

Anti-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific Antibody
Catalog # AN1844**Specification****Anti-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	P35579
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	226532

Anti-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **4627****Other Names**

NMHC-IIA, MYH9, myosin heavy chain

Target/Specificity

Non-muscle myosin II is an actin-based motor protein essential to cell motility, division, migration, adhesion and polarity. This myosin forms a hexameric complex comprised of two heavy chains (NMHC-II), two essential light chains, and two regulatory light chains (RLC). In vertebrates, there are three NMHC-II isoforms (NMHC-IIA, NMHC-IIB, and NMHC-IIC), which exhibit distinct patterns of expression in cells and tissues. Regulation of NMHC-II activity occurs through RLC and HC phosphorylation. RLCs are phosphorylated at Thr-18 and Ser-19, which activates myosin II motor activity and promotes filament stability. By contrast, PKC phosphorylation of Ser-1/Ser-2 and Thr-9 in RLC may decrease activated myosin II interaction with actin. Several kinases phosphorylation NMHC-II isoforms directly. TRPM7 phosphorylates Thr-1800, Ser-1803, and Ser-1808, which reduces NMHC-IIA incorporation into the actin cytoskeleton. PKC phosphorylates NMHC-IIA on Ser-1916 and NMHC-IIB on multiple tailpiece serines leading to inhibition of filament assembly. Casein kinase II phosphorylates NMHC-IIA on Ser-1943 and increases disassembly of NMHC-IIA filaments.

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-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

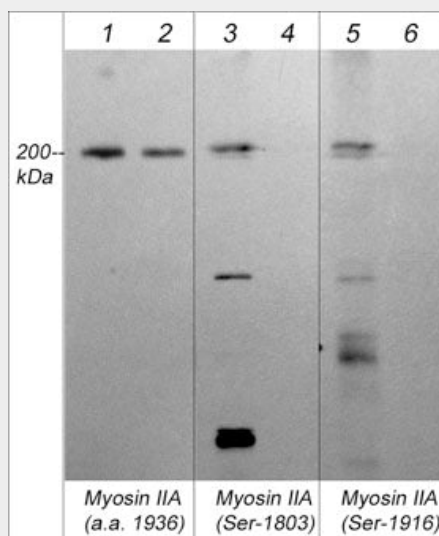
Blue Ice

Anti-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Western blot image of human A431 cells stimulated with calyculin A (100 nM, 30 min). The blots were untreated (lanes 1, 3 & 5) or treated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2, 4 & 6), and probed with rabbit polyclonals Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (a.a. 1936-1950) (lanes 1 & 2), Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), phospho-specific (lanes 3 & 4) or Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1916) phospho-specific (lanes 5 & 6).

Anti-Myosin IIA Heavy Chain (Ser-1803), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

Non-muscle myosin II is an actin-based motor protein essential to cell motility, division, migration, adhesion and polarity. This myosin forms a hexameric complex comprised of two heavy chains (NMHC-II), two essential light chains, and two regulatory light chains (RLC). In vertebrates, there are three NMHC-II isoforms (NMHC-IIA, NMHC-IIB, and NMHC-IIC), which exhibit distinct patterns of expression in cells and tissues. Regulation of NMHC-II activity occurs through RLC and HC phosphorylation. RLCs are phosphorylated at Thr-18 and Ser-19, which activates myosin II motor activity and promotes filament stability. By contrast, PKC phosphorylation of Ser-1/Ser-2 and Thr-9 in RLC may decrease activated myosin II interaction with actin. Several kinases phosphorylate NMHC-II isoforms directly. TRPM7 phosphorylates Thr-1800, Ser-1803, and Ser-1808, which reduces NMHC-IIA incorporation into the actin cytoskeleton. PKC phosphorylates NMHC-IIA on Ser-1916 and NMHC-IIB on multiple tailpiece serines leading to inhibition of filament assembly. Casein kinase II phosphorylates NMHC-IIA on Ser-1943 and increases disassembly of NMHC-IIA filaments.