

Store at  
-20°C

#14189

## Flightless-I Antibody

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orders@cellsignal.comEntrez-Gene ID #2314  
UniProt ID #Q13045

New 08/14

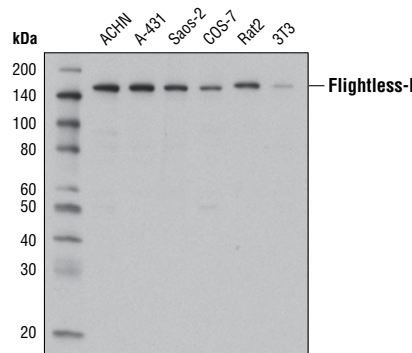
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Applications  
W, IP  
EndogenousSpecies Cross-Reactivity\*  
H, M, R, MkMolecular Wt.  
145 kDaSource  
Rabbit\*\*

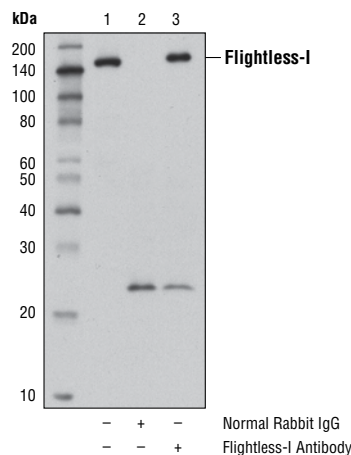
**Background:** The *flightless-1 (flii)* gene was first identified in *Drosophila* mutant screens for genes involved in flight behavior. Homozygous mutant alleles at the *flii* locus are embryonic lethal, whereas heterozygous mutations yield a "flightless" phenotype resulting from defects in flight muscle fiber development (1). The encoded protein (flightless-I, FLII) is a highly conserved member of the gelsolin superfamily, defined by the presence of C-terminal gelsolin motifs that function as actin-binding domains (2). Genetic knock-out studies in mice and worms confirmed that flightless-I plays a critical and highly conserved role in embryonic development, likely through its effects on actin remodeling of the cytoskeleton (3,4). Postnatally, flightless-I is recognized to play an important role in wound repair (5). Flightless-I protein levels are increased in many wound types, and depletion of flightless-I protein levels has been shown to accelerate wound repair by promoting fibroblast proliferation and epithelial migration (6-8). Studies in animal models suggest that flightless-I may inhibit the wound repair process by modulating TGF- $\beta$  signaling dynamics in the wound environment (9).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** Flightless-I Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total flightless-I protein.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino terminus of human flightless-I protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using Flightless-I Antibody.



Immunoprecipitation of Flightless-I protein from ACHN cell extracts, using Normal Rabbit IgG #2729 (lane 2) or Flightless-I Antibody (lane 3). Lane 1 is 10% input. Western blot analysis was performed using Flightless-I Antibody.

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100  $\mu$ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Do not aliquot the antibody.

\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:200

For product specific protocols and a complete listing of recommended companion products please see the product web page at [www.cellsignal.com](http://www.cellsignal.com)

**Background References:**

- (1) Miklos, G.L. and De Couet, H.G. (1990) *J Neurogenet* 6, 133-51.
- (2) Campbell, H.D. et al. (1993) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 90, 11386-90.
- (3) Campbell, H.D. et al. (2002) *Mol Cell Biol* 22, 3518-26.
- (4) Deng, H. et al. (2007) *Genetics* 177, 847-60.
- (5) Kopecki, Z. and Cowin, A.J. (2008) *Int J Biochem Cell Biol* 40, 1415-9.
- (6) Cowin, A.J. et al. (2007) *J Pathol* 211, 572-81.
- (7) Ruzehaji, N. et al. *Eur J Dermatol* 22, 740-50.
- (8) Ruzehaji, N. et al. (2013) *Biomed Res Int* 2013, 389792.
- (9) Adams, D.H. et al. (2009) *Br J Dermatol* 161, 326-36.

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**IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.**

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Applications: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide Species Cross-Reactivity: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.