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Rabbit Anti-JMY antibody

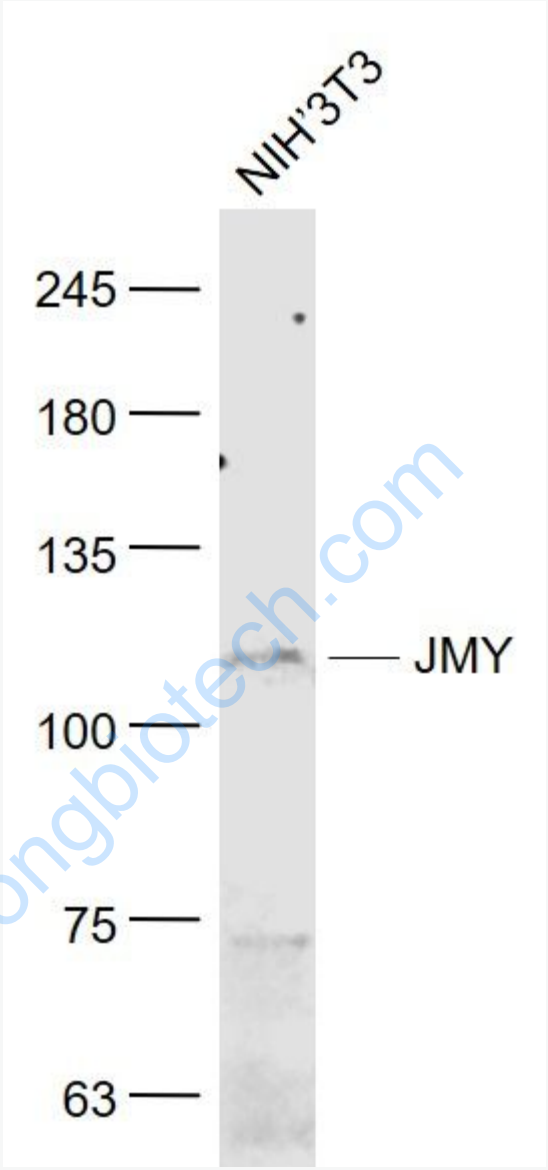
SL7614R

Product Name:	JMY
Chinese Name:	连接介导调节蛋白抗体
Alias:	Jmy; JMY protein; JMY_HUMAN; junction mediating and regulatory protein; Junction-mediating and -regulatory protein; MGC163496; WAS protein homology region 2 domain containing 1-like 3; WHDC1L3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=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:	55, 111kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human JMY:401-500/988
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:	Acts both as a nuclear p53/TP53-cofactor and a cytoplasmic regulator of actin dynamics depending on conditions. In nucleus, acts as a cofactor that increases p53/TP53 response via its interaction with p300/EP300. Increases p53/TP53-dependent transcription and apoptosis, suggesting an important role in p53/TP53 stress response such as DNA damage. In cytoplasm, acts as a nucleation-promoting factor for both branched and

	unbranched actin filaments. Activates the Arp2/3 complex to induce branched actin filament networks. Also catalyzes actin polymerization in the absence of Arp2/3, creating unbranched filaments. Contributes to cell motility by controlling actin dynamics. May promote the rapid formation of a branched actin network by first nucleating new mother filaments and then activating Arp2/3 to branch off these filaments. The p53/TP53-cofactor and actin activator activities are regulated via its subcellular location. **Function:** Acts both as a nuclear p53/TP53-cofactor and a cytoplasmic regulator of actin dynamics depending on conditions. In nucleus, acts as a cofactor that increases p53/TP53 response via its interaction with p300/EP300. Increases p53/TP53-dependent transcription and apoptosis, suggesting an important role in p53/TP53 stress response such as DNA damage. In cytoplasm, acts as a nucleation-promoting factor for both branched and unbranched actin filaments. Activates the Arp2/3 complex to induce branched actin filament networks. Also catalyzes actin polymerization in the absence of Arp2/3, creating unbranched filaments. Contributes to cell motility by controlling actin dynamics. May promote the rapid formation of a branched actin network by first nucleating new mother filaments and then activating Arp2/3 to branch off these filaments. The p53/TP53-cofactor and actin activator activities are regulated via its subcellular location (By similarity). **Subunit:** Interacts with p300/EP300, the complex being recruited to activated p53/TP53. Interacts with TTC5 (By similarity). **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus (By similarity). Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Localizes to the nucleus in most cell types. Accumulates in nucleus under DNA damage conditions, increasing p53/TP53 transcription response and reducing its influence on cell motility (By similarity). In primary neutrophils, it colocalizes with actin filaments at the leading edge and is excluded from the nucleus. Localization correlates with motility, because it moves from the nucleus to the cytoplasmic compartment when cells are differentiated from nonmotile cells into highly motile neutrophil-like cells. **Post-translational modifications:** Ubiquitinated by MDM2, leading to its subsequent degradation by the proteasome. In case of DNA damage, the interaction with MDM2 is altered, preventing degradation and allowing interaction with p300/EP300 and its function in p53/TP53 stress response (By similarity). **Similarity:** Belongs to the JMY family. Contains 1 WH2 domain. **SWISS:**

	Q8N9B5 **Gene ID:** 133746 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 133746Human Entrez Gene: 57748Mouse Omim: 604279Human SwissProt: Q8N9B5Human SwissProt: Q9QXM1Mouse Unigene: 482605Human Unigene: 390630Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

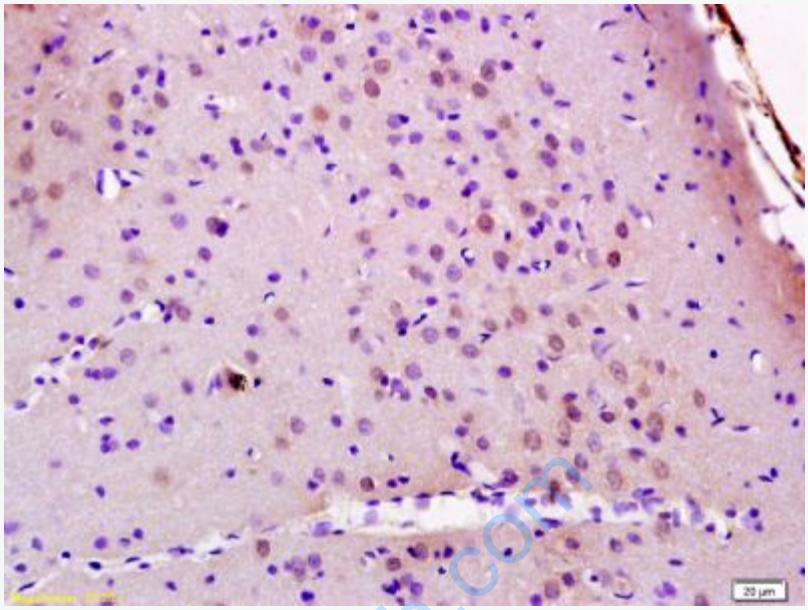
NIH/3T3(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti- JMY (SL7614R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 55/111 kD

Observed band size: 111 kD



Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-JMY Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL7614R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining