

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14861

Specification

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P68133
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Goat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	42kDa KDa

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - Additional Information

Gene ID 58

Other Names

Actin, alpha skeletal muscle, Alpha-actin-1, ACTA1, ACTA

Target/Specificity

Highly specific for alpha- skeletal actin, and does not cross react with other actin isoforms. The epitope recognized by 3B3 is highly conserved. Therefore the antibody cross-reacts with many other species.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - Protein Information

Name ACTA1

Synonyms ACTA

Function

Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells.

Cellular Location

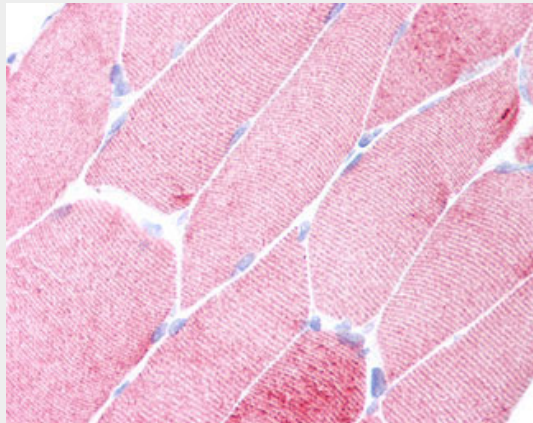
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton.

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - 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](#)

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - Images



Anti-ACTA1 / ASMA antibody IHC of human skeletal muscle.

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - Background

Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells.

ACTA1 / ASMA Antibody (clone 3B3) - References

- Hanauer A., et al. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 11:3503-3516(1983).
Taylor A., et al. *Genomics* 3:323-336(1988).
Nowak K.J., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 23:208-212(1999).
Ebert L., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Gregory S.G., et al. *Nature* 441:315-321(2006).