

β-actin (5B7) Mouse mAb (AbFluor 680)

CatalogNo: YM2191

| Key Features

Host SpeciesMouseReactivityApplicationsIF,WB,IHC

Human,Rat,Mouse,Mk,Dg,Ch,Hamster,Rabbit,Insect

IsotypeIgG1ConjugateAbFluor 680

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator Suggested starting dilutions are as follows:IHC 1:200 IF 1:200.

Storage

Storage* Stable for one year at -15°C to -25°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of

product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot

to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Store in dark.

Formulation Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number 5B7

Immunogen Information

Specificity β-actin Monoclonal Antibody(5B7) AbFluor™ 680 Conjugated specially designed for your

Immunofluorescence analysis.

Target Information

Gene name

ACTB

Protein Name

Actin cytoplasmic 1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>60</u> ;	<u>P60709;</u>
Mouse	<u>11461;</u>	<u>P60710;</u>
Rat	<u>81822;</u>	<u>P60711;</u>

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus. Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. .

Tissue specificity B-cell lymphoma, Brain, Cajal-Retzius cell, Eye, Fetal brain cortex, Foreskin, Hepatocellular car

Function

Disease: Defects in ACTB are a cause of dystonia iuvenile-onset (DYTI) [MIM:607371], DYTI is a form of dystonia with juvenile onset. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contraction, often leading to abnormal postures. DYTI patients manifest progressive, generalized, dopa-unresponsive dystonia, developmental malformations and sensory hearing loss., Function: Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells..miscellaneous:In vertebrates 3 main groups of actin isoforms, alpha, beta and gamma have been identified. The alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. The beta and gamma actins coexist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton and as mediators of internal cell motility., similarity: Belongs to the actin family., subunit: Polymerization of globular actin (Gactin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin) in the form of a two-stranded helix. Each actin can bind to 4 others. Component of the BAF complex, which includes at least actin (ACTB), ARID1A, ARID1B/BAF250, SMARCA2, SMARCA4/BRG1, ACTL6A/BAF53, ACTL6B/BAF53B, SMARCE1/BAF57 SMARCC1/BAF155, SMARCC2/BAF170, SMARCB1/SNF5/INI1, and one or more of SMARCD1/BAF60A, SMARCD2/BAF60B, or SMARCD3/BAF60C. In muscle cells, the BAF complex also contains DPF3. Found in a complex with XPO6, Ran, ACTB and PFN1. Interacts with XPO6.,

I Validation Data

Contact information

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