

Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8)
Catalog # ABO14978**Specification****Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	P21333
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) . Tested in IF, IHC, WB applications.
This antibody reacts with Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) - 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

281 kDa KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Human
 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 2-5 µg/ml, Human
 Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/ml, Human

Contents

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl and 0.2mg Na2HPO4.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human Filamin A/FLNA recombinant protein (Position: E451-Q638).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) - 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}

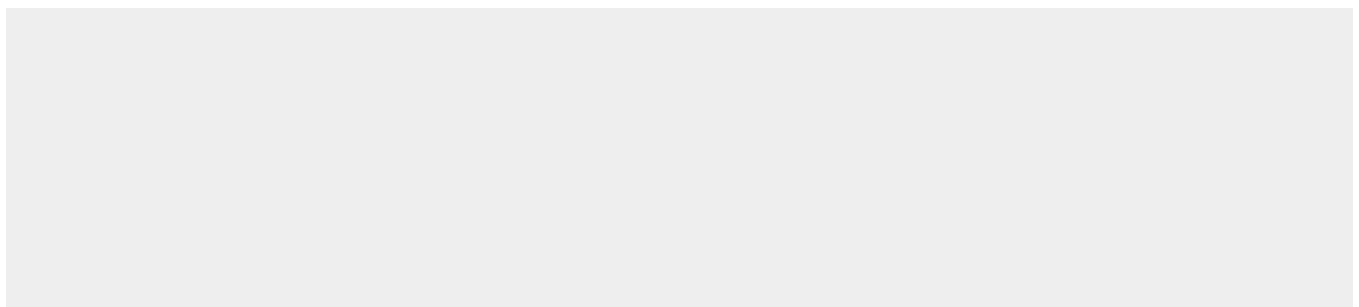
Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) - 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 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) - Images

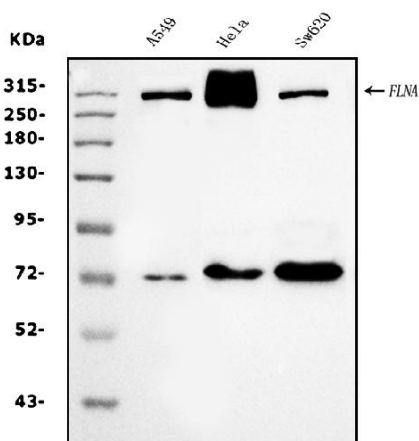


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human A549 whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human Sw620 whole cell lysates.

After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00502-2) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Filamin A/FLNA at approximately 281KD. The expected band size for Filamin A/FLNA is at 281KD.

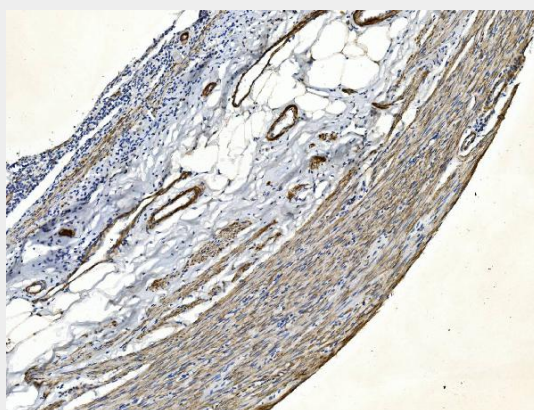


Figure 2. IHC analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human appendicitis tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

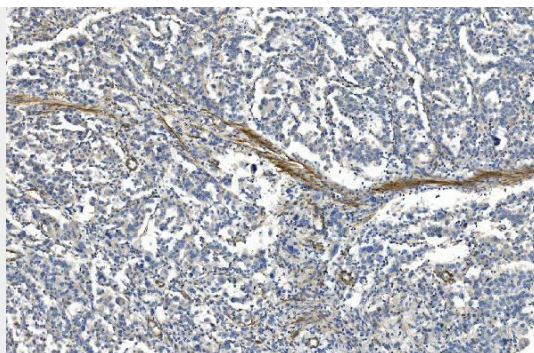


Figure 3. IHC analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human melanoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 μ g/ml mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

