

Rabbit Anti-Actin Smooth Muscle Alpha [EP188]: RM0003

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Actins are a major component of the cytoskeleton ubiquitously expresses in all eukaryotic cells. Although actin is one of the most conserved eukaryotic proteins, six isoforms characterized by isoelectric point and amino acid sequence analysis. Four of them represent differentiation markers of muscle tissues and two are found practically in all cells. These six different actin isoforms share >90% sequence homology throughout the entire molecule, but each has a unique sequence in the first 18 residues at the amino terminus. These actins are thought to be involved in the maintenance of contractile activity and other cellular function. Anti-Alpha-Actin (Smooth Muscle) antibody recognizes smooth muscle actin, no cross-reaction with cardiac or skeletal muscle actin and other non-muscle actins. It specifically labels smooth muscle cells, myofibroblasts and myoepithelial cells. This antibody is a useful tool for smooth muscle cells and smooth muscle-derived tumors.

Specifications:

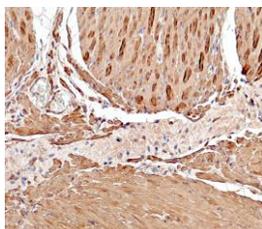
Clone: EP188
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.2, containing < 0.2% BSA and < 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃).
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles
 Applications: IHC
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Actin Smooth Muscle Alpha Concentrated	RM0003	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Colon, leiomyoma
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human smooth muscle stained with anti-Actin Smooth Muscle Alpha using DAB

References:

1. Expression analysis of α -smooth muscle actin and tenascin-C in the periodontal ligament under orthodontic loading or in vitro culture. Xu H, et al. Int J Oral Sci. Dec 18;7:232-241, 2015.
2. Intrauterine growth restriction caused by underlying congenital cytomegalovirus infection. Pereira L, et al. J Infect Dis 209:1573-84, 2014.
3. Ultrastructural changes associated with dexamethasone-induced ocular hypertension in mice. Overby DR, et al. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 55:4922-33, 2014.

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Rev. A