

Produktinformation



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Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

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- Expressversand

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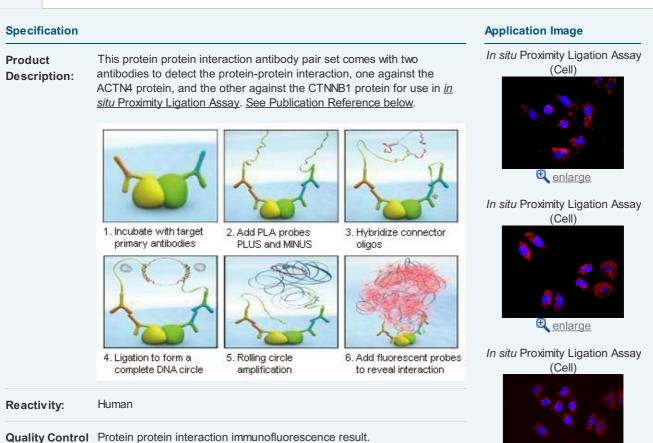


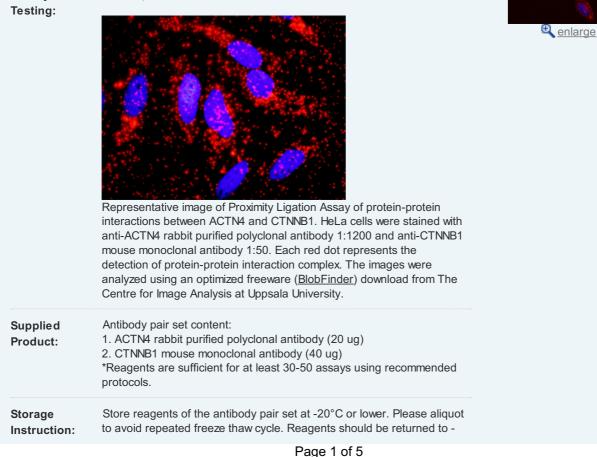
ACTN4 & CTNNB1 Protein Protein Interaction Antibody Pair

Catalog #: DI0119

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List All





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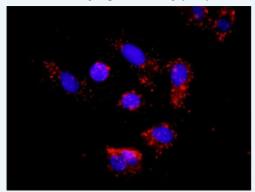
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Publication Reference

 An analysis of protein-protein interactions in cross-talk pathways reveals CRKL as a novel prognostic marker in hepatocellular carcinoma.
 Liu CH, Chen TC, Chau GY, Jan YH, Chen CH, Hsu CN, Lin KT, Juang YL, Lu PJ, Cheng HC, Chen MH, Chang CF, Ting YS, Kao CY, Hsiao M, Huang CY. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2013 Feb 8. [Epub ahead of print]

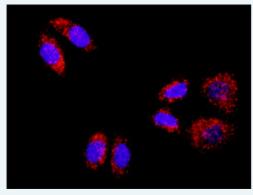
Applications

In situ Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)



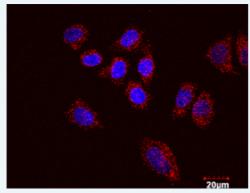
Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between ACTN4 and CTNNB1. A-549 cells were stained with anti-ACTN4 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:100 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex, and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

In situ Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between ACTN4 and CTNNB1. HT-29 cells were stained with anti-ACTN4 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:100 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex, and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

In situ Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)



Confocal microscopy image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between ACTN4 and CTNNB1. HT-29 cells were stained with anti-ACTN4 rabbit purified

polyclonal antibody 1:100 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex, and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

ACTN4 CTNNB1

Gene Information

Entrez GeneID:	<u>81</u>
Gene Name:	
Gene Alias:	ACTININ-4, DKFZp686K23158, FSGS, FSGS1
Gene Description:	actinin, alpha 4
Omim ID:	<u>603278, 604638</u>
Gene Ontology	: <u>Hyperlink</u>

