

## ACTC1

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IP FC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IP 1:20 - 1:50 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**42kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human ACTC1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

ACTC; ASD5; CMD1R; CMH11; LVNC4;

**Catalog #:**A0944

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**70

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P68032

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Actins are highly conserved proteins ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells. They comprise, along with microtubules, a major component of the cytoskeleton. Actin has been found to be expressed in at least six isomeric forms. It is expressed in heart and skeletal striated muscle tissue, and in certain smooth muscle tissues, regulating contractile potentials for these cells. It is also expressed in the cytoplasm of non-muscle cells, functioning to control cell structure and motility (1). Polymerization of globular actin (G-actin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin), whose formation requires the Arp2/3 complex (2). It has been reported that actin is hyperphosphorylated in primary breast tumors (3). It has also been shown that actin dysfunction leads to certain types of heart failure (4). Smooth muscle alpha actin is of further interest because it is one of a few genes whose expression is relatively restricted to vascular smooth muscle cells. Furthermore, expression of smooth muscle alpha actin is regulated by hormones and cell proliferation, and is altered by pathological conditions including oncogenic transformation and atherosclerosis (5).

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