

INF2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00064423-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human INF2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human INF2 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 INF2 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 including 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 — INF2

Entrez GeneID [64423](#)

GeneBank Accession# [INF2](#)

Gene Name INF2

Gene Alias C14orf151, C14orf173, DKFZp762A0214, FLJ22056, MGC13251, pp9484

Gene Description inverted formin, FH2 and WH2 domain containing

Omim ID [610982](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary Actin filaments grow only when actin monomers have access to the fast-growing barbed end of the filament. The geometry of the filament network depends on the actions of the ARP2/3 complex (MIM 604221) and members of the formin family, such as INF2. The ARP2/3 complex binds to the sides of preexisting filaments and nucleates filaments whose barbed ends are quickly blocked by capping proteins, producing brush-like structures, such as those found at the leading edges of crawling cells. In contrast, formins bind to the barbed ends of growing filaments and protect them from capping, creating long filaments that can be cross-linked into bundles, such as those found in actin cables of yeast. Interaction of formins with actin barbed ends occurs through the formin homology-2 (FH2) domain. FH2 domains accelerate filament nucleation, move with the barbed end as the filament grows, and block capping of the barbed end by proteins such as gelsolin (GSN; MIM 137350). The FH1 domain of formins binds to profilin (see MIM 176610) and accelerates elongation from the FH2-bound barbed ends (Bindschadler and McGrath, 2004 [PubMed 15466701]; Chhabra and Higgs, 2006 [PubMed 16818491]).[supplied by OMIM]

Other Designations inverted formin 2