

**Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1740**Specification****Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">O60610</a>
Reactivity	<b>Bovine</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Rabbit Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>141347</b>

**Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **1729****Other Names**

Dia1, Diaph1, DRF-1, Diap1, p140Dia, formin

**Target/Specificity**

Formins include several families of proteins that regulate actin cytoskeletal dynamics via two conserved formin homology domains, FH1 and FH2. Through cooperation of FH1 and FH2, formins construct actin-based structures comprising linear, unbranched filaments that are used in stress fibers, actin cables, microspikes, and contractile rings. A subgroup of the formins is the diaphanous (Dia) family, which includes mDia1 (Diap1), mDia2 (Diap3), and mDia3 (Diap2). The mDia1 protein is activated by Rho and leads to ROCK-dependent stress fiber formation. Rho-activated mDia1 regulates serum response factor-dependent transcription. In cancers, mDia1 has been implicated in ras-mediated transformation, metastasis, and invasion. Thus, mDia1 is a Rho-activated formin with both cytoskeletal- and transcription-regulating activities.

**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-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

Blue Ice

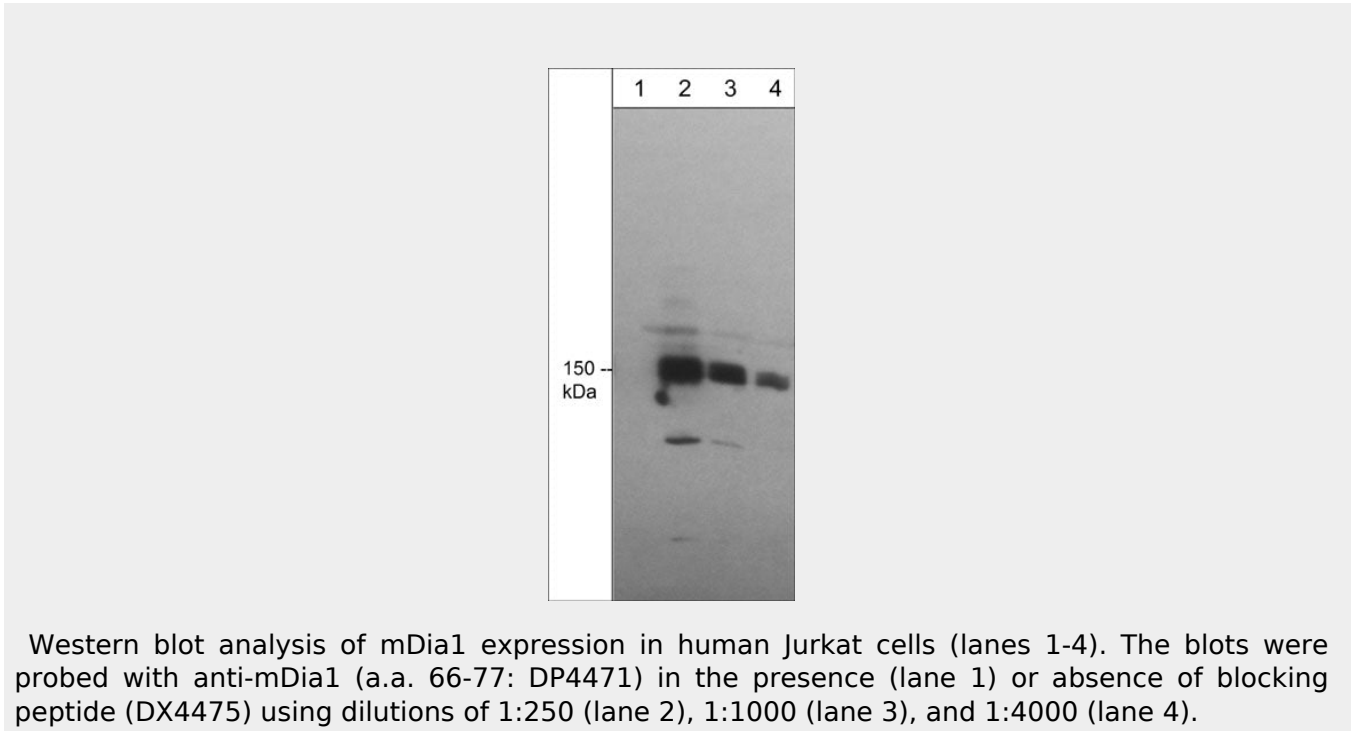
**Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols**

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-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



### Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Formins include several families of proteins that regulate actin cytoskeletal dynamics via two conserved formin homology domains, FH1 and FH2. Through cooperation of FH1 and FH2, formins construct actin-based structures comprising linear, unbranched filaments that are used in stress fibers, actin cables, microspikes, and contractile rings. A subgroup of the formins is the diaphanous (Dia) family, which includes mDia1 (Diap1), mDia2 (Diap3), and mDia3 (Diap2). The mDia1 protein is activated by Rho and leads to ROCK-dependent stress fiber formation. Rho-activated mDia1 regulates serum response factor-dependent transcription. In cancers, mDia1 has been implicated in ras-mediated transformation, metastasis, and invasion. Thus, mDia1 is a Rho-activated formin with both cytoskeletal- and transcription-regulating activities.