**Beta-actin Antibody**  
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)  
Catalog # AM1021B

**Specification**

**Beta-actin Antibody - Product Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>WB, IHC-P, E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Accession</td>
<td>P60709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Human, Mouse, Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clonality</td>
<td>Monoclonal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isotype</td>
<td>IgG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clone Names</td>
<td>8H10D10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigen Region</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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**Beta-actin Antibody - Additional Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene ID</th>
<th>60</th>
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</table>

**Other Names**

Actin, cytoplasmic 1, Beta-actin, Actin, cytoplasmic 1, N-terminally processed, ACTB

**Target/Specificity**

ACTB recombinant protein is used to produce this monoclonal antibody.

**Dilution**

| WB | 1:1000 |
| IHC-P | 1:10–50 |

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Beta-actin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Beta-actin Antibody - Protein Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ACTB</th>
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**Function**

Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and are ubiquitously expressed in all eukaryotic cells.

Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, HL-60 cell line (from left to right), using Beta-actin Antibody (Cat. #AM1021b). AM1021b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20μg per lane.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. spleen section using Beta-actin Antibody (Cat#AM1021b). AM1021b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.
Cells.

**Cellular Location**
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs.

**Beta-actin Antibody - Protocols**
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytometry
- Cell Culture

Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, HL-60, mouse NIH/3T3 cell line, mouse cerebellum and rat stomach tissue lysate, CHO, COS-7 cell line lysate (from left to right), using Beta-actin Antibody (Cat. #AM1021b). AM1021b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35μg per lane.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. spleen section using Beta-actin Antibody (Cat#AM1021b). AM1021b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.

**Beta-actin Antibody - Background**
This gene encodes one of six different actin proteins. Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in cell motility, structure, and integrity. This actin is a major constituent of the contractile apparatus and one of the two nonmuscle cytoskeletal actins.

**Beta-actin Antibody - References**
Sex-specific proteome differences in the anterior

**Beta-actin Antibody - Citations**

- TRPV4 Channels Contribute to Renal Myogenic Autoregulation in Neonatal Pigs.
- Zinc Depletion by TPEN Induces Apoptosis in Human Acute Promyelocytic NB4 Cells.
- PMI-BARα stabilized by zinc in human acute promyelocytic leukemia NB4 cells.
- Schlafen 14 (SLFN14) is a novel antiviral factor involved in the control of viral replication.
- Protective Effects of Geniposide on Hepatic Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury.
- Overexpression of ubiquitin specific peptidase 14 predicts unfavorable prognosis in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.
- SBI0206965, a novel inhibitor of Ulk1, suppresses non-small cell lung cancer cell growth by modulating both autophagy and apoptosis pathways.
- UVRAG Deficiency Exacerbates Doxorubicin-Induced Cardiotoxicity.
- Metformin Alleviates Aging Cellular Phenotypes in Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome Dermal Fibroblasts.
- ACY-1215 accelerates vemurafenib induced cell death of BRAF-mutant melanoma cells via induction of ER stress and inhibition of ERK activation.
- Redistribution of adrenomedullary nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits and the effect on circulating epinephrine levels in a murine model of acute asthma.
- STAT3 signaling drives EZH2 transcriptional activation and mediates poor prognosis in gastric cancer.
- Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Chloranthalactone B in LPS-Stimulated RAW264.7 Cells.
- CUG-binding protein 1 regulates HSC activation and liver fibrogenesis.
- STARD13 promotes hepatocellular carcinoma apoptosis by acting as a ceRNA for Fas.
- Inhibitory effects of sibillin on proliferation and lung metastasis of human high metastasis cell line of salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma via autophagy induction.
- Tumor-targeted delivery of a C-terminally truncated FADD (N-FADD) significantly suppresses the B16F10 melanoma via enhancing apoptosis.
- Deletion of autophagy-related gene 7 in dopaminergic neurons prevents their loss induced by MPTP.
- Huair extracts inhibit proliferation and metastasis of tuberous sclerosis complex cell lines through downregulation of JAK2/STAT3 and MAPK signaling pathways.
- Ethyl Pyruvate Combats Human Leukemia Cells but Spares Normal Blood Cells.
- Insulin-like growth factor 1 promotes the proliferation and committed differentiation of human dental pulp stem cells through MAPK pathways.
- Huair restrains proliferative and invasive potential of human hepatoma SKHEP-1 cells partially through decreased Lamin B1 and elevated NOV.
- Inhibition of IL-6 trans-signaling in the brain increases sociability in the BTBR mouse model of autism.
- Splicing mutation in Sbf1 causes nonsyndromic male infertility in the rat.
- 12b-hydroxy-des-D-garcigerin A enhances glucose metabolism in insulin-resistant HepG2 cells via the IRS-1/Pi3-K/Akt cell signaling pathway.
- HMGB1 knockdown effectively inhibits the progression of rectal cancer by suppressing HMGB1 expression and promoting apoptosis of rectal cancer cells.
- HDAC6 promotes cell proliferation and confers resistance to gefitinib in lung adenocarcinoma.
- Inhibition of hepatitis B virus replication by a dNTPase-dependent function of the host restriction factor SAMHD1.
- Huair aqueous extract sensitizes cells to rapamycin and cisplatin through activating mTOR signaling.
- Abnormal expression of key genes and proteins in the canonical Wnt/β-catenin pathway of articular cartilage in a rat model of exercise-induced osteoarthritis.
- The anti-malaria drug artesunate inhibits cigarette smoke and ovalbumin concurrent exposure-induced airway inflammation and might reverse glucocorticoid insensitivity.
Proteomic Analysis of Cortical Brain Tissue from the BTBR Mouse Model of Autism: Evidence for Changes in Stop and Myelin-Related Proteins.

