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Anti-Fascin Antibody
Catalog # ABO10889

Specification

Anti-Fascin Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q16658
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Fascin(FSCN1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Fascin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6624

Other Names
Fascin, 55 kDa actin-bundling protein, Singed-like protein, p55, FSCN1, FAN1, HSN, SNL

Calculated MW
54530 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, filopodium. Cell projection, invadopodium. Cytoplasm, cytosol. In glioma cells, partially colocalizes with F-actin stress fibers in the cytosol.

Tissue Specificity
Ubiquitous.

Protein Name
Fascin

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Fascin(97-113aa DDGRWSLQSEAHRRYFG), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the fascin family.

Anti-Fascin Antibody - Protein Information

Name FSCN1

Synonyms FAN1, HSN, SNL

Function
Actin-binding protein that contains 2 major actin binding sites (PubMed:21685497, PubMed:23184945). Organizes filamentous actin into parallel bundles (PubMed:20393565, PubMed:21685497, PubMed:23184945). Plays a role in the organization of actin filament bundles and the formation of microspikes, membrane ruffles, and stress fibers (PubMed:22155786). Important for the formation of a diverse set of cell protrusions, such as filopodia, and for cell motility and migration (PubMed:20393565, PubMed:21685497, PubMed:23184945). Mediates reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and axon growth cone collapse in response to NGF (PubMed:22155786).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber. Cell projection, filopodium. Cell projection, invadopodium. Cell projection, microvillus. Cell junction. Note=Colocalized with RUFY3 and F-actin at filipodia of the axonal growth cone. Colocalized with DBN1 and F- actin at the transitional domain of the axonal growth cone (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61553, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21706053}

Tissue Location
Ubiquitous.

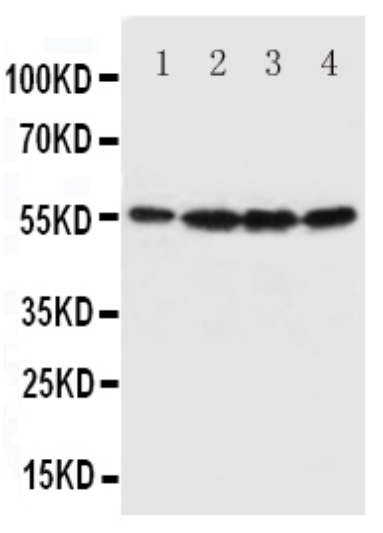
Anti-Fascin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Fascin Antibody - Images



Anti-Fascin antibody, ABO10889, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Fascin (ABO10889) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 3: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 55KDObserved bind size: 55KD

Anti-Fascin Antibody - Background

Fascin is a actin cross-linking protein. The Fascin gene contains 5 exons and spans 7 kb. It is a 54-58 kilodalton monomeric actin filament bundling protein originally isolated from sea urchin egg but also found in Drosophila and vertebrates, including humans. Fascin(from the Latin for bundle) is spaced at 11 nanometre intervals along the filament. The bundles in cross section are seen to be hexagonally packed, and the longitudinal spacing is compatible with a model where fascin cross-links at alternating 4 and 5 actins. It is calcium insensitive and monomeric. Fascin binds beta-catenin, and colocalizes with it at the leading edges and borders of epithelial and endothelial cells. The role of Fascin in regulating cytoskeletal structures for the maintenance of cell adhesion, coordinating motility and invasion through interactions with signalling pathways is an active area of research especially from the cancer biology perspective. Abnormal fascin expression or function has been implicated in breast cancer, colon cancer, esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, gallbladder cancer and prostate cancer.