Myosin IIa (Phospho Ser1943) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1408

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IHC

MW
- 215kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
IHC 1:50-300

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human Myosin IIa (Ser1943)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Myosin IIa (phospho-Ser1943)

Target Information

Gene name	MYH9

Protein Name Myosin IIa (Ser1943)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4627;	P35579;
Mouse	17886;	Q8VDD5;
Rat	25745;	Q62812;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm , cytoskeleton . Cytoplasm , cell cortex . Cytoplasmic vesicle , secretory vesicle , Cortical granule . 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 specificity In the kidney , expressed in the glomeruli. Also expressed in leukocytes.

Function Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Alport syndrome with macrothrombocytopenia (APSM) [MIM:153650]. APSM is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of ocular lesions , sensorineural hearing loss and nephritis (Alport syndrome) with platelet defects. ,Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Epstein syndrome (EPS) [MIM:153650]. EPS is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of macrothrombocytopathy , sensorineural hearing loss and nephritis. ,Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Fechtner syndrome (FTNS) [MIM:153640]. FTNS is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia , giant platelets and leukocyte inclusions that are small and poorly organized. Additionally , FTNS is distinguished by Alport-like clinical features of sensorineural deafness , cataracts and nephritis. ,Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of macrothrombocytopenia with progressive sensorineural deafness (MPSD) [MIM:600208]. MPSD is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of macrothrombocytopathy and progressive sensorineural hearing loss without renal dysfunction. ,Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of May-Hegglin anomaly (MHA) [MIM:155100]. MHA is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia , giant platelets and leukokyte inclusions appearing as highly parallel paracrystalline bodies. ,Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 17 (DFNA17) [MIM:603622]. DFNA17 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear , the nerve pathways to the brain , or the area of the brain that receives sound information. DFNA17 is characterized by progressive hearing impairment and cochleosaccular degeneration. ,Disease:Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Sebastian syndrome (SBS) [MIM:605249]. SBS is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia , giant platelets and leukocyte inclusions that are smaller and less organized than in May-Hegglin anomaly. ,Disease:Subjects with mutations in the motor domain of MYH9 present with severe thrombocytopenia and develop nephritis and deafness before the age of 40 years , while those with mutations in the tail domain have a much lower risk of noncongenital complications and significantly higher platelet counts. The clinical course of patients with mutations in the four most frequently affected residues of MYH9 (responsible for 70% of MYH9-related cases) were evaluated. Mutations at residue 1933 do not induce kidney damage or cataracts and cause deafness only in the elderly , those in position 702 result in severe thrombocytopenia and produce nephritis and deafness at a juvenile age , while alterations at residue 1424 or 1841 result in intermediate clinical pictures. ,Domain:The rodlike tail sequence is highly repetitive , showing cycles of a 28-residue repeat pattern composed of 4 heptapeptides , characteristic for alpha-helical coiled coils. ,Function:Cellular myosin that appears to play a role in cytokinesis , cell shape , and specialized functions such as secretion and capping. ,similarity:Contains 1 IQ domain. ,similarity:Contains 1 myosin head-like domain. ,subunit:Interacts with PDLIM2 (By similarity) . Myosin is a hexameric protein that consists of 2 heavy chain subunits (MHC) , 2 alkali light chain subunits (MLC) and 2 regulatory light chain subunits (MLC-2) . ,tissue specificity:In the kidney , expressed in the glomeruli. Also expressed in leukocytes. ,

Validation Data

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 45min).

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