

**Product Name: Moesin (10C14) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe14020**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Moesin (10C14) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	MSN
<b>Alternative Names</b>	MSN; Moesin;
<b>Gene ID</b>	4478.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P26038.A synthetic peptide of human Moesin

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:5000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	68kDa

## Background

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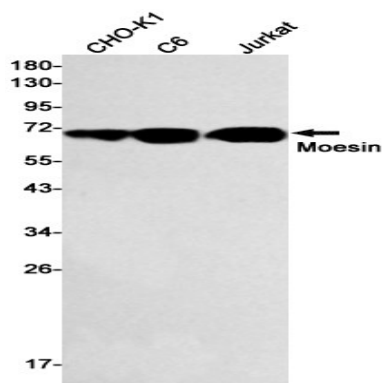
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The ezrin, radixin, and moesin (ERM) proteins function as linkers between the plasma membrane and the actin cytoskeleton and are involved in cell adhesion, membrane ruffling, and microvilli formation. ERM proteins undergo intra or intermolecular interaction between their amino- and carboxy-terminal domains, existing as inactive cytosolic monomers or dimers. Ezrin-radixin-moesin (ERM) family protein that connects the actin cytoskeleton to the plasma membrane and thereby regulates the structure and function of specific domains of the cell cortex. Tethers actin filaments by oscillating between a resting and an activated state providing transient interactions between moesin and the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10212266" target="\_blank">10212266</a>). Once phosphorylated on its C-terminal threonine, moesin is activated leading to interaction with F-actin and cytoskeletal rearrangement (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10212266" target="\_blank">10212266</a>). These rearrangements regulate many cellular processes, including cell shape determination, membrane transport, and signal transduction (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12387735" target="\_blank">12387735</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15039356" target="\_blank">15039356</a>). The role of moesin is particularly important in immunity acting on both T and B-cells homeostasis and self-tolerance, regulating lymphocyte egress from lymphoid organs (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9298994" target="\_blank">9298994</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9616160" target="\_blank">9616160</a>). Modulates phagolysosomal biogenesis in macrophages (By similarity). Participates also in immunologic synapse formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27405666" target="\_blank">27405666</a>).

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot detection of Moesin in CHO-K1,C6,Jurkat cell lysates using Moesin antibody(1:500 diluted).

## Note

For research use only.

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