Anti-F-actin [NH3]

Catalogue number: 153598
Sub-type:
Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-F-actin [NH3]

Alternate name: Actin Antibody, Anti-Actin Antibody, F-Actin, f actin antibody, Filamentous actin antibody

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: Monoclonal antibody used to study the localisation and interactions of F-actin in all cell types. Background and Research Application Antibody NH3 has been shown to recognize actin. The epitope recognized is preserved across species (mouse, rabbit and human) and for different isoforms. NH3 recognises human filamentous actin (F-actin), but has been reported to recognise globular actin (G-actin). NH3 therefore represents a useful probe for the localization of actin and the study of its interaction with other molecules. NH3 strongly stains the cytoplasm of macrophages and causes granular, localised nuclear staining of all cell types. NH3 also reacts with the cell surface of cell lines that originate from B-cells.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgM kappa
Reactivity: Chicken ; Human ; Mouse ; Rabbit
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Human monocytes and the human monocyte-like cell line, U937.
Immunogen UNIPROT ID: P60709
Sequence:

Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls:
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Filamentous Actin

Target alternate names:

Target background: Monoclonal antibody used to study the localisation and interactions of F-actin in all cell types Background and Research Application Antibody NH3 has been shown to recognize actin. The epitope recognized is preserved across species (mouse, rabbit and human) and for different isoforms. NH3 recognises human filamentous actin (F-actin), but has been reported to recognise globular actin (G-actin). NH3 therefore represents a useful probe for the localization of actin and the study of its interaction with other molecules. NH3 strongly stains the cytoplasm of macrophages and causes granular, localised nuclear staining of all cell types. NH3 also reacts with the cell surface of cell lines that originate from B-cells.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA ; FACS
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: Rickman et al. 2004. J Biol Chem. 279(1):644-51. PMID: 14551199. ; High affinity interaction of syntaxin and SNAP-25 on the plasma membrane is abolished by botulinum toxin E.