ZYX Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-67414**

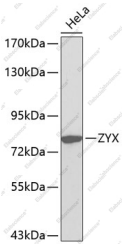
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

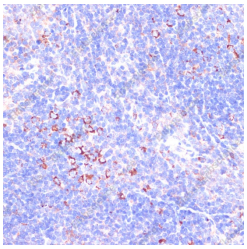
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human ZYX (NP_001010972.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

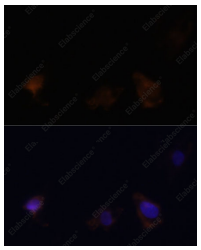
Data



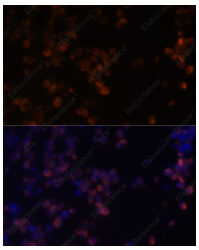
Western blot analysis of extracts of HeLa cells using ZYX Polyclonal Antibody.
Observed-MW:78 kDa
Calculated-MW:45 kDa/61 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen using ZYX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using ZYX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Raw264.7 cells using ZYX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

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Focal adhesions are actin-rich structures that enable cells to adhere to the extracellular matrix and at which protein complexes involved in signal transduction assemble. Zyxin is a zinc-binding phosphoprotein that concentrates at focal adhesions and along the actin cytoskeleton. Zyxin has an N-terminal proline-rich domain and three LIM domains in its C-terminal half. The proline-rich domain may interact with SH3 domains of proteins involved in signal transduction pathways while the LIM domains are likely involved in protein-protein binding. Zyxin may function as a messenger in the signal transduction pathway that mediates adhesion-stimulated changes in gene expression and may modulate the cytoskeletal organization of actin bundles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same isoform.