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Anti-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific Antibody
Catalog # AN1966

Specification

Anti-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q13813
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**284539**

Anti-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**6709**

Other Names
Alpha-II spectrin, Fodrin alpha chain, Spectrin, non-erythroid alpha subunit, SPTAN1, NEAS, SPTA2

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-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific Antibody - Images

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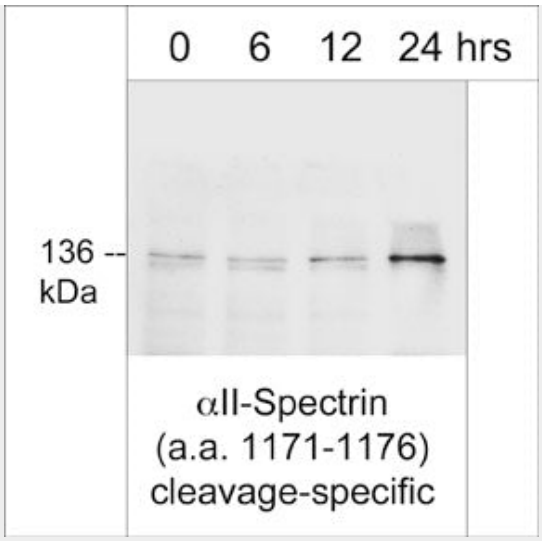

Western blot analysis of adult mouse diaphram treated with thapsigargin for 0, 6, 12, or 24 hours to induce cleavage of αII-spectrin from 250 kDa to 136 kDa. The blot was probed with rabbit polyclonal αII-spectrin (a.a. 1171-1176) cleavage-specific antibody at a dilution of 1:1,000 (Image provided by Dr. Leigh Ann Callahan, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Kentucky.)

Anti-αII-Spectrin , cleavage-specific Antibody - Background

Spectrins are central components of the cytoskeleton that form a scaffold below the plasma membrane. Spectrins contain two subunits, α and β, which intertwine to form heterodimers that can self associate into elongated tetramers. α-spectrin I and β-spectrin I form heterodimers in red blood cells, while nonerythroid mammalian cells contain heterodimers of α-spectrin I and II with β-spectrin I to V. The structure of spectrins includes a succession of triple-helical repeats along with various domains, such as SH3 domain, EF hands, PH domains, and binding domains for ankyrin, actin, band 4.1, and calmodulin. α-spectrin II is a widely expressed non-erythroid spectrin that contains an SH3 domain, a calmodulin binding site, and two cleavage sites, one at Tyr-1176 for calpains and one at Asp-1185 for caspase-3. α-spectrin II and β-spectrin II, like many other spectrins, can form heterodimers that can self associate into tetramers, as well as interact with Band 4.1, F-actin, and other proteins near the plasma membrane.