

Mouse Anti-Enigma/PDLIM1 [MD100]: MC0164

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: PDLIM1 (PDZ and LIM domain 1), also known as Enigma, CLIM1, CLP36, or Elfin, is a 329 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that associates with actin stress fibers at the cytoskeleton. This gene encodes a member of the enigma protein family. The protein contains two protein interacting domains, a PDZ domain at the amino terminal end and one to three LIM domains at the carboxyl terminal. It is a cytoplasmic protein associated with the cytoskeleton. Expressed at high levels in skeletal muscle and heart and at lower levels in colon, small intestine, spleen, lung, placenta, kidney, liver, thymus and pancreas, especially PDLIM1 functions as a cytoskeletal protein that is thought to act as an adaptor, bringing target proteins to the cytoskeleton. The protein has a role in cell migration, invasion and metastasis in breast cancer.

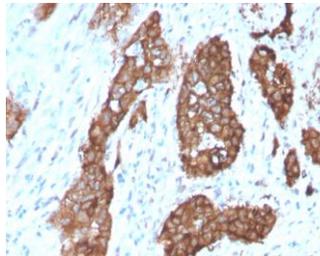
Specifications

Clone: MD100
Source: Mouse
Isotype: IgG1k
Reactivity: Human
Immunogen: Recombinant human full-length PDLIM1 protein
Localization: Cytoplasm
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC, WB
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Enigma/PDLIM1/LMP1 Concentrated	MC0164	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Infiltrating ductal breast carcinoma tissue; HeLa cells
Concentrated Dilution: 50-250
Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 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 breast carcinoma stained with anti-PDLIM1 using DAB

References:

1. Immunohistochemical localization of LIM mineralization protein 1 in pulp-dentin complex of human teeth with normal and pathologic conditions. Wang, X., et al. J. Endod. 34: 143-147. 2008.
2. Truncated human LMP-1 triggers differentiation of C2C12 cells to an osteoblastic phenotype in vitro. Acta Biochim. Fei, Q., et al. Biophys. Sin. 39: 693-700, 2007.
3. Enigma interacts with adaptor protein with PH and SH2 domains to control Insulin-induced actin cytoskeleton remodeling and glucose transporter 4 translocation. Barrès, R., et al. Mol. Endocrinol. 20: 2864-2875, 2006.