

Anti-dHomer [2F7]

Catalogue number: 152639

Sub-type:

Images:

Contributor

Inventor:

Institute: A*STAR Accelerate Technologies Pte Ltd

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-dHomer [2F7]

Alternate name:

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: dHomer (dHom), the Drosophila homolog of the vertebrate Homer is an F-actin binding protein. In mouse brain, Homer1a protein binds to the group I metabotropic glutamate receptors and competes against other constitutively expressed Homer-related proteins to regulate synaptic metabotropic glutamate receptors properties. Homer proteins are bipartite, consisting of an N-terminal class II Enabled/Vasp homology (EVH1) domain (Barzik et al., 2001) and a C-terminal coiled-coil (CC) domain that mediates self-association (Brakeman et al., 1997; Tu et al., 1998; Xiao et al., 2000). The EVH1 domain binds to F-actin, proline-rich sequences in group I metabotropic glutamate receptors, inositol trisphosphate receptors, ryanodine receptors, and Shank family proteins. Homer proteins also self associate and function as adaptors to couple interacting proteins implicated in synaptogenesis, signal transduction, receptor trafficking, and axon pathfinding. In mammals, there are three independent homer genes identified and at least six Homer proteins are formed due to alternative splicing. (Xiao et al., 1998; Kato et al., 1998). However, there is only one homer-related gene in the Drosophila genome. The function of Drosophila homer (d-hom) has been implicated in the control of locomotor activity and behavioral plasticity (Diagana et al., 2002).

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype: IgG1 kappa

Reactivity:

Drosophila

Selectivity:

Host: Mouse

Immunogen: GSTd Homer (full-length) fusion protein

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: Drosophila embryos

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Drosophila homolog of the vertebrate Homer, an F-actin binding protein

Target alternate names:

Target background: dHomer (dHom), the Drosophila homolog of the vertebrate Homer is an F-actin binding protein. In mouse brain, Homer1a protein binds to the group I metabotropic glutamate receptors and competes against other constitutively expressed Homer-related proteins to regulate synaptic metabotropic glutamate receptors properties. Homer proteins are bipartite, consisting of an N-terminal class II Enabled/Vasp homology (EVH1) domain (Barzik et al., 2001) and a C-terminal coiled-coil (CC) domain that mediates self-association (Brakeman et al., 1997; Tu et al., 1998; Xiao et al., 2000). The EVH1 domain binds to F-actin, proline-rich sequences in group I metabotropic glutamate receptors, inositol trisphosphate receptors, ryanodine receptors, and Shank family proteins. Homer proteins also self associate and function as adaptors to couple interacting proteins implicated in synaptogenesis, signal transduction, receptor trafficking, and axon pathfinding. In mammals, there are three independent homer genes identified and at least six Homer proteins are formed due to alternative splicing. (Xiao et al., 1998; Kato et al., 1998). However, there is only one homer-related gene in the Drosophila genome. The function of Drosophila homer (d-hom) has been implicated in the control of locomotor activity and behavioral plasticity (Diagana et al., 2002).

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IF

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide

Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C

Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References:

CancerTools.org