The association of HLA-G and immune markers in recurrent miscarriages.

Ancestral TCDD exposure promotes epigenetic transgenerational inheritance of imprinted gene Igf2: Methylation status and DNMTs.

Myocyte Enhancer Factor 2A Regulates Hydrogen Peroxide-Induced Senescence of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells Via microRNA-143.

Reg3g Promotes Pancreatic Carcinogenesis in a Murine Model of Chronic Pancreatitis.

IGFBP7 promotes hemocyte proliferation in small abalone Haliotis diversicolor, proved by dsRNA and cap mRNA exposure.

Interference with HMGB1 increases the sensitivity to chemotherapy drugs by inhibiting HMGB1-mediated cell autophagy and inducing cell apoptosis.

KDM6B induces epithelial-mesenchymal transition and enhances clear cell renal cell carcinoma metastasis through the activation of SLUG.

Autophagy activation attenuates renal ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats.

Poly(A) polymerase and the nuclear poly(A) binding protein, PABPN1, coordinate the splicing and degradation of a subset of human pre-mRNAs.

Nuclear Factor I-C promotes proliferation and differentiation of apical papilla-derived human stem cells in vitro.

Erythropoietin pretreatment exerts anti-inflammatory effects in hepatic ischemia/reperfusion-injured rats via suppression of the TLR2/NF-κB pathway.

Characterization of the zebrafish Ugt repertoire reveals a new class of drug-metabolizing UDP glucuronosyltransferases.

The Changes of 8-OHdG, hOGG1, APE1 and Pol β in Lenses of Patients with Age-Related Cataract.

MCL-1 degradation mediated by INK activation via MEKK1/TAK1-MKK4 contributes to anticancer activity of new tubulin inhibitor MT189.

Regulatory interplay between NFIC and TGF-β1 in apical papilla-derived stem cells.

Focal adhesion kinases and calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases regulate protein tyrosine phosphorylation in stallion sperm.

XAF1 contributes to dengue virus-induced apoptosis in vascular endothelial cells.

Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 7, a member of insulin-like growth factor signal pathway, involved in immune response of small abalone Haliotis diversicolor.

Insulin-like growth factor 1 enhances the proliferation and osteogenic differentiation of human periodontal ligament stem cells via ERK and INK MAPK pathways.

Reversal of cocaine-conditioned place preference through methyl supplementation in mice: altering global DNA methylation in the prefrontal cortex.

Dentinogenic capacity: immature root papilla stem cells versus mature root pulp stem cells.

Levels of Rabs and WAVE family proteins associated with translocation of GLUT4 to the cell surface in endometria from hyperinsulinemic PCOS women.