

## $\beta$ -actin (5B7) Mouse mAb (AbFluor 488)

CatalogNo: YM2187

### | Key Features

**Host Species**

- Mouse

**Reactivity**

- Human,Rat,Mouse,Mk,Dg,Ch,Hamster,Rabbit,Insect

**Applications**

- IF,WB,IHC

**Isotype**

- IgG1

**Conjugate**

- AbFluor 488

### | Recommended Dilution Ratios

Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator

Suggested starting dilutions are as follows:IHC 1:200

IF 1:200.

### | Storage

**Storage\***

Stable for one year at -15°C to -25°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Store in dark.

**Formulation**

Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50% Glycerol.

### | Basic Information

**Clonality**

Monoclonal

**Clone Number**

5B7

### | Immunogen Information

**Specificity**

$\beta$ -actin Monoclonal Antibody(5B7) AbFluor™ 488 Conjugated specially designed for your Immunofluorescence analysis.

## | Target Information

Gene name	ACTB		
Protein Name	Actin cytoplasmic 1		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	<a href="#">60;</a>	<a href="#">P60709;</a>
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Nucleus . Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs. .		
Tissue specificity	B-cell lymphoma,Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Foreskin,Hepatocellular car		
Function	<p>Disease:Defects in ACTB are a cause of dystonia juvenile-onset (DYTJ) [MIM:607371]. DYTJ is a form of dystonia with juvenile onset. Dystonia is defined by the presence of sustained involuntary muscle contraction, often leading to abnormal postures. DYTJ patients manifest progressive, generalized, dopa-unresponsive dystonia, developmental malformations and sensory hearing loss.,Function:Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells.,miscellaneous:In vertebrates 3 main groups of actin isoforms, alpha, beta and gamma have been identified. The alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. The beta and gamma actins coexist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton and as mediators of internal cell motility.,similarity:Belongs to the actin family.,subunit:Polymerization of globular actin (G-actin) leads to a structural filament (F-actin) in the form of a two-stranded helix. Each actin can bind to 4 others. Component of the BAF complex, which includes at least actin (ACTB), ARID1A, ARID1B/BAF250, SMARCA2, SMARCA4/BRG1, ACTL6A/BAF53, ACTL6B/BAF53B, SMARCE1/BAF57 SMARCC1/BAF155, SMARCC2/BAF170, SMARCB1/SNF5/INI1, and one or more of SMARCD1/BAF60A, SMARCD2/BAF60B, or SMARCD3/BAF60C. In muscle cells, the BAF complex also contains DPF3. Found in a complex with XPO6, Ran, ACTB and PFN1. Interacts with XPO6.,</p>		

## | Validation Data

## | Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**β-actin (5B7) Mouse mAb (AbFluor 488)**

