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Rabbit Anti-non-muscle Myosin IIA antibody

SL8564R

Product Name:	non-muscle Myosin IIA
Chinese Name:	非平滑肌肌球蛋白2A抗体
Alias:	non-muscle IIa; type A; Cellular myosin heavy chain; Cellular myosin heavy chain type A; DFNA 17; DFNA17; EPSTS; FTNS; MHA; MYH 2A; MYH 9; MYH2A; MYH9; MYH9_HUMAN; MYHas8; MyHC 2A; MyHC IIa; MyHC2A; MyHCIIa; MYHSA 2; MYHSA2; Myosin 9; Myosin heavy chain 9; Myosin heavy chain 9 non muscle; Myosin heavy chain; Myosin heavy chain non muscle IIa; Myosin heavy chain nonmuscle IIa; Myosin heavy polypeptide 2; Myosin heavy polypeptide 9 non muscle; Myosin-9; Myosin9; NMHC II A; NMMHC A; NMMHC II a; NMMHC II-a; NMMHC IIA; NMMHC-A; NMMHC-IIA; NMMHCA; Non muscle myosin heavy chain A; Non muscle myosin heavy chain; Non muscle myosin heavy chain II A; Non muscle myosin heavy polypeptide 9; Non-muscle myosin heavy chain A; Non-muscle myosin heavy chain IIa; Nonmuscle myosin heavy chain A; Nonmuscle myosin heavy chain II A.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	216kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human non-muscle Myosin IIA:1801-1960/1960
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:	This gene encodes a conventional non-muscle myosin; this protein should not be confused with the unconventional myosin-9a or 9b (MYO9A or MYO9B). The encoded protein is a myosin IIA heavy chain that contains an IQ domain and a myosin head-like domain which is involved in several important functions, including cytokinesis, cell motility and maintenance of cell shape. Defects in this gene have been associated with non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 17, Epstein syndrome, Alport syndrome with macrothrombocytopenia, Sebastian syndrome, Fechtner syndrome and macrothrombocytopenia with progressive sensorineural deafness. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2011] **Function:** Cellular myosin that appears to play a role in cytokinesis, cell shape, and specialized functions such as secretion and capping. **Subunit:** Interacts with PDLIM2. Interacts with SLC6A4. Myosin is a hexameric protein that consists of 2 heavy chain subunits (MHC), 2 alkali light chain subunits (MLC) and 2 regulatory light chain subunits (MLC-2). Interacts with RASIP1. Interacts with DDR1. Interacts with SVIL and HTRA3. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Note=Colocalizes with actin filaments at lamellipodia margins and at the leading edge of migrating cells. **Tissue Specificity:** In the kidney, expressed in the glomeruli. Also expressed in leukocytes. **DISEASE:** Defects in MYH9 are the cause of May-Hegglin anomaly (MHA). MHA is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia, giant platelets and leukokyte inclusions appearing as highly parallel paracrystalline bodies. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Sebastian syndrome (SBS). SBS is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia, giant platelets and leukocyte inclusions that are smaller and less organized than in May-Hegglin anomaly. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Fechtner syndrome (FTNS). FTNS is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia, giant platelets and leukocyte inclusions that are small and poorly organized. Additionally, FTNS is distinguished by Alport-like clinical features of sensorineural deafness, cataracts and nephritis. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Alport syndrome with macrothrombocytopenia (APSM) . APSM is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of ocular lesions, sensorineural hearing loss and nephritis (Alport syndrome) with platelet

defects.

Similarity:
Contains 1 IQ domain.
Contains 1 myosin head-like domain.

SWISS:
P35579

Gene ID:
4627

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 404108 Cow

Entrez Gene: 4627 Human

Entrez Gene: 17886 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25745 Rat

Omim: 160775 Human

SwissProt: P35579 Human

SwissProt: Q8VDD5 Mouse

SwissProt: Q62812 Rat

Unigene: 474751 Human

Unigene: 29677 Mouse

Unigene: 11385 Rat

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