

Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13955**Specification**

Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P21333
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2316

Other Names

Filamin-A, FLN-A, Actin-binding protein 280, ABP-280, Alpha-filamin, Endothelial actin-binding protein, Filamin-1, Non-muscle filamin, FLNA, FLN, FLN1

Calculated MW

280739 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:1000-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:100
ICC/IF 1:50-1:100
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

Tissue Specificity

Ubiquitous.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Filamin A

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated

freeze-thaw cycles.**Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** FLNA**Synonyms** FLN, FLN1**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 FLNB 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 (By similarity). Involved in ciliogenesis. Plays a role in cell-cell contacts and adherens junctions during the development of blood vessels, heart and brain organs. Plays a role in platelets morphology through interaction with SYK that regulates ITAM- and ITAM-like-containing receptor signaling, resulting in by platelet cytoskeleton organization maintenance (By similarity). During the axon guidance process, required for growth cone collapse induced by SEMA3A-mediated stimulation of neurons (PubMed:25358863).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Cell projection, podosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Note=Colocalizes with CPMR1 in the central region of DRG neuron growth cone (By similarity). Following SEMA3A stimulation of DRG neurons, colocalizes with F-actin (By similarity). Localized to the core of myotube podosomes (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}

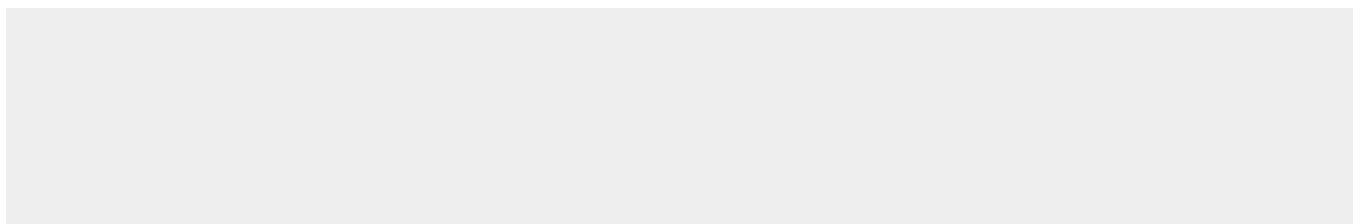
Tissue Location

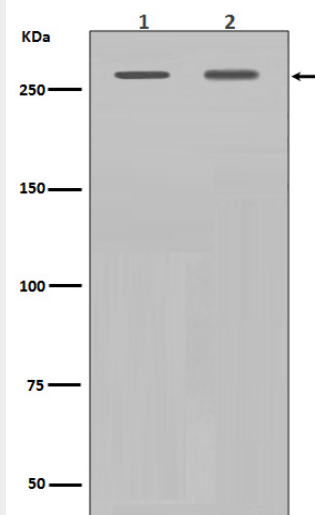
Ubiquitous.

Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Filamin A FLNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Filamin A expression in (1) NIH/3T3 cell lysate;(2) HeLa cell lysate.