

Human AFAP Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF4558

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects endogenous human AFAP in Western blots.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human AFAP His450-Thr730 Accession # Q8N556		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

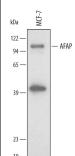
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human AFAP by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Human AFAP Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF4558) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). A specific band was detected for AFAP at approximately 110 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUNI

AFAP (actin filament associated protein; also known as AFAP-110) is an adaptor protein that regulates actin filament integrity. It is both multimodular and multimeric, and is known to simultaneously bind actin and cytosolic kinases. As a homomultimer, AFAP binds and separates actin filaments, preventing actin cross-linking. Upon binding to kinases, AFAP is destabilized, promoting actin polymerization. Human AFAP is 730 amino acids (aa) in length, and contains SH3 and SH2 binding motifs (aa 69-74 and aa 91-96), two pleckstrin homology domains (aa 153-248 and aa 347-450) and a Leu-zipper/actin binding region (aa 511-637). Over aa 450-730, human AFAP is 86% identical to mouse and rat AFAP.

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