrane proteins to the actin cytoskeleton and serves as a scaffold for a wide range of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Interaction with FLNA may allow neuroblast migration from the ventricular zone into the cortical plate. Tethers cell surface-localized furin, modulates its rate of internalization and directs its intracellular trafficking.

組織特異性

関連疾患

Ubiquitous.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of periventricular nodular heterotopia type 1 (PVNH1) [MIM:300049]; also called nodular heterotopia, bilateral periventricular (NHBP or BPNH). PVNH is a developmental disorder characterized by the presence of periventricular nodules of cerebral gray matter, resulting from a failure of neurons to migrate normally from the lateral ventricular proliferative zone, where they are formed, to the cerebral cortex. PVNH1 is an X-linked dominant form. Heterozygous females have normal intelligence but suffer from seizures and various manifestations outside the central nervous system, especially related to the vascular system. Hemizygous affected males die in the prenatal or perinatal period.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of periventricular nodular heterotopia type 4 (PVNH4) [MIM:300537]; also known as periventricular heterotopia Ehlers-Danlos variant. PVNH4 is characterized by nodular brain heterotopia, joint hypermobility and development of a rtic dilation in early adulthood.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of otopalatodigital syndrome type 1 (OPD1) [MIM:311300]. OPD1 is an X-linked dominant multiple congenital anomalies disease mainly characterized by a generalized skeletal dysplasia, mild mental retardation, hearing loss, cleft palate, and typical facial anomalies. OPD1 belongs to a group of X-linked skeletal dysplasias known as oto-palatodigital syndrome spectrum disorders that also include OPD2, Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS), and frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD). Remodeling of the cytoskeleton is central to the modulation of cell shape and migration. FLNA is a widely expressed protein that regulates reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton by interacting with integrins, transmembrane receptor complexes and second messengers. Males with OPD1 have cleft palate, malformations of the ossicles causing deafness and milder bone and limb defects than those associated with OPD2. Obligate female carriers of mutations causing both OPD1 and OPD2 have variable (often milder) expression of a similar phenotypic spectrum.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of otopalatodigital syndrome type 2 (OPD2) [MIM:304120]; also known as cranioorodigital syndrome. OPD2 is a congenital bone disorder that is characterized by abnormally modeled, bowed bones, small or absent first digits and, more variably, cleft palate,

posterior fossa brain anomalies, omphalocele and cardiac defects.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD) [MIM:305620]. FMD is a congenital bone disease characterized by supraorbital hyperostosis, deafness and digital anomalies.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS) [MIM:309350]. MNS is a severe congenital bone disorder characterized by typical facies (exophthalmos, full cheeks, micrognathia and malalignment of teeth), flaring of the metaphyses of long bones, s-like curvature of bones of legs, irregular constrictions in the ribs, and sclerosis of base of skull.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of X-linked congenital idiopathic intestinal pseudoobstruction (CIIPX) [MIM:300048]. CIIPX is characterized by a severe abnormality of gastrointestinal motility due to primary qualitative defects of enteric ganglia and nerve fibers. Affected individuals manifest recurrent signs of intestinal obstruction in the absence of any mechanical lesion.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of FG syndrome type 2 (FGS2) [MIM:300321]. FG syndrome (FGS) is an X-linked disorder characterized by mental retardation, relative macrocephaly, hypotonia and constipation.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of terminal osseous dysplasia (TOD) [MIM:300244]. A rare X-linked dominant male-lethal disease characterized by skeletal dysplasia of the limbs, pigmentary defects of the skin and recurrent digital fibroma during infancy. A significant phenotypic variability is observed in affected females.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of cardiac valvular dysplasia X-linked (CVDX) [MIM:314400]. A rare X-linked heart disease characterized by mitral and/or aortic valve regurgitation. The histologic features include fragmentation of collagenous bundles within the valve fibrosa and accumulation of proteoglycans, which produces excessive valve tissue leading to billowing of the valve leaflets.

配列類似性 Belongs to the filamin family.

Contains 1 actin-binding domain.

Contains 2 CH (calponin-homology) domains.

Contains 24 filamin repeats.

ドメイン Comprised of a NH2-terminal actin-binding domain, 24 internally homologous repeats and two

hinge regions. Repeat 24 and the second hinge domain are important for dimer formation.

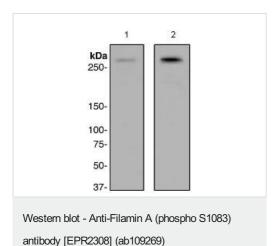
翻訳後修飾 Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR (By similarity). Phosphorylation

extent changes in response to cell activation.

The N-terminus is blocked.

細胞内局在 Cytoplasm > cell cortex. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

画像



All lanes : Anti-Filamin A (phospho S1083) antibody [EPR2308] (ab109269) at 1/1000 dilution

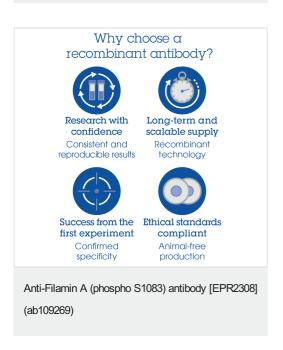
Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, untreated

Lane 2: HeLa cell lysate, treated with epidermal growth factor

(EGF)

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 281 kDa



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