ELK Biotechnology

MYO7A rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES9855

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	MYO7A rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 830-910
Specificity	MYO7A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Unconventional myosin-VIIa
Gene Name	MYO7A USH1B
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cell cortex . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell junction, synapse . In the photoreceptor cells, mainly localized in the inner and base of outer segments as well as in the synaptic ending region (PubMed:8842737). In retinal pigment epithelial cells colocalizes with a subset of melanosomes, displays predominant localization to stress fiber-like structures and some localization to cytoplasmic puncta (PubMed:19643958, PubMed:27331610). Detected at the tip of cochlear hair cell stereocilia (PubMed:21709241). The complex formed by MYO7A, USH1C and USH1G colocalizes with F-actin (PubMed:21709241). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	243kD

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Human Gene ID	4647
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13402
Alternative Names	
Background	This gene is a member of the myosin gene family. Myosins are mechanochemical proteins characterized by the presence of a motor domain, an actin-binding domain, a neck domain that interacts with other proteins, and a tail domain that serves as an anchor. This gene encodes an unconventional myosin with a very short tail. Defects in this gene are associated with the mouse shaker-1 phenotype and the human Usher syndrome 1B which are characterized by deafness, reduced vestibular function, and (in human) retinal degeneration. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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