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

AFAP1L Antibody
Catalog # ASC11398

Specification

AFAP1L Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF, ICC, E**
Primary Accession	Q8TED9
Other Accession	NP_689619, 55742689
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**AFAP1L1 antibody can be used for detection of AFAP1L1 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.**

AFAP1L Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **134265**

Target/Specificity
AFAP1L1; At least four isoforms of AFAP1L1 are known to exist. This antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other AFAP family members.

Reconstitution & Storage
AFAP1L antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
AFAP1L Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AFAP1L Antibody - Protein Information

Name AFAP1L1

Function
May be involved in podosome and invadosome formation.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Cell projection, podosome. Cell projection, invadopodium. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, stress fiber

Tissue Location
Expressed in breast, colon and brain. In all 3 tissues, expressed in the microvasculature (at protein level). In addition, in the breast, found in the contractile myoepithelial cell layer which surrounds the breast ducts (at protein level). In the colon, expressed in the mucous membrane and colonic

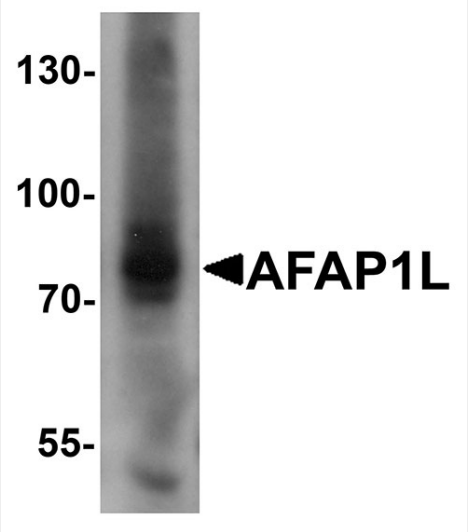
crypts and in the smooth muscle cell layer which provide movement of the colon (at protein level). In the cerebellum, localized around the Purkinje neurons and the granule cells of the granular layer, but not inside cell bodies (at protein level). Outside of the cerebellar cortex, expressed in glial cells (at protein level). Highly expressed away from the cell bodies within the dentate nucleus (at protein level)

AFAP1L Antibody - Protocols

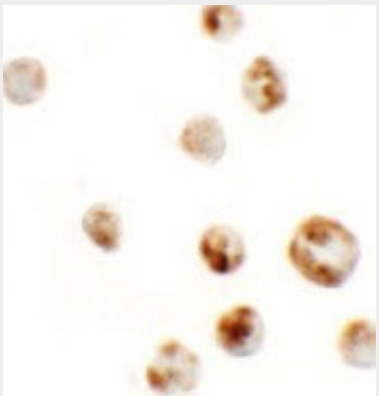
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

AFAP1L Antibody - Images

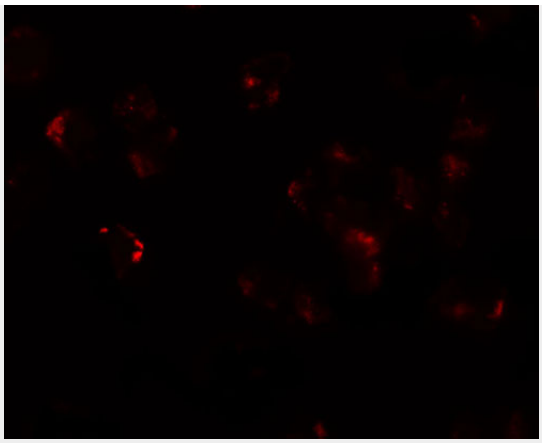


Western blot analysis of AFAP1L1 in A549 cell lysate with AFAP1L1 antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of AFAP1L in A549 cells with AFAP1L antibody at 5 µg/mL.

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



Immunofluorescence of AFAP1L in A549 cells with AFAP1L antibody at 20 µg/mL.

AFAP1L Antibody - Background

AFAP1L Antibody: The actin filament-associated protein 1 (AFAP1)-like 1 protein is one of three members in the AFAP1 family of adaptor proteins. Like AFAP1, AFAP1L1 is an actin binding protein that has a role in actin cytoskeleton arrangement, but AFAP1L1 is thought to have a unique function distinct from AFAP1. AFAP1L1 colocalizes with cortactin and localizes to invadosomes, highly dynamic, actin-rich adhesion structures harboring metalloproteases, suggesting that AFAP1L1 affects invadosome formation (1, 4). Recent reports suggest that AFAP1L1 can be used as a prognostic marker for spindle cell sarcomas.

AFAP1L Antibody - References

Snyder BN, Cho Y, Qian Y, et al. AFAP1L1 is a novel adaptor protein of the AFAP family that interacts with cortactin and localizes to invadosomes. Eur. J. Cell Biol. 2011; 90:376-89
Flynn DC, Leu TH, Reynolds AB, et al. Identification and sequence analysis of cDNAs encoding a 110-kilodalton actin filament-associated pp60src substrate. Mol. Cell. Biol. 1993;13:7892-900.
Baisden JM, Gatesman AS, Cherezova L, et al. The intrinsic ability of AFAP-110 to alter actin filament integrity is linked with its ability to also activate cellular tyrosine kinases. Oncogene 2001; 20:6607-16.
Saltel F, Daubon T, Juin A, et al. Invadosomes: intriguing structures with promise. Eur. J. Cell Biol. 2011; 90:100-7.