Gene Summary: Alpha actinins belong to the spectrin gene superfamily which represents a diverse group of cytoskeletal proteins, including the alpha and beta spectrins and dystrophins. Alpha actinin is an actin-binding protein with multiple roles in different cell types. In nonmuscle cells, the cytoskeletal isoform is found along microfilament bundles and adherens-type junctions, where it is involved in binding actin to the membrane. In contrast, skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle isoforms are localized to the Z-disc and analogous dense bodies, where they help anchor the myofibrillar actin filaments. This gene encodes a nonmuscle, alpha actinin isoform which is concentrated in the cytoplasm, and thought to be involved in metastatic processes. Mutations in this gene have been associated with focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis. [provided by RefSeq

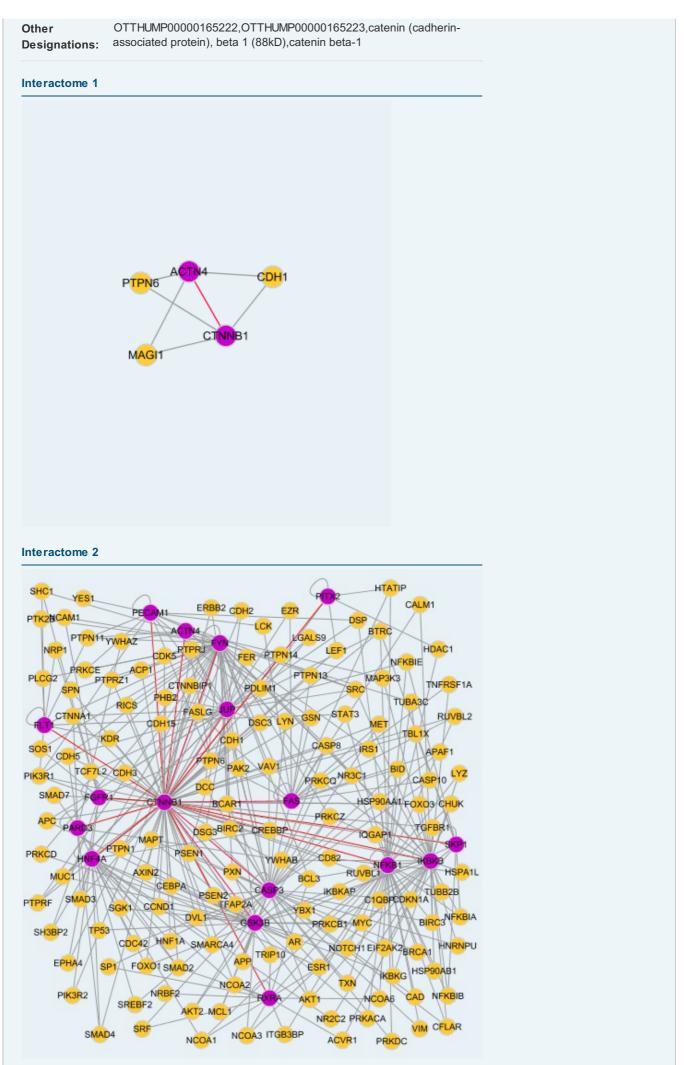
Other actinin alpha4 isoform Designations:

Gene Information

Entrez GenelD:	1499
Gene Name:	CTNNB1
Gene Alias:	CTNNB,DKFZp686D02253,FLJ25606,FLJ37923
Gene Description:	catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1, 88kDa
Omim ID:	<u>114550, 116806, 132600, 155255</u>

Gene Ontology: Hyperlink

Gene Summary: Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. Adherens junctions (AJs; also called the zonula adherens) are critical for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers, such as those lining organ surfaces. AJs mediate adhesion between cells, communicate a signal that neighboring cells are present, and anchor the actin cytoskeleton. In serving these roles, AJs regulate normal cell growth and behavior. At several stages of embryogenesis, wound healing, and tumor cell metastasis, cells form and leave epithelia. This process, which involves the disruption and reestablishment of epithelial cell-cell contacts, may be regulated by the disassembly and assembly of AJs. AJs may also function in the transmission of the 'contact inhibition' signal, which instructs cells to stop dividing once an epithelial sheet is complete. [supplied by OMIM



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