

ARG42415 anti-RLTPR antibody [EM-53] (PE)

Package: 50 µg
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [EM-53] recognizes RLTPR
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody EM-53 recognizes RLTPR / CARMIL2, an intracellular protein playing a role in actin filament elongation.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	EM-53
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	RLTPR
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Murine RLTPR.
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	CARMIL2b; CARMIL2; Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 16C; LRRC16C; RGD, leucine-rich repeat, tropomodulin and proline-rich-containing protein

Application Instructions

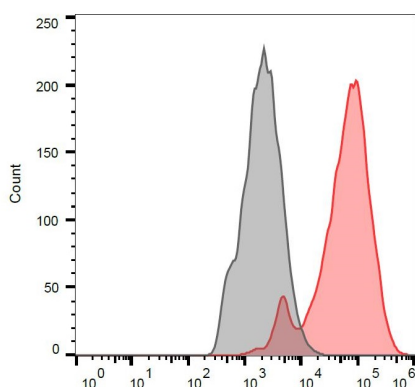
Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 5 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	RLTPR
Gene Full Name	RGD motif, leucine rich repeats, tropomodulin domain and proline-rich containing
Background	This gene encodes a member of the CARMIL (capping protein, Arp2/3, myosin-I linker) family of proteins. The encoded protein interacts with and negatively regulates the heterodimeric capping protein and promotes cell migration. Reduced expression of this gene has been observed in human psoriasis patients. Mutations in this gene cause a human immunodeficiency syndrome characterized by smooth muscle tumors and impaired T-cell function. [provided by RefSeq, May 2017]
Function	Cell membrane-cytoskeleton-associated protein that plays a role in the regulation of actin polymerization at the barbed end of actin filaments. Prevents F-actin heterodimeric capping protein (CP) activity at the leading edges of migrating cells, and hence generates uncapped barbed ends and enhances actin polymerization (PubMed:26466680). Plays a role in cell protrusion formations; involved in cell polarity, lamellipodial assembly, membrane ruffling and macropinosome formations (PubMed:19846667, PubMed:26578515, PubMed:26466680). Involved as well in cell migration and invadopodia formation during wound healing (PubMed:19846667, PubMed:26578515, PubMed:26466680). Required for CD28-mediated stimulation of NF-kappa-B signaling, involved in naive T cells activation, maturation into T memory cells, and differentiation into T helper and T regulatory cells (PubMed:27647349, PubMed:27647348, PubMed:28112205). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	155 kDa
Cellular Localization	Isoform 2: Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Note=Colocalizes to dynamic vimentin filaments both in the central cytoplasm and at leading edges of migrating cells (PubMed:26578515, PubMed:26466680, PubMed:19846667). Colocalizes with F-actin, Arp2/3 complex and cortactin to leading edge lamellipodia, ruffles and macropinosomes of migrating cells (PubMed:26578515). [UniProt]

Images



ARG42415 anti-RLTPR antibody [EM-53] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of stained RLTPR transfected cells (red) from unstained RLTPR transfected cells (black). Cells were stained with ARG42415 anti-RLTPR antibody [EM-53] (PE) at 27 µg/ml dilution.