



Rabbit Anti-phospho-Cortactin

SL3100R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-phospho-Cortactin (Tyr466)/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的磷酸化皮层肌动蛋白抗体
Alias:	Cortactin (phospho Tyr466); Cortactin (phospho Y466); p-Cortactin (phospho Y466); Amplaxin; CTTN; EMS 1; EMS1; Mammary tumor and squamous cell carcinoma associated; Oncogene EMS1; p80/85 src substrate; Src substrate cortactin; SRC8_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	61kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Cortactin around the phosphorylation site of Tyr466(YAp-TEA)
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.
Product Detail:	background: This gene is overexpressed in breast cancer and squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck. The encoded protein is localized in the cytoplasm and in areas of the cell-substratum contacts. This gene has two roles: (1) regulating the interactions between components of adherens-type junctions and (2) organizing the cytoskeleton and cell

adhesion structures of epithelia and carcinoma cells. During apoptosis, the encoded protein is degraded in a caspase-dependent manner. The aberrant regulation of this gene contributes to tumor cell invasion and metastasis. Three splice variants that encode different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]

Function:

Contributes to the organization of the actin cytoskeleton and cell structure. Plays a role in the regulation of cell migration. Plays a role in the invasiveness of cancer cells, and the formation of metastases.

Subunit:

Interacts with SHANK2 and SHANK3 (via its SH3 domain). Also interacts with FGD1. Identified in a complex containing FGFR4, NCAM1, CDH2, PLCG1, FRS2, SRC, SHC1, GAP43 and CTTN (By similarity). Interacts with PLXDC2 and SRCIN1. Interacts with SAMSN1 (via SH3 domain). Interacts (via SH3 domain) with ASAP1 (via Pro-rich region). Interacts with DNMT2 and FER. Binds to MYLK. A complex made of ABL1, CTTN and MYLK regulates cortical actin-based cytoskeletal rearrangement critical to sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P)-mediated endothelial cell (EC) barrier enhancement.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by PKN2 at both serine and threonine residues in a GTP-bound Rac1-dependent manner in hyaluronan-induced astrocytes and hence down-regulated CTTN ability to associate with filamentous actin. Phosphorylated by FER. Tyrosine phosphorylation in transformed cells may contribute to cellular growth regulation and transformation. Phosphorylated in response to FGR activation. Phosphorylation by SRC promotes MYLK binding.

Similarity:

Contains 7 cortactin repeats.
Contains 1 SH3 domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2017](#)Human

[GenBank: NM_138565](#)Human

[Omim: 164765](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q14247](#)Human

[Unigene: 596164](#)Human

Important Note:

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

皮层肌动蛋白(cortactin)是一种微丝肌动蛋白Binding protein,其主要参与Cytoskeleton系统的调控,细胞外Signal transduction以及细胞黏附等过程,cortactin与Tumour的侵袭和转移有关。

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