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Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1740

Specification

Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	O60610
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**141347**

Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **1729**

Other Names
Dia1, Diaph1, DRF-1, Diap1, p140Dia, formin

Target/Specificity
Formins include several families of proteins that regulate actin cytoskeletal dynamics via two conserved formin homology domains, FH1 and FH2. Through cooperation of FH1 and FH2, formins construct actin-based structures comprising linear, unbranched filaments that are used in stress fibers, actin cables, microspikes, and contractile rings. A subgroup of the formins is the diaphanous (Dia) family, which includes mDia1 (Diap1), mDia2 (Diap3), and mDia3 (Diap2). The mDia1 protein is activated by Rho and leads to ROCK-dependent stress fiber formation. Rho-activated mDia1 regulates serum response factor-dependent transcription. In cancers, mDia1 has been implicated in ras-mediated transformation, metastasis, and invasion. Thus, mDia1 is a Rho-activated formin with both cytoskeletal- and transcription-reguatling activities.

Format
Antigen Affinity Purified

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot

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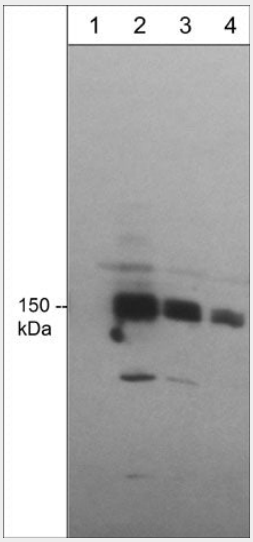
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of mDia1 expression in human Jurkat cells (lanes 1-4). The blots were probed with anti-mDia1 (a.a. 66-77: DP4471) in the presence (lane 1) or absence of blocking peptide (DX4475) using dilutions of 1:250 (lane 2), 1:1000 (lane 3), and 1:4000 (lane 4).

Anti-mDia1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Formins include several families of proteins that regulate actin cytoskeletal dynamics via two conserved formin homology domains, FH1 and FH2. Through cooperation of FH1 and FH2, formins construct actin-based structures comprising linear, unbranched filaments that are used in stress fibers, actin cables, microspikes, and contractile rings. A subgroup of the formins is the diaphanous (Dia) family, which includes mDia1 (Diap1), mDia2 (Diap3), and mDia3 (Diap2). The mDia1 protein is activated by Rho and leads to ROCK-dependent stress fiber formation. Rho-activated mDia1 regulates serum response factor-dependent transcription. In cancers, mDia1 has been implicated in ras-mediated transformation, metastasis, and invasion. Thus, mDia1 is a Rho-activated formin with both cytoskeletal- and transcription-reguatling activities.