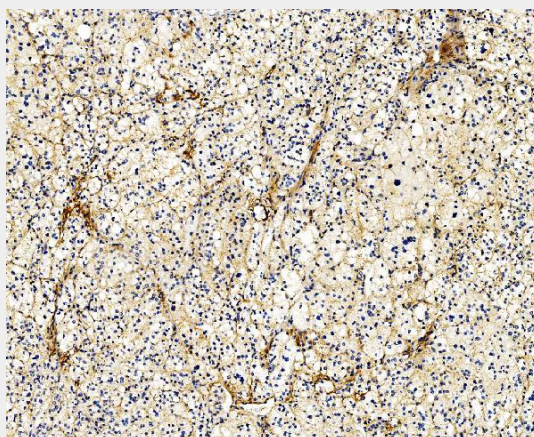


Figure 4. IHC analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human adrenocortical adenoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 μ g/ml mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

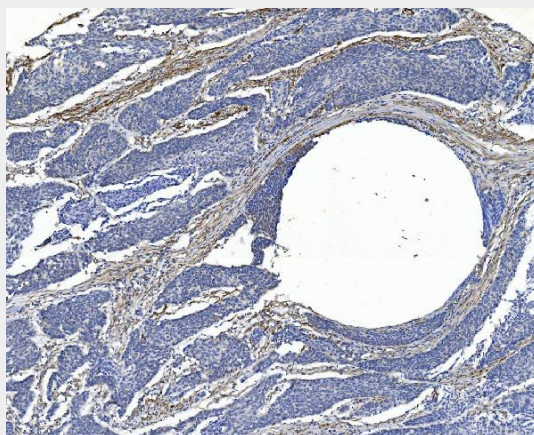


Figure 5. IHC analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human esophageal squamous carcinomar tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

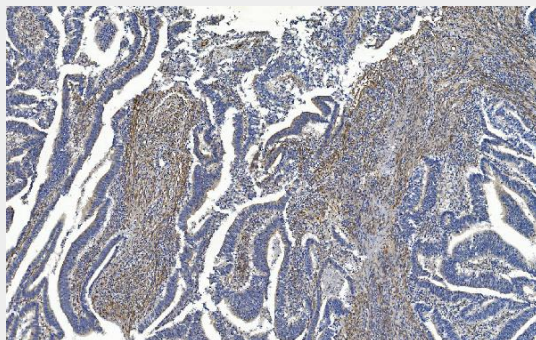


Figure 6. IHC analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human rectal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

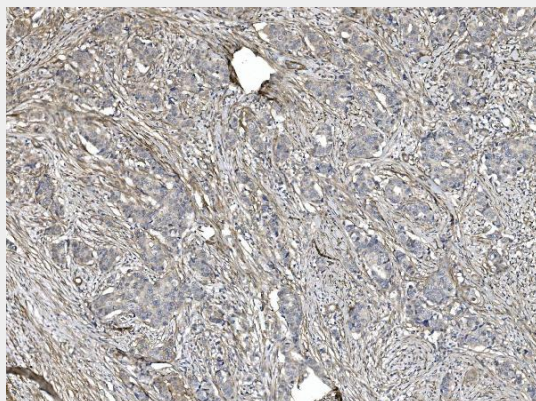


Figure 7. IHC analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human breast cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) (Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

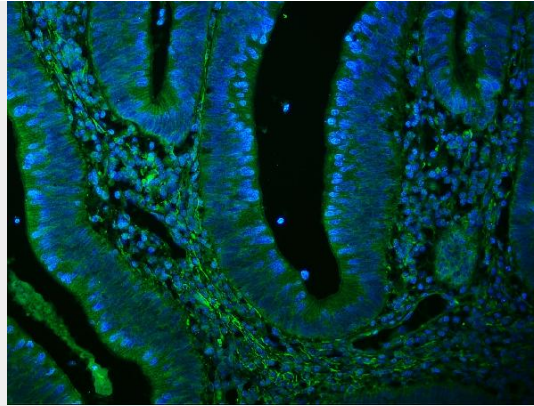


Figure 8. IF analysis of Filamin A/FLNA using anti-Filamin A/FLNA antibody (M00502-2). Filamin A/FLNA was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human rectal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 5 µg/mL mouse anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody (M00502-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotin conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1001) was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using DyLight®488 Conjugated Avidin (BA1128). The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

Anti-Filamin A/FLNA Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 3F8) - Background

Filamin A, alpha (FLNA) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the FLNA gene. It is mapped to Xq28. 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.