Revision 3		
 β-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor[®] 647 Conjugate) 	Ce T E	ell Signaling
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antibody. Protect from light. Do not freze. Specificity/Sensitivity β-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor [®] 647 Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of total β-actin protein. Depsite the high sequence identity between the cytoplasmic actin isoforms, B-actin and cytoplasmic y-actin, p-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor [®] 647 Conjugate) #8584 does not cross with cytoplasmic y-actin, Ora any other actin isoforms. Species predicted to reacting based on 100% sequence homology Hamster, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Rabbit Description Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding residues near the amino terminus of human β-actin protein. Description This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor [®] 647 fluorescent dye and te inhouse for direct flow cytometry and immunoffuorescent analysis in human and monkey cells, respectively. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjug β-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb #4970. Background Actin, a ubiquitous eukaryotic protein, is the major component of the cytoskeleton. At least six is are known in mammals. Nonmuscle β- and y-actin, protein sequences differ by only four biochemically similar amino action for this reason, antibodies raised to β-acit may cross-react with y-actin, are ubiquite expressed con studies of p-acit may cross-react with y-actin, are ubiquite shown that actin is hyperphosphorylated in primary breast tumors (4). Cleavage of actin under apoptotic conditions has been observed in µirmary or and skeletal muscle, as shown in research studies (5-7). Actin cleavage by caspase-3 may accelerate ubiquitin/proteasome-dependent actin, sequence actin isoforms regulate the contractile potential of muscle ea	Applications: IF-IC, FC-FP	Reactivity: H M R Mk B Pg	Sensitivity: Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P60709	Entrez-Gene Id: 60	
antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze. Specificity/Sensitivity B-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 Conjugate) detects detecting the type of the symptomic actin isoforms. B-actin and cytoplasmic y-actin, B-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 Conjugate) #8584 does not cross with cytoplasmic y-actin, D-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 Conjugate) #8584 does not cross with cytoplasmic y-actin, D-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 Conjugate) #8584 does not cross with cytoplasmic y-actin, D-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 Conjugate) #8584 does not cross with cytoplasmic y-actin, D-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 fluorescent dye and te in-house for direct flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analysis in human and monkey cells, respectively. The antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 fluorescent dye and te in-house for direct flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analysis in human and monkey cells, respectively. The antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 fluorescent dye and te in-house for direct flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analysis in human and monkey cells, respectively. The antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor ^{#6} 647 (sourced by and the actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb #4970. Background Actin, a ubiquitous eukaryotic protein, is the major component of the cytoskeleton. At least sits a reknown in marmalis. Nonmuscle B- and y-actin, also known as cytoplasmic cand, mare ubiquite acskeletal actin are expressed in structure and motility (1). While all actin is fororms are highly homolog y cytoplasmic (-a-ad, -a-actin actin and reportive). The satise of 0-actin, and skeletal muscle as flow the actin, and vice versa. ac-actin actin is cytoplasmic actin, are structure and motility (1). While all actin is consense and system in actin is more repores uch as cytoplasmic actin, are structure and motility (1). While			Immunofluorescence (Ir			1:50	
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based on 100% sequence homology Source / Purification Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding residues near the amino terminus of human β-actin protein. Description This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 fluorescent analysis in human and monkey cells, respectively. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconju β-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb #4970. Background Actin, a ubiquitous eukaryotic protein, is the major component of the cytoskeleton. At least six is are known in mammals. Nonmuscle β- and y-actin, also known as cytoplasmic actin, are ubiquito expressed, controlling cell structure and motility (1). While all actin isoforms are highly homolog got oplasmic β- and y-actin protein sequences differ by only four biochemically similar amino act for this reason, antibodies raised to β-actin may cross-react with y-actin, and vice versa. e-cardit a-skeletal actin are expressed in strated cardica and skeletal muscles, respectively. These actin isoforms regulate the contractlie potential of muscle cells (1). Actin exis mainly as a fibrous polymer, F-actin. In response to cytoskeletal reorganizing signals during pro- such as cytokinesis, endocytosis, or stress, cofilin promotes formatio of new actin filaments (3). Research studies shown that actin is hyperphosphorylated in primary the stutumos (4). Cleavage of actin under apoptotic conditions has been observed <i>in vitro</i> and in cardiac and skeletal muscle, as shown in research studies (5-7). Actin Cleavage by caspase-3 may accelerate ubiquitin/proteasome-depend muscle proteolysis (7). Background References 1. Herman, I.M. (1993) Curr. Opin. Cell Biol, 5, 48-55. 2. Perrin, B.J. and Ervasti, J.M. (2001) Cytoskeleton (Hoboken) 6	Specificity/Sensit	ivity	β-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor [®] 647 Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of total β-actin protein. Depsite the high sequence identity between the cytoplasmic actin isoforms, β-actin and cytoplasmic γ-actin, β-Actin (13E5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor [®] 647 Conjugate) #8584 does not cross-react with cytoplasmic γ-actin, or any other actin isoforms.				
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