

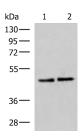
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody

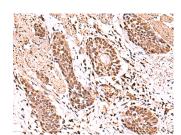
Catalog No.E-AB-19033ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IHC,ELISAIsotypeIgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

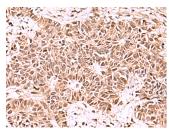
Images



Western blot analysis of Hela and HepG2 cell lysates using ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human ovarian cancer tissue using ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Fusion protein of human ACTL6B

Gene Accession BC020944 **Swissprot** O94805

Synonyms ACL 6B,ACL6B,ACL6B,Actin like 6,Actl 6,ACTL

6B,Actl6,ACTL6 B,Actl6b,Arp Na

Product Information

Calculated MW 47 kDa

Observed MW Refer to figures

Buffer PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

Purify Antigen affinity purification

Dilution WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA

1:5000-1:10000

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of a family of actin-related proteins (ARPs) which share significant amino acid sequence identity to conventional actins. Both actins and ARPs have an actin fold, which is an ATP-binding cleft, as a common feature. The ARPs are involved in diverse cellular processes, including vesicular transport, spindle orientation, nuclear migration and chromatin remodeling. This gene encodes a subunit of the BAF (BRG1/brm-associated factor) complex in mammals, which is functionally related to SWI/SNF complex in S. cerevisiae and Drosophila; the latter is thought to facilitate transcriptional activation of specific genes by antagonizing chromatin-mediated transcriptional repression. This subunit may be involved in the regulation of genes by structural modulation of their chromatin, specifically in the brain. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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