
Talin Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-3619R

Target Protein: Talin

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted:Human, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 280 kDa

Subcellular: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm

Locations:

Entrez Gene: 7094

Swiss Prot: Q9Y490

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Talin: 1601-1750/2541.

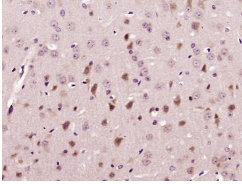
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

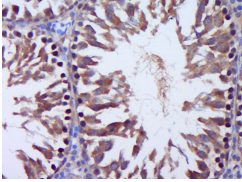
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Talin, a multifunctional constituent of cell-substratum attachment sites, is a high molecular weight protein (225-270 kDa) found in variety of tissues and cell types. It is localized at a subset of adherens junctions, specialized cell-cell and cell-matrix associations that are characterized by the presence of filamentous actin at the cytoplasmic face of the junctional complex. In cultured cells, talin is absent from cell-cell junctions and found predominantly at adhesion plaques and in fibrillar streaks underlying cell surface fibronectin. Talin interacts with at least two other proteins that are localized at adhesion plaques, vinculin and integrin. Talin and vinculin have been shown to interact with each other and both have been proposed to be involved in generating the transmembrane connection, between the extracellular matrix and the cytoskeleton, that occurs at adhesion plaques. At physiological ionic strength, talin is an elongate, flexible, monomeric protein with the ability to self-associate into dimers at higher protein concentrations.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Talin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3619R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Talin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3619R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=5.546] Yifan Wang, et al. Positive effect of Astragaloside IV on neurite outgrowth via talin - dependent integrin signaling and microfilament force. J Cell Physiol. 2021 Mar;236(3):2156-2168 WB ; Human . 32853433

[IF=5.14] Dingyu, Wang, et al. "Regulation of Intracellular Structural Tension by Talin in the Axon Growth and Regeneration." Molecular Neurobiology (2015): 1-14. WB ; ="Rat" . 26298665

[IF=3.42] He, Jing, et al. "The essential role of inorganic substrate in the migration and osteoblastic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells." Journal of the Mechanical Behavior of Biomedical Materials (2016). Other ; ="Rabbit" . 26905036

[IF=3.235] Xian Tang, et al. Expression of Talin-1 in endometriosis and its possible role in pathogenesis. Reprod Biol Endocrin. 2021 Dec;19(1):1-10 IHC ; Human . 33750407