

DESCRIPTION

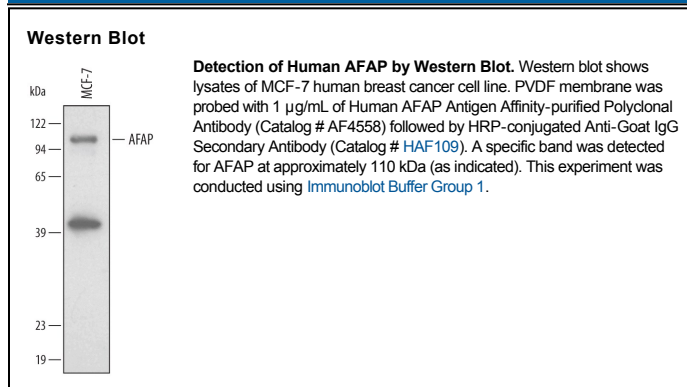
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects endogenous human AFAP in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human AFAP His450-Thr730 Accession # Q8N556
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS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



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

BACKGROUND

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.