



PXN Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA019112A0HU
Abbreviation	Paxillin
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P49023
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PXN
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA
Relevance	Cytoskeletal protein involved in actin-membrane attachment at sites of cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix (focal adhesion).
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Paxillin, PXN
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Signal Transduction
Gene Names	PXN
Clone No.	2G8

Description

The production of the PXN recombinant monoclonal antibody involves the use of DNA recombinant technology and in vitro genetic manipulation. Initially, animals are immunized with a synthesized peptide derived from human PXN, which stimulates immune response and enables the isolation of B cells. After careful screening and selection, the B cells with the desired specificity are identified. The genes encoding the light and heavy chains of the PXN antibody are then amplified through PCR and inserted into a plasmid vector. This recombinant vector is transfected into host cells for antibody expression. The PXN recombinant monoclonal antibody is subsequently purified from the cell culture supernatant using affinity chromatography. This purified antibody exhibits high affinity and specificity towards human PXN protein and can be used in ELISA.

The PXN (paxillin) protein plays an important role in cell adhesion and cell migration. PXN interacts with several proteins, including integrins and actin, to promote the assembly and stabilization of focal adhesions. It also functions as a scaffold protein, bringing together other signaling molecules to regulate cell



adhesion, migration, and other cellular processes. PXN has been implicated in various physiological and pathological processes, including embryonic development, wound healing, and cancer metastasis. In addition, it has been shown to play a role in the regulation of cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation.