abcam

ab169789

Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)]

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR2429(2)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.101 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/250
Notes	The use of an HRP/AP polymerized secondary antibody is recommended. Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10000 - 1/50000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Moesin

Function

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:10212266). Once phosphorylated on its C-terminal threonine, moesin is activated leading to interaction with F-actin and cytoskeletal rearrangement (PubMed:10212266). These rearrangements regulate many cellular processes, including cell shape determination, membrane transport, and signal transduction (PubMed:12387735, PubMed:15039356). 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:9298994, PubMed:9616160). Modulates phagolysosomal biogenesis in macrophages (By similarity). Also participates in immunologic synapse formation (PubMed:27405666).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot

Notes

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Moesin also known as MSN or moesin protein is part of the ERM (ezrin radixin moesin) family which links the actin cytoskeleton to the plasma membrane. It weighs around 68 kDa. This protein is widely expressed in various tissues notably in endothelial cells and other cells with high cytoskeletal dynamics. Moesin plays

	an essential role in maintaining cell shape polarity and enabling cellular processes like migration and adhesion.
Biological function summary	This protein serves as a crosslinker between the plasma membrane and the actin cytoskeleton influencing signal transduction pathways. Moesin participates significantly in cellular processes like cytokinesis and microvilli formation by binding actin filaments. It is part of several functional complexes ensuring proper cytoskeletal organization and cellular dynamics. Moesin's interactions with other proteins like Rho GTPases regulate its functions aiding cellular morphology and polarity.
Pathways	Moesin is actively involved in the RhoA-ROCK pathway. This pathway is fundamental to actin cytoskeletal reorganization and cell contraction. Moesin interacts with proteins such as radixin and ezrin ensuring cohesion in cytoskeletal rearrangements. Through these interactions Moesin contributes to cell motility and various signaling cascades necessary for cellular responses.
Associated diseases and disorders	Moesin is associated with conditions such as cancer and immune system disorders. Aberrant expression of moesin can contribute to enhanced cellular migration and invasion which are mechanisms seen in cancer metastasis. Moesin's interaction with proteins like ezrin in cancer progression has been documented. Also in immune disorders altered moesin activity can affect leukocyte transmigration disrupting efficient immune responses.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

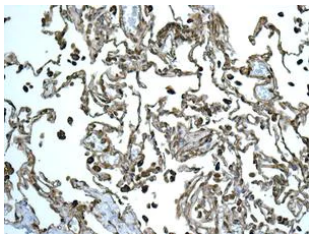
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

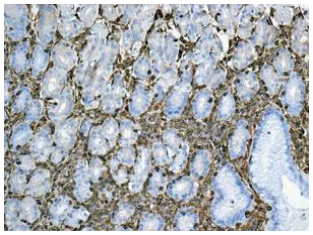
9 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Moesin Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Moesin antibody

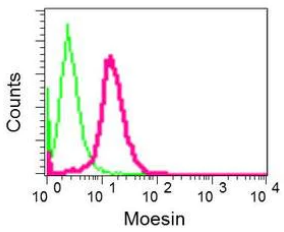
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed Human lung tissue, labeling Moesin using ab169789 at a 1/100 dilution.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Moesin Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Moesin antibody

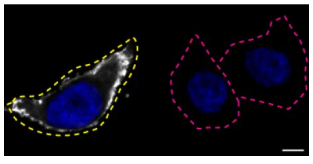
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed Human stomach tissue, labeling Moesin using ab169789 at a 1/100 dilution.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Moesin Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Moesin antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized Raji cells labeling ab169789 (red) at a 1/10 dilution, and negative control cells probed with a rabbit IgG (green).

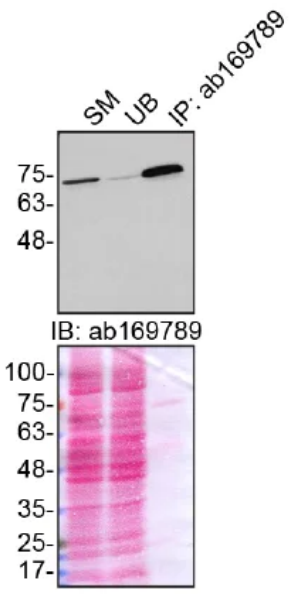


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Moesin Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Moesin antibody

ab169789 was shown to react with MSN in wild-type HeLa cells in Immunocytochemistry with loss of signal observed in MSN knockout cell line ab265020. Wild-type and knockout cells were mixed and pelleted at a 1:1 ratio on coverslips. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (15 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 (10min) and then blocked with 1/10000. The cells were then incubated with ab169789 at 1/100 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody to (Alexa Fluor® 555) at 0.5 µg/ml. Acquisition of the green (wild-type), red (antibody staining) and far-red (knockout) channels was performed. Representative grayscale images of the red channel are shown. Wild-type and knockout cells are outlined with yellow and magenta dashed line, respectively. Schematic representation of the mosaic strategy used is shown on the bottom-right panel. Image was acquired with a Zeiss(LSM-880). These data were provided by YCharOS Inc., an open science company with the mission of characterizing commercially available antibody reagents for all

