



Rabbit Anti-EPLIN antibody

SL13086R

Product Name:	EPLIN
Chinese Name:	恶性Tumour丢失蛋白EPLIN抗体
Alias:	1110021C24Rik; Epithelial protein lost in neoplasm; Epithelial protein lost in neoplasm beta; EPLIN; FLJ38853; LIM domain and actin binding 1; LIM domain and actin binding protein 1; LIM domain and actin-binding protein 1; LIMA1; LIMA1_HUMAN; MGC131726; SREBP3; Sterol regulatory element binding protein 3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	85kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EPLIN:161-260/759
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Epithelial protein lost in neoplasm (EPLIN) is a cytoskeleton-associated protein characterized by the presence of a single centrally located lin-11, isl-1 and mec-3 (LIM) domain. It also contains at least two Actin-binding domains, in which the C-terminal domain binds more effectively than the N-terminal domain. By binding Actin

monomers and filaments, EPLIN is involved in regulation of the Actin cytoskeleton by increasing the number and size of Actin stress fibers, delaying filament nucleation, reducing formation of branched filaments and bundling of Actin filaments. It also inhibits membrane ruffling and Actin filament depolymerization. EPLIN is strongly expressed in placenta, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary, spleen and heart, and to a lesser degree in lung, liver, brain, skeletal muscle, thymus, testis and intestine. It is expressed as two isoforms, EPLIN- α and EPLIN- β . Downregulation of EPLIN- α expression may contribute to the motility of invasive tumor cells.

Function:

Binds to actin monomers and filaments. Increases the number and size of actin stress fibers and inhibits membrane ruffling. Inhibits actin filament depolymerization. Bundles actin filaments, delays filament nucleation and reduces formation of branched filaments.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cell junction > focal adhesion. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. This cytoskeletal protein co-localizes with actin stress fibers and focal adhesion plaques.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in placenta, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary, spleen and heart. Also detected in lung, liver, brain, skeletal muscle, thymus, testis and intestine. Not detected in leukocytes. Isoform Beta expressed generally at very low levels. Isoform Alpha abundant in epithelial cells from mammary gland, prostate and in normal oral keratinocytes. Low levels in aortic endothelial cells and dermal fibroblasts. Not detectable in myocardium.

Similarity:

Contains 1 LIM zinc-binding domain.

SWISS:

Q9UHB6

Gene ID:

51474

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 51474](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 65970](#)Mouse

[Omim: 608364](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9UHB6](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9ERG0](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 525419](#)Human

[Unigene: 33207](#)Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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