

Anti-Moesin Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AH13405

Specification

Anti-Moesin Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype

Calculated MW

WB, IHC-P, IF, FC

P26038 87752

Human, Rat Mouse Monoclonal

Mouse / IgG1, kappa

67820

Anti-Moesin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4478

Other Names

Membrane-organizing extension spike protein; Moesin/anaplastic lymphoma kinase fusion protein; MSN/ALK fusion

Application Note

WB~~1:1000<br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A<br \><span class
="dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Format

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Anti-Moesin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Moesin Antibody - Protein Information

Name MSN (HGNC:7373)

Function

Ezrin-radixin-moesin (ERM) family protein that connects the actin cytoskeleton to the plasma membrane and thereby regulates the structure and function of specific domains of the cell cortex. Tethers actin filaments by oscillating between a resting and an activated state providing transient interactions between moesin and the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10212266" target="_blank">10212266). Once phosphorylated on its C-terminal threonine, moesin is activated leading to interaction with F-actin and cytoskeletal rearrangement (PubMed:10212266). These rearrangements regulate many cellular processes, including cell shape determination, membrane transport, and signal transduction (PubMed:12387735, PubMed:15039356). The role of moesin is particularly important in immunity acting on both T and B-cells homeostasis and self-tolerance, regulating lymphocyte egress from lymphoid organs (PubMed:9298994, PubMed:9616160). Modulates phagolysosomal biogenesis in macrophages (By similarity). Also participates in immunologic synapse formation (PubMed:27405666).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Apical cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Cell projection, microvillus membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Cell projection, microvillus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041}. Note=Phosphorylated form is enriched in microvilli-like structures at apical membrane. Increased cell membrane localization of both phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms seen after thrombin treatment (By similarity). Localizes at the uropods of T lymphoblasts. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26041, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18586956, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9298994}

Tissue Location

In all tissues and cultured cells studied.

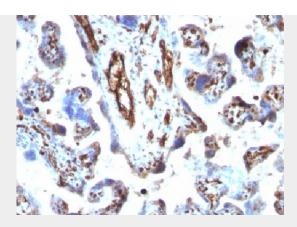
Anti-Moesin Antibody - Protocols

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

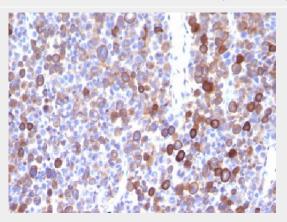
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Moesin Antibody - Images

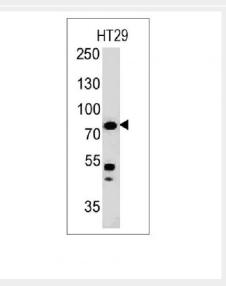




Formalin-paraffin human Placenta stained with Moesin MAb (MSN/491)

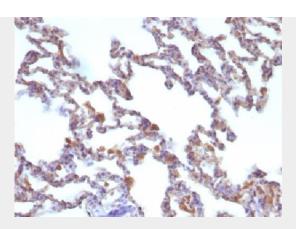


Formalin-paraffin human Melanoma stained with Moesin MAb (MSN/491)

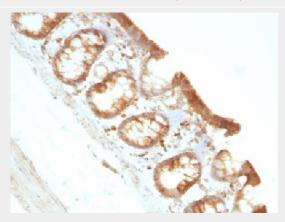


Western blot of HT29 Cell Lysate using Moesin MAb (MSN/491).





Formalin-paraffin Rat Lung stained with Moesin MAb (MSN/491)



Formalin-paraffin Rat Colon stained with Moesin MAb (MSN/491)

Anti-Moesin Antibody - Background

Recognizes 78kDa moesin protein. Moesin, a member of the talin-4.1 superfamily, is a linking protein of the sub-membranous actin cytoskeleton. It is expressed in variable amounts in cells of different phenotypes such as macrophages, lymphocytes, fibroblastic, endothelial, epithelial, and neuronal cell lines but not in blood cells. The ERM proteins, ezrin, radixin, and moesin are involved in a variety of cellular functions, such as cell adhesion, migration, and the organization of cell surface structures, and are highly homologous, both in protein sequence and in functional activity, with merlin/schwannomin, a neurofibromatosis-2-associated tumor-suppressor protein. Cell lines of epithelial and mesothelial origin contain both moesin and radixin whereas cells of endothelial and lymphoid origin express moesin.