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Myosin Va Antibody



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

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Applications: WB, IP, IF-F	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 207	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q99104	Entrez-Gene Id: 17918	
Product Usage	Ар	plication		Di	Dilution		
Information	We	Western Blotting			1:1	1:1000	
	Imr	munoprecipitation			1:1	100	
	Imr	nunofluorescence (Frozen)		1:5	50	
Storage	•	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity / Sensitiv	,	Myosin Va Antibody detects endogenous levels of total myosin Va heavy chain. Based on sequence homology, the antibody is expected to detect all known myosin Va splice variants.					
Species predicted to react based on 1009 sequence homology	%	Monkey, Chicken, Pig					
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human myosin Va.					
Background	carg dime chai in a dom Va, coile with	Myosin Va is a molecular motor protein involved in the transport of organelles, vesicles and other cellular cargo along actin filaments (reviewed in 1). The molecule consists of two identical heavy chains, which dimerize via helical domains in a coiled coil structure. The amino-terminal motor domains of the heavy chains contain both the ATPase and the actin-binding activities of myosin Va. The globular tail domains act in a regulatory capacity, binding the myosin Va cargo (2) or inhibiting motor activity by binding the head domains and preventing ATP consumption (3). Mutation of the murine dilute gene, which encodes myosin Va, causes defects in coat pigmentation as well as severe neurological defects (4). In melanocytes, the coiled coil structure of myosin Va is important in regulating the trafficking of melanosomes in conjunction with melanophilin and Rab27a (5). Myosin Va regulates trafficking and exocytosis of secretory granules in neuroendocrine cells (reviewed in 6) as well as RNA transport and distribution (7).					
Background Refere	2. W 3. Li 4. M 5. H 6. E	 Desnos, C. et al. (2007) Biol Cell 99, 411-23. Wu, X. et al. (1997) J Cell Sci 110 (Pt 7), 847-59. Li, X.D. et al. (2006) J Biol Chem 281, 21789-98. Mercer, J.A. et al. (1991) Nature 349, 709-13. Hume, A.N. et al. (2006) Mol Biol Cell 17, 4720-35. Eichler, T.W. et al. (2006) Biochem Soc Trans 34, 671-4. Salerno, V.P. et al. (2008) Cell Motil Cytoskeleton 65, 422-33. 					

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-F: Immunofluorescence (Frozen)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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Trademarks and Patents

Limited Uses

Myosin Va Antibody (#3402) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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