



Anti-Ezrin-Radixin-Moesin polyclonal antibody (DPAB3659)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Polyclonal Antibody to Ezrin-Radixin-Moesin
Specificity	Detects endogenous ezrin/radixin/moesin proteins without cross-reactivity with other related proteins.
Immunogen	Short peptide from human ezrin (radixin, moesin) sequence surrounding Thr566 (Thr564 of radixin and Thr558 of moesin).
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IP, IHC, ICC, FC
Molecular Weight	82/80/75 kDa
Size	100 µl
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C, 4°C for frequent use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The ERM family consists of three closely related proteins, ezrin, radixin, and moesin (ERM proteins). Ezrin (82 kDa) was enriched in microvilli of cells. Radixin (80 kDa) is a component of
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adherent junctions. Moesin (75 kDa) was isolated from bovine uterus abundant in smooth muscle cells as a heparin-binding protein. Ezrin serves as an intermediate between the plasma membrane and the actin cytoskeleton. In epithelial cells, Ezrin is required for the formation of microvilli and membrane ruffles on the apical pole. Along with PLEKHG6, it is required for normal macropinocytosis. Ezrin plays a key role in cell surface structure adhesion, migration and organization. It has been implicated in various human cancers. There are active (insoluble) and inactive (soluble) forms of ERM proteins in terms of their cross-linking activity inside cells. The cross-linking activity of ERM proteins between actin filaments and plasma membranes is dynamically regulated. In ERM proteins, the N-terminal FERM domain is followed by an extended α -helical domain and a charged C-terminal domain, which includes a consensus sequence motif for actin binding. The N- and C-terminal halves of ERM proteins mutually interact intramolecularly and suppress their actin filament and membrane binding activities. Some activation signal may release this suppression to activate ERM proteins inside cells.

Keywords

MSN; moesin; membrane-organizing extension spike protein; OTTHUMP00000023438; RDX; radixin; DFNB24; deafness, autosomal recessive 24; OTTHUMP000000233538; OTTHUMP0000002335392; OTTHUMP000000233540; OTTHUMP000000233543; EZR; ezrin; CVL; CVIL; VIL2; p81; villin-2; cytovillin 2; villin 2 (ezrin); DKFZp762H157; FLJ26216; MGC1584; OTTHUMP00000017506; OTTHUMP00000017507; Cytovillin
