FLNA Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FLNA, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FLNA (Y1046) (Filamin-A, FLN-A, Alpha-filamin, Filamin-1, Endothelial Actin-binding Protein, Actin-binding Protein 280, ABP-280, Non-muscle Filamin, FLN, FLN1) (MaxLight 550)
Product Gene Name	anti-FLNA antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight550.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Immunoaffinity chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human FLNA.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight550 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	280.739
OMIM	300017
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P21333
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Y1046 of human FLNA (KLH).
Conjugate	MaxLight550
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-FLNA antibody	Antibodies; Actin Related Proteins
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FLNA antibody	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), FLISA
Application Notes for anti-FLNA antibody	IHC: 1:10-1:50 FLISA: 1:1,000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-FLNA antibody	MBS6476550 is an antibody targeting FLNA. Also known as FLNA (Y1046) (Filamin-A, FLN-A, Alpha-filamin, Filamin-1, Endothelial Actin-binding Protein, Actin-binding Protein 280, ABP-280, Non-muscle Filamin, FLN, FLN1) (MaxLight 550). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-FLNA antibody	1. Ravid, D., Exp. Cell Res. 314(15), 2762-2773 (2008). 2. Maceyka, M., Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(18), 5687-5697 (2008).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FLNA antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FLNA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	116063573
NCBI GeneID	2316
NCBI Accession #	NP_001447
UniProt Primary Accession #	P21333
UniProt Related Accession #	P21333
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_001447.2
NCBI Official Full Name	filamin-A isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	filamin A
NCBI Official Symbol	FLNA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FLN; FMD; MNS; OPD; ABPX; CSBS; CVD1; FGS2; FLN1; NHBP; OPD1; OPD2; XLVD; XMVD; FLN-A; ABP-280
UniProt Protein Name	Filamin-A
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Actin-binding protein 280; ABP-280; Alpha-filamin; Endothelial actin-binding protein; Filamin-1; Non-muscle filamin
Protein Family	Filamin
UniProt Gene Name	FLNA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	FLN; FLN1; FLN-A; ABP-280
UniProt Entry Name	FLNA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	filamin-A
NCBI Summary for FLNA	The protein encoded by this gene is an actin-binding protein that crosslinks actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. The encoded protein is involved in remodeling the cytoskeleton to effect changes in cell shape and migration. This protein interacts with integrins, transmembrane receptor complexes, and second messengers. Defects in this gene are a cause of several syndromes, including periventricular nodular heterotopias (PVNH1, PVNH4), otopalatodigital syndromes (OPD1, OPD2), frontometaphyseal dysplasia (FMD), Melnick-Needles syndrome (MNS), and X-linked congenital idiopathic intestinal pseudoobstruction (CIIPX). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009]

UniProt Comments for FLNA	FLNA: a ubiquitous cytoskeletal protein that promotes orthogonal branching of actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. Plays an essential role in embryonic cell migration. Anchors various transmembrane proteins to the actin cytoskeleton and serves as a scaffold for a wide range of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Interactions with filamin A may allow neuroblast migration from the ventricular zone into the cortical plate. Tethers cell surface-localized furin, modulates its rate of internalization and directs its intracellular trafficking. Protein type: Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Actin-binding; Nuclear receptor co-regulator Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: Xq28 Cellular Component: cortical cytoskeleton; focal adhesion; extracellular region; actin filament; trans-Golgi network; cytosol; actin cytoskeleton; cell soma; membrane; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; dendritic shaft; nucleus Molecular Function: Rho GTPase binding; protein homodimerization activity; Ral GTPase binding; Rac GTPase binding; transcription factor binding; small GTPase binding; actin filament binding; protein binding; signal transducer activity; protein kinase C binding; mu-type opioid receptor binding; glycoprotein binding; SMAD binding Biological Process: actin crosslink formation; platelet activation; positive regulation of I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB cascade; protein stabilization; negative regulation of transcription factor activity; receptor clustering; mRNA transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; dopamine receptor, adenylate cyclase inhibiting pathway; establishment of protein localization; platelet degranulation; early endosome to late endosome transport; actin cytoskeleton reorganization; positive regulation of transcription factor import into nucleus; cytoplasmic sequestering of protein; epithelial to mesenchymal transition; cilium biogenesis; blood coagulation; negative regulation of protein catabolic process Disease: Fg Syndrome 2; Terminal Osseous Dysplasia; Cardiac Valvular Dysplasia, X-linked; Frontometaphyseal Dysplasia; Melnick-needles Syndrome; Heterotopia, Periventricular, Ehlers-danlos Variant; Intestinal Pseudoobstruction, Neuronal, Chronic Idiopathic, X-linked; Heterotopia, Periventricular, X-linked Dominant; Otopalatodigital Syndrome, Type Ii; Otopalatodigital Syndrome, Type I
Research Articles on FLNA	**1.** Study in two miR-200c inducible breast cancer cell lines reports that induction of miR-200c expression seems to cause a rapid reduction in cell motility. Sustained expression of miR200c leads to a changed morphology and reveals a novel mechanism by which miR-200c interferes with cytoskeletal components. Filamin A expression is attenuated by miRNA-200c induced downregulation of the transcription factors c-Jun and MRTF/SRF.
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