

### **ARPC5 Antibody (Center)**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22234c

### Specification

# **ARPC5 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB, IF,E <u>O15511</u> <u>O3SYX9</u>, <u>O9CPW4</u>, <u>O5R516</u>, <u>O4KLF8</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Bovine Rabbit polyclonal Rabbit IgG 16320

### **ARPC5** Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10092

**Other Names** Actin-related protein 2/3 complex subunit 5, Arp2/3 complex 16 kDa subunit, p16-ARC, ARPC5, ARC16

#### Target/Specificity

This ARPC5 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 67-101 amino acids from the Central region of human ARPC5.

**Dilution** WB~~1:2000 IF~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

ARPC5 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **ARPC5 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

Name ARPC5



# Synonyms ARC16

**Function** Component of the Arp2/3 complex, a multiprotein complex that mediates actin polymerization upon stimulation by nucleation-promoting factor (NPF) (PubMed:<u>9230079</u>). The Arp2/3 complex mediates the formation of branched actin networks in the cytoplasm, providing the force for cell motility (PubMed:<u>9230079</u>). In addition to its role in the cytoplasmic cytoskeleton, the Arp2/3 complex also promotes actin polymerization in the nucleus, thereby regulating gene transcription and repair of damaged DNA (PubMed:<u>29925947</u>). The Arp2/3 complex promotes homologous recombination (HR) repair in response to DNA damage by promoting nuclear actin polymerization, leading to drive motility of double-strand breaks (DSBs) (PubMed:<u>29925947</u>).

**Cellular Location** 

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection. Nucleus

# **ARPC5 Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

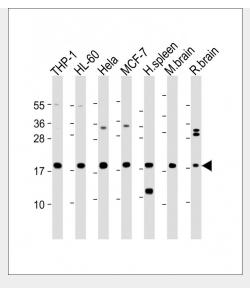
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

ARPC5 Antibody (Center) - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-2 OS (human osteosarcoma cell line) cells labeling ARPC5 with AP22234c at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1583138) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm and weak nucleus staining on U-2 OS cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red).The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-ARPC5 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: THP-1 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 4: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 5: Human spleen lysate Lane 6: Mouse brain lysate Lane 7: Rat brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 16 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

# ARPC5 Antibody (Center) - Background

Functions as component of the Arp2/3 complex which is involved in regulation of actin polymerization and together with an activating nucleation-promoting factor (NPF) mediates the formation of branched actin networks.

# **ARPC5 Antibody (Center) - References**

Welch M.D., et al.J. Cell Biol. 138:375-384(1997). Machesky L.M., et al.Biochem. J. 328:105-112(1997). Gregory S.G., et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006). Mural R.J., et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Gevaert K., et al.Nat. Biotechnol. 21:566-569(2003).