10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1957

Specification

Anti-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q8WYL5
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**115511**

Anti-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**54434**

Other Names
SSH1L

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

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-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) 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-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) Antibody - Images

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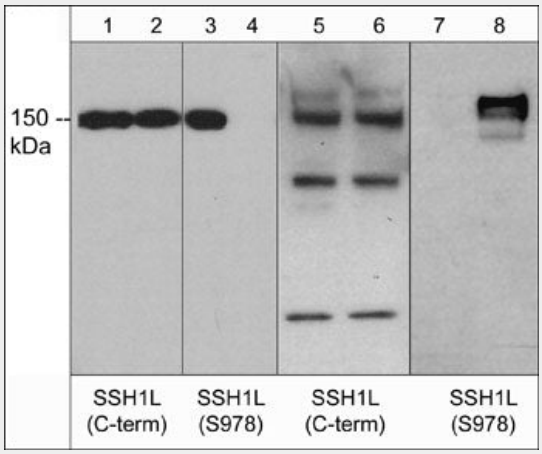
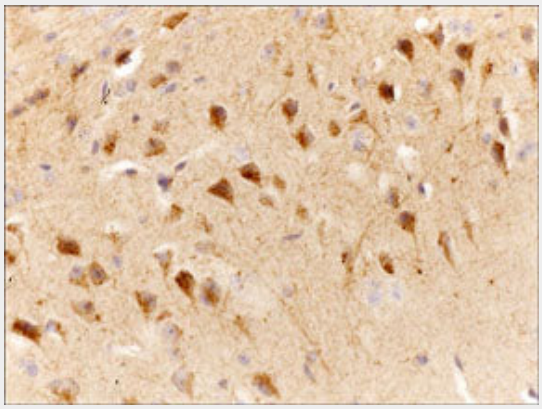


Western blot of human recombinant SSH1L untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2 & 4) and rat PC12 cells unstimulated (lanes 5 & 7) or stimulated with calyculin A (lanes 6 & 8). The blots were probed with anti-SSH1L (C-term.) (lanes 1, 2, 5, & 6) or anti-SSH1L (Ser-978) (lanes 3, 4, 7, & 8).



Formalin fixed, citric acid treated parafin sections of mouse cerebral cortex. Sections were probed with anti-Slingshot-1L (SP1711) then anti-Rabbit:HRP before detection using DAB. (Image provided by Carl Hobbs and Dr. Pat Doherty at Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, King's College London).

Anti-Slingshot-1L (C-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Members of the ADF/cofilin (AC) family are actin-severing proteins that regulate actin remodeling during cell motility. Regulation of cofilin activity can occur through serine phosphorylation and dephosphorylation. Activation of cofilin kinases, LIMK1 or LIMK2, leads to phosphorylation of cofilin at serine 3. This phosphorylation disrupts cofilin binding to actin in vitro and in vivo. Multiple phosphatases, Slingshot, PP1, PP2A, PP2B, and chronophin can dephosphorylate Ser-3 and activate actin binding. In mammals, the Slingshot family includes SSH1L, SSH2L, and SSH3L. SSH1L and SSH2L mRNAs are widely expressed, while SSH3L has high expression in epithelial tissues. SSH1L can associate with F-actin and may be the major phosphatase regulating cofilin activity. Disruption of SSH1L expression using RNA interference impairs directional cell migration. Thus, Slingshot phosphatases may be critical for regulating cytoskeletal protein activity and cell motility.