## Phospho-Myosin IIa (Ser1943) Antibody



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phosphorylated at Ser1943.  Source / Purification  Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser1943 of human myosin IIa protein. Antibodies are pur using protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.  Nonmuscle myosin is an actin-based motor protein essential to cell motility, cell division, migratic adhesion, and polarity. The holoenzyme consists of two identical heavy chains and two sets of lig chains. The light chains (MLCs) regulate myosin II activity and stability. The heavy chains (NMHCs encoded by three genes, MYH9, MYH10, and MYH14, which generate three different nonmuscle is II isoforms, IIa, IIb, and IIc, respectively (reviewed in 1). While all three isoforms perform the same enzymatic tasks, binding to and contracting actin filaments coupled to ATP hydrolysis, their cellul functions do not appear to be redundant and they have different subcellular distributions (2-5). To	Applications: W	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 230	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P35579	Entrez-Gene Id: 4627
Specificity/Sensitivity  Phospho-Myosin IIa (Ser1943) Antibody detects endogenous levels of myosin IIa protein only whe phosphorylated at Ser1943.  Source / Purification  Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser1943 of human myosin IIa protein. Antibodies are pure using protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.  Nonmuscle myosin is an actin-based motor protein essential to cell motility, cell division, migratic adhesion, and polarity. The holoenzyme consists of two identical heavy chains and two sets of light chains. The light chains (MLCs) regulate myosin II activity and stability. The heavy chains (NMHCs) encoded by three genes, MYH9, MYH10, and MYH14, which generate three different nonmuscle of II isoforms, IIa, IIb, and IIc, respectively (reviewed in 1). While all three isoforms perform the same enzymatic tasks, binding to and contracting actin filaments coupled to ATP hydrolysis, their cellul functions do not appear to be redundant and they have different subcellular distributions (2-5). To carboxy-terminal tail domain of myosin II is important in isoform-specific subcellular localization Research studies have shown that phosphorylation of myosin IIa at Ser1943 contributes to the regulation of breast cancer cell migration (7).  Background References  1. Conti, M.A. and Adelstein, R.S. (2008) J Cell Sci 121, 11-18.			• •				
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	Background		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
3. Even-Ram, S. et al. (2007) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 9, 299-309. 4. Vicente-Manzanares, M. et al. (2007) <i>J Cell Biol</i> 176, 573-80. 5. Wylie, S.R. and Chantler, P.D. (2008) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 19, 3956-68. 6. Sandquist, J.C. and Means, A.R. (2008) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 19, 5156-67. 7. Dulyaninova, N.G. et al. (2007) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 18, 3144-55.	Background References		<ol> <li>Sandquist, J.C. et al. (2006) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 281, 35873-83.</li> <li>Even-Ram, S. et al. (2007) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 9, 299-309.</li> <li>Vicente-Manzanares, M. et al. (2007) <i>J Cell Biol</i> 176, 573-80.</li> <li>Wylie, S.R. and Chantler, P.D. (2008) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 19, 3956-68.</li> <li>Sandquist, J.C. and Means, A.R. (2008) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 19, 5156-67.</li> </ol>				

**Species Reactivity** 

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

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

**Applications Key** 

W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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