



Rabbit Anti-phospho-Filamin A (Ser2151) antibody

SL5350R

Product Name:	phospho-Filamin A (Ser2151)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化细丝蛋白A抗体
Alias:	Filamin A (phospho S2151); p-Filamin A (phospho S2151); ABP 280; ABP 280 like protein; ABP-280; ABP280A; ABPA antibody Actin binding like protein; Actin binding protein 280; Actin-binding protein 280; Alpha filamin; Alpha-filamin; APBX; cb967; Dilp2; Endothelial actin binding protein; Endothelial actin-binding protein; Filamin 1; Filamin A alpha actin binding protein 280; Filamin A; Filamin-1; Filamin-A; FLN; FLN-A; FLN1; FLNA; FLNA_HUMAN; FMD; MNS; NHBP; Non muscle filamin; Non-muscle filamin; OPD; OPD1; OPD2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	291kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human FLNA around the phosphorylation site of Ser2151:AP(p-S)VA
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:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is an actin-binding protein that crosslinks actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. The encoded protein is involved in remodeling the cytoskeleton to effect changes in cell shape and migration. This protein interacts with integrins, transmembrane receptor complexes, and second messengers. Defects in this gene are a cause of several syndromes, including periventricular nodular heterotopias (PVNH1, PVNH4), otopalatodigital syndromes (OPD1, OPD2), frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD), Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS), and X-linked congenital idiopathic intestinal pseudoobstruction (CIIPX). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]</p> <p>Function: Promotes orthogonal branching of actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. Anchors various transmembrane proteins to the actin cytoskeleton and serves as a scaffold for a wide range of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Interaction with FLNA may allow neuroblast migration from the ventricular zone into the cortical plate. Tethers cell surface-localized furin, modulates its rate of internalization and directs its intracellular trafficking. Involved in ciliogenesis.</p> <p>Subunit: Interacts with PDLIM2. Homodimer. Interacts with FCGR1A, FLNB, FURIN, HSPB7, INPPL1, KCND2, MYOT, MYOZ1, ARHGAP24, PSEN1, PSEN2 and ECSCR. Interacts also with various other binding partners in addition to filamentous actin. Interacts (via N-terminus) with MIS18BP1 (via N-terminus). Interacts (via N-terminus) with TAF1B. Interacts with TMEM67 (via C-terminus) and MKS1.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Ubiquitous.</p> <p>Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylation extent changes in response to cell activation. The N-terminus is blocked.</p> <p>DISEASE: Defects in FLNA are the cause of periventricular nodular heterotopia type 1 (PVNH1) [MIM:300049]; also called nodular heterotopia, bilateral periventricular (NHBP or BPNH). PVNH is a developmental disorder characterized by the presence of periventricular nodules of cerebral gray matter, resulting from a failure of neurons to migrate normally from the lateral ventricular proliferative zone, where they are formed, to the cerebral cortex. PVNH1 is an X-linked dominant form. Heterozygous females have normal intelligence but suffer from seizures and various manifestations outside the</p>

central nervous system, especially related to the vascular system. Hemizygous affected males die in the prenatal or perinatal period.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of periventricular nodular heterotopia type 4 (PVNH4) [MIM:300537]; also known as periventricular heterotopia Ehlers-Danlos variant.

PVNH4 is characterized by nodular brain heterotopia, joint hypermobility and development of aortic dilation in early adulthood.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of otopalatodigital syndrome type 1 (OPD1)

[MIM:311300]. OPD1 is an X-linked dominant multiple congenital anomalies disease mainly characterized by a generalized skeletal dysplasia, mild mental retardation, hearing loss, cleft palate, and typical facial anomalies. OPD1 belongs to a group of X-linked skeletal dysplasias known as oto-palato-digital syndrome spectrum disorders that also include OPD2, Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS), and frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD). Remodeling of the cytoskeleton is central to the modulation of cell shape and migration. FLNA is a widely expressed protein that regulates re-organization of the actin cytoskeleton by interacting with integrins, transmembrane receptor complexes and second messengers. Males with OPD1 have cleft palate, malformations of the ossicles causing deafness and milder bone and limb defects than those associated with OPD2. Obligate female carriers of mutations causing both OPD1 and OPD2 have variable (often milder) expression of a similar phenotypic spectrum.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of otopalatodigital syndrome type 2 (OPD2)

[MIM:304120]; also known as cranioorodigital syndrome. OPD2 is a congenital bone disorder that is characterized by abnormally modeled, bowed bones, small or absent first digits and, more variably, cleft palate, posterior fossa brain anomalies, omphalocele and cardiac defects.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD) [MIM:305620]. FMD is a congenital bone disease characterized by supraorbital hyperostosis, deafness and digital anomalies.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS) [MIM:309350].

MNS is a severe congenital bone disorder characterized by typical facies (exophthalmos, full cheeks, micrognathia and malalignment of teeth), flaring of the metaphyses of long bones, s-like curvature of bones of legs, irregular constrictions in the ribs, and sclerosis of base of skull.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of X-linked congenital idiopathic intestinal pseudoobstruction (CIIPX) [MIM:300048]. CIIPX is characterized by a severe abnormality of gastrointestinal motility due to primary qualitative defects of enteric ganglia and nerve fibers. Affected individuals manifest recurrent signs of intestinal obstruction in the absence of any mechanical lesion.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of FG syndrome type 2 (FGS2) [MIM:300321]. FG syndrome (FGS) is an X-linked disorder characterized by mental retardation, relative macrocephaly, hypotonia and constipation.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of terminal osseous dysplasia (TOD) [MIM:300244]. A rare X-linked dominant male-lethal disease characterized by skeletal dysplasia of the limbs, pigmentary defects of the skin and recurrent digital fibroma during infancy. A significant phenotypic variability is observed in affected females.

Defects in FLNA are the cause of cardiac valvular dysplasia X-linked (CVDX)

[MIM:314400]. A rare X-linked heart disease characterized by mitral and/or aortic

valve regurgitation. The histologic features include fragmentation of collagenous bundles within the valve fibrosa and accumulation of proteoglycans, which produces excessive valve tissue leading to billowing of the valve leaflets.

Note=Defects in FLNA may be a cause of macrothrombocytopenia, a disorder characterized by subnormal levels of blood platelets. Blood platelets are abnormally enlarged.

Similarity:

Belongs to the filamin family.

Contains 1 actin-binding domain.

Contains 2 CH (calponin-homology) domains.

Contains 24 filamin repeats.

SWISS:

P21333

Gene ID:

2316

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2316](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 192176](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 293860](#) Rat

[Omim: 300017](#) Human

[SwissProt: P21333](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8BTM8](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 195464](#) Human

[Unigene: 295533](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 4213](#) Rat

Important Note:

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

endothelial cells肌动蛋白Binding protein(肌动Binding protein样蛋白)