ACTL7A rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00010881-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ACTL7A peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ACTL7A is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ACTL7A peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — ACTL7A

Entrez GeneID	10881
GeneBank Accession#	ACTL7A
Gene Name	ACTL7A
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	actin-like 7A
Omim ID	604303
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 diver se cellular processes, including vesicular transport, spindle orientation, nuclear migration and chr omatin remodeling. This gene (ACTL7A), and related gene, ACTL7B, are intronless, and are loca ted approximately 4 kb apart in a head-to-head orientation within the familial dysautonomia candi date region on 9q31. Based on mutational analysis of the ACTL7A gene in patients with this disor der, it was concluded that it is unlikely to be involved in the pathogenesis of dysautonomia. The A CTL7A gene is expressed in a wide variety of adult tissues, however, its exact function is not kno wn. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	actin-like 7-alpha