

Anti-FMN1 Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse,Dog,Cow,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 157 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (FMN1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06084) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.</p> <p>2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (FMN1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06084) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.</p> <p>3. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (FMN1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06084) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.</p>
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human FMN1/Formin 1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	342184
Uniprot ID:	Q68DA7

Research Background

The temporal genetic hierarchy influencing normal limb development can deregulate and mediate mammalian developmental syndromes. In mice, the limb deformity (ld) locus influences normal limb development and gives rise to alternative mRNAs that can translate into a family of proteins known as formins. Formins play a crucial role in cytoskeletal reorganization by influencing Actin filament assembly. Formins co-localize with the actin cytoskeleton

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and can translocate into the cell cytosol and into the nucleus in an HGF-dependent manner. Vertebrate nuclear formins can control polarizing activity in limb buds through establishment of a Sonic hedgehog/FGF-4 feedback loop. Deficiency mutations at the mammalian *ld* locus lead to profound developmental defects in limb and kidney formation. The human Formin 1 and 2 genes map to chromosome 15q13.3 and 1q43, respectively.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481