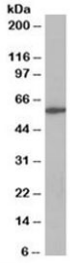
CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody (R34624)

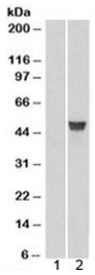
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R34624-100UG	0.5 mg/ml in 1X TBS, pH7.3, with 0.5% BSA (US sourced) and 0.02% sodium azide	100 ug

Bulk quote request

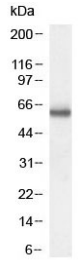
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal (goat origin)
Isotype	Goat Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
Gene ID	11151
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 0.3-1ug/ml IHC (FFPE): 3-6ug/ml ELISA (peptide) LