## Dematin (phospho Ser403) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13922

Package Size: #13922-1 50ul #13922-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	
Product Name	Dematin (phospho Ser403) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific
	immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	Phospho-Dematin (S403) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Dematin protein only when
	phosphorylated at S403.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Dematin around the
	phosphorylation site of Ser403. AA range:356-405
Other Names	EPB49; DMT; Dematin; Erythrocyte membrane protein band 4.9
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:Q08495GeneID:2039
Uniprot	Q08495
GeneID	2039
SDS-PAGE MW	55
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

## **Application Details**

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

## Background

dematin actin binding protein(DMTN) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is an actin binding and bundling protein that plays a structural role in erythrocytes, by stabilizing and attaching the spectrin/actin cytoskeleton to the erythrocyte membrane in a phosphorylation-dependent manner. This protein contains a core domain in the N-terminus, and a headpiece domain in the C-terminus that binds F-actin. When purified from erythrocytes, this protein exists as a trimer composed of two 48 kDa polypeptides and a 52 kDa polypeptide. The different subunits arise from alternative splicing in the 3' coding region, where the headpiece domain is located. Disruption of this gene has been correlated with the autosomal dominant Marie Unna hereditary hypotrichosis disease, while loss of heterozygosity of this gene is thought to play a role in prostate cancer progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding di

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only