abcam

Product datasheet

Human non-muscle Myosin IIA peptide ab99161

描述

产品名称	人non-muscle Myosin IIA多肽
纯度	> 70 % HPLC. 70 - 90% by HPLC
Accession	P35579
无动物成分	No
性质	Synthetic
种属	Human

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab99161** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Blocking
形式	Lyophilized
补充说明	*- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.* *- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.* *- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.* *- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.* *- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.*

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

常规信息

功能	Cellular myosin that appears to play a role in cytokinesis, cell shape, and specialized functions such as secretion and capping.
组织特异性	In the kidney, expressed in the glomeruli. Also expressed in leukocytes.
疾病相关	Defects in MYH9 are the cause of May-Hegglin anomaly (MHA) [MIM:155100]. MHA is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia, giant platelets and leukokyte inclusions appearing as highly parallel paracrystalline bodies. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Sebastian syndrome (SBS) [MIM:605249]. SBS is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia, giant platelets and leukocyte inclusions that are smaller and less organized than in May-Hegglin anomaly. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Fechtner syndrome (FTNS) [MIM:153640]. FTNS is an autosomal dominant macrothrombocytopenia characterized by thrombocytopenia, giant platelets and leukocyte inclusions that are small and poorly organized. Additionally, FTNS is distinguished by Alport-like clinical features of sensorineural deafness, cataracts and nephritis. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Alport syndrome with macrothrombocytopenia (APSM) [MIM:153650]. APSM is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of ocular lesions, sensorineural hearing loss and nephritis (Alport syndrome) with platelet defects. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of Epstein syndrome (EPS) [MIM:153650]. EPS is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of macrothrombocytopathy, sensorineural hearing loss and nephritis. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of deafness autosomal dominant type 17 (DFNA17) [MIM:603622]. DFNA17 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information. DFNA17 is characterized by progressive hearing impairment and cochleosaccular degeneration. Defects in MYH9 are the cause of macrothrombocytopenia with progressive sensorineural deafness (MPSD) [MIM:600208]. MPSD is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by the association of macrothrombocytopathy and progressive sensorineural hearing loss without renal dysfunction. Note=Subjects with mutations in the motor domain of MYH9 present with severe thrombocytopenia and develop nephritis and deafness before the age of 40 years, while those with mutations in the tail domain have a much lower risk of noncongenital complications and significantly higher platelet counts. The clinical course of patients with mutations in the four most frequently affected residues of MYH9 (responsible for 70% of MYH9-related cases) were evaluated. Mutations at residue 1933 do not induce kidney damage or cataracts and cause deafness only in the elderly, those in position 702 result in severe thrombocytopenia and produce nephritis and deafness at a juvenile age, while alterations at residue 1424 or 1841 result in intermediate clinical pictures. Note=Genetic variations in MYH9 are associated with non-diabetic end stage renal disease (ESRD).
序列相似性	Contains 1 IQ domain. Contains 1 myosin head-like domain.
结构域	The rodlike tail sequence is highly repetitive, showing cycles of a 28-residue repeat pattern composed of 4 heptapeptides, characteristic for alpha-helical coiled coils.
翻译后修饰	ISGylated.

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