

Afadin (Phospho-Ser1795) Antibody

Catalog No: #12847



Package Size: #12847-1 50ul #12847-2 100ul

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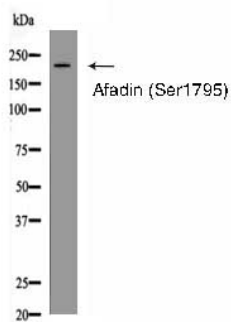
Description

Product Name	Afadin (Phospho-Ser1795) Antibody
Brief Description	Rabbit Polyclonal
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	Phospho-Afadin (Ser1795) Antibody detects endogenous levels of Afadin only when phosphorylated at Ser1795
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human Afadin (Phospho-Ser1795)
Other Names	AF6 antibody AFAD_HUMAN antibody Afadin antibody ALL1-fused gene from chromosome 6 protein antibody Mlt4 antibody Protein Af-6 antibody Protein AF6 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P55196 NCBI Gene ID4301
Calculated MW	205
Concentration	1.0mg mL
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+) pH 7.4 150mM NaCl 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB dilution:1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis Afadin (Phospho-Ser1795) using HeLa whole cell lysates

Product Description

In multicellular organisms, intercellular junctions play essential roles in tissue integrity and maintenance of cell polarity. Tight junctions (TJs) form a continuous barrier to fluids across the epithelium and endothelium (reviewed in 1). Adherens junctions (AJs) are dynamic structures that form cell-cell contacts linking cells into a continuous sheet (reviewed in 2). The actin filament-binding protein, Afadin, binds to nectin forming a connection to the actin cytoskeleton (3). AJs are formed when nectin assembles cadherin at the cell-cell adhesion site and these junctions are then involved in the formation and maintenance of TJs (4, 5). Afadin has two splice variants: l-afadin, which is ubiquitously expressed, and s-afadin, which is expressed predominantly in neural tissue. s-Afadin is a shorter form lacking one of the three proline-rich regions found in l-afadin as well the carboxyl-terminal F-actin binding region (6). Human s-afadin is identical to AF-6, the ALL-1 fusion partner involved in acute myeloid leukemias (7). Recent work has also shown that afadin is involved in controlling the directionality of cell movement when it is localized at the leading edge of moving cells (8, 9).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.