

DMTN Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-17886

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

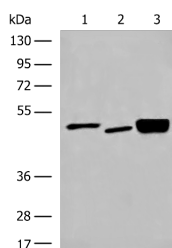
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human DMTN
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

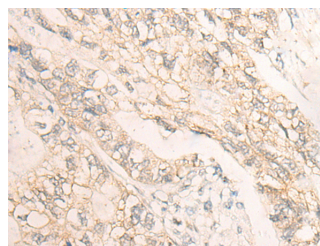
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:20-1:100

Data



Western blot analysis of 293T cell Human cerebrum tissue and Mouse brain tissue lysates using DMTN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:550
Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 46 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using DMTN Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:35 (x200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an actin binding and bundling protein that plays a structural role in erythrocytes, by stabilizing and attaching the spectrin/actin cytoskeleton to the erythrocyte membrane in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. This protein contains a core domain in the N-terminus, and a headpiece domain in the C-terminus that binds F-actin. When purified from erythrocytes, this protein exists as a trimer composed of two 48 kDa polypeptides and a 52 kDa polypeptide. The different subunits arise from alternative splicing in the 3' coding region, where the headpiece domain is located. Disruption of this gene has been correlated with the autosomal dominant Marie Unna hereditary hypotrichosis disease, while loss of heterozygosity of this gene is thought to play a role in prostate cancer progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. DMTN (Dematin Actin Binding Protein) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with DMTN include Hypotrichosis and Hereditary Spherocytosis.

For Research Use Only

Among its related pathways are Transport of glucose and other sugars, bile salts and organic acids, metal ions and amine compounds and Miscellaneous transport and binding events. GO annotations related to this gene include receptor binding and protein self-association. An important paralog of this gene is ABLIM1.