

**FLNA Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM2240b****Specification**

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**FLNA Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P21333</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Antigen Region	1-360

**FLNA Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2316**Other Names**

Filamin-A, FLN-A, Actin-binding protein 280, ABP-280, Alpha-filamin, Endothelial actin-binding protein, Filamin-1, Non-muscle filamin, FLNA, FLN, FLN1

**Target/Specificity**

Purified His-tagged FLNA protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**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**

FLNA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FLNA Antibody - Protein Information****Name** FLNA**Synonyms** FLN, FLN1

**Function** Promotes orthogonal branching of actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. Anchors various transmembrane proteins to the actin cytoskeleton and serves as a scaffold for a wide range of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Interaction with FLNB may allow

neuroblast migration from the ventricular zone into the cortical plate. Tethers cell surface-localized furin, modulates its rate of internalization and directs its intracellular trafficking (By similarity). Involved in ciliogenesis. Plays a role in cell-cell contacts and adherens junctions during the development of blood vessels, heart and brain organs. Plays a role in platelets morphology through interaction with SYK that regulates ITAM- and ITAM-like-containing receptor signaling, resulting in by platelet cytoskeleton organization maintenance (By similarity). During the axon guidance process, required for growth cone collapse induced by SEMA3A-mediated stimulation of neurons (PubMed:[25358863](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Cell projection, growth cone {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}. Note=Colocalizes with CPMR1 in the central region of DRG neuron growth cone (By similarity). Following SEMA3A stimulation of DRG neurons, colocalizes with F-actin (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BTM8}

#### Tissue Location

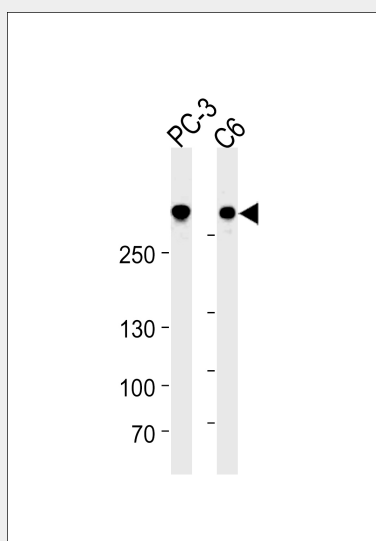
Ubiquitous.

#### FLNA 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](#)

#### FLNA Antibody - Images



FLNA Antibody (Cat. #AM2240b) western blot analysis in PC-3 and C6 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the FLNA antibody detected the FLNA protein (arrow).

#### FLNA Antibody - Background

Promotes orthogonal branching of actin filaments and links actin filaments to membrane glycoproteins. Anchors various transmembrane proteins to the actin cytoskeleton and serves as a scaffold for a wide range of cytoplasmic signaling proteins. Interaction with FLNA may allow neuroblast migration from the ventricular zone into the cortical plate. Tethers cell surface-localized furin, modulates its rate of internalization and directs its intracellular trafficking (By similarity). Involved in ciliogenesis.

#### **FLNA Antibody - References**

Gorlin J.B., et al. J. Cell Biol. 111:1089-1105(1990).  
Patrosso M.C., et al. Genomics 21:71-76(1994).  
Chen E.Y., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 5:659-668(1996).  
Li J., et al. Mol. Cell. Proteomics 9:2517-2528(2010).  
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

#### **FLNA Antibody - Citations**

- [Filamin A Expression Negatively Regulates Sphingosine-1-Phosphate-Induced NF-κB Activation in Melanoma Cells by Inhibition of Akt Signaling.](#)