

**Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1614**Specification****Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P60709</a>
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	41737

**Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 60

**Target/Specificity**

Actin is a major cytoskeletal protein involved in diverse cellular functions including cell motility, adhesion, and morphology. Six different actin isoforms have been identified in vertebrates. There are four  $\alpha$  isoforms: skeletal, cardiac, and two smooth muscle (enteric and aortic) actins, along with two cytoplasmic actins ( $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ). Actin exists in two principal forms, globular, monomeric (G) actin, and filamentous polymeric (F) actin. The assembly and disassembly of actin filaments, and also their organization into functional networks, is regulated by a variety of actin-binding proteins (ABPs). Phosphorylation may also be important for regulating actin assembly and interaction with ABPs. In *Dictyostelium*, phosphorylation of Tyr-53 occurs in response to cell stress and this phosphorylation may alter actin polymerization. In B cells, SHP-1 tyrosine dephosphorylation of actin leads to actin filament depolymerization following BCR stimulation.

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

Blue Ice

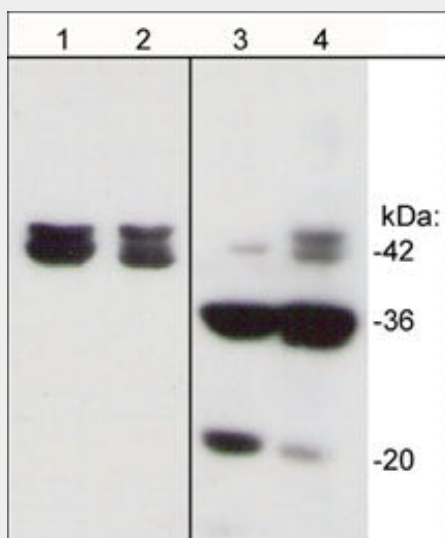
**Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols**

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

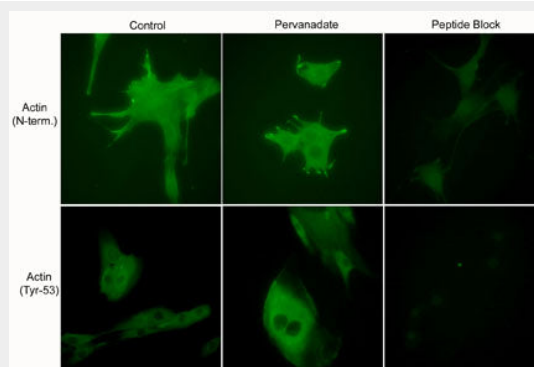
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

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

### Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of mouse C2C12 cells untreated (lanes 1 & 3), or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (lanes 2 & 4). The blot was probed with anti-Actin (N-terminal) antibody (lanes 1 & 2) or anti-Actin (Tyr-53) antibody (lanes 3 & 4).



Immunocytochemical labeling using anti-Actin (N-terminal) and anti-Actin (Tyr-53) polyclonal antibodies in C2C12 cells control (left) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (middle). The cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde and permeabilized in acetone. Both antibodies were used in the presence of blocking peptide: Actin (N-terminal) peptide (AX1655) or phospho-Actin (Tyr-53) peptide (AX1675), respectively (right).

### Anti-Actin (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Actin is a major cytoskeletal protein involved in diverse cellular functions including cell motility, adhesion, and morphology. Six different actin isoforms have been identified in vertebrates. There are four  $\alpha$  isoforms: skeletal, cardiac, and two smooth muscle (enteric and aortic) actins, along with two cytoplasmic actins ( $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ). Actin exists in two principal forms, globular, monomeric (G) actin, and filamentous polymeric (F) actin. The assembly and disassembly of actin filaments, and also their organization into functional networks, is regulated by a variety of actin-binding proteins

(ABPs). Phosphorylation may also be important for regulating actin assembly and interaction with ABPs. In Dictyostelium, phosphorylation of Tyr-53 occurs in response to cell stress and this phosphorylation may alter actin polymerization. In B cells, SHP-1 tyrosine dephosphorylation of actin leads to actin filament depolymerization following BCR stimulation.