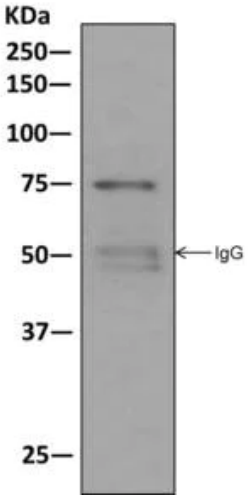
human proteins. Abcam and YCharOS are working together to help address the reproducibility crisis by enabling the life science community to better evaluate commercially available antibodies.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Immunoprecipitation of MSN in HeLa cells. Lysates were prepared and immunoprecipitation was performed using 1.0 µg of ab169789 pre-coupled to prot.A-Sepharose beads. Samples were washed and processed for western blot with ab169789 at 1/10000. SM=10% starting material; UB=10% unbound fraction; IP=immunoprecipitate. These data were provided by YCharOS Inc., an open science company with the mission of characterizing commercially available antibody reagents for all human proteins. Abcam and YCharOS are working together to help address the reproducibility crisis by enabling the life science community to better evaluate commercially available antibodies.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

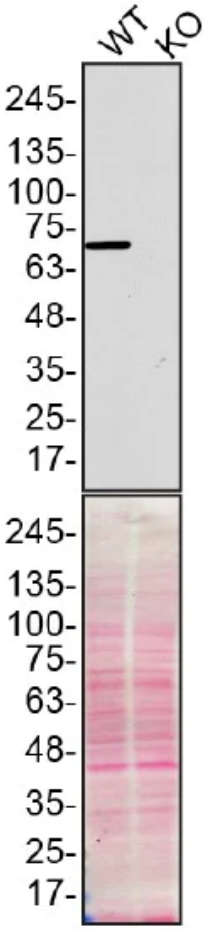
Predicted band size: 68 kDa



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Immunoprecipitation analysis of pellet from HeLa cell lysate, using anti-Moesin ab169789 at a 1/10 dilution.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Predicted band size: 68 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Moesin Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Moesin antibody

ab169789 was shown to react with MSN in wild-type HeLa cells in Western blot with loss of signal observed in MSN knockout cell line ab265020 (MSN knockout cell lysate ab257542). Wild-type HeLa and MSN knockout cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membranes were blocked in 5% milk in TBST for 1 hr before incubation with ab169789 overnight at 4 °C at a 1/10000 dilution. Blots were incubated with goat anti-rabbit HRP secondary antibodies at 0.2ug/mL before imaging. These data were provided by YCharOS Inc., an open science company with the mission of characterizing commercially available antibody reagents for all human proteins. Abcam and YCharOS are working together to help address the reproducibility crisis by enabling the life science community to better evaluate commercially available antibodies.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789) at 1/10000 dilution

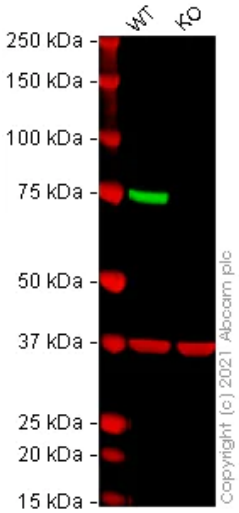
Lane 1:
Wild-type HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
MSN knockout HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human MSN (Moesin) knockout HeLa cell line (ab265020)

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 68 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

Moesin Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Moesin antibody

False colour image of Western blot: Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] staining at 1/500 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] (ab8245) loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in red. In Western blot, ab169789 was shown to bind specifically to Moesin. A band was observed at 75 kDa in wild-type HeLa cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in MSN knockout cell line ab265020 (knockout cell lysate ab257542). To generate this image, wild-type and MSN knockout HeLa cell lysates were analysed. First, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3 % milk in TBS-0.1 % Tween® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) at 1/20000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

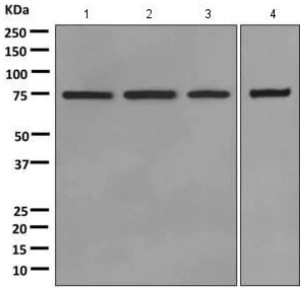
Lane 2:
MSN knockout HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human MSN (Moesin) knockout HeLa cell line (ab265020)

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 68 kDa

Observed band size: 75 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Moesin antibody [EPR2429(2)] (ab169789) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Raji cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
293T cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
Jurkat cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
standard HRP labeled goat anti-rabbit at 1/2000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 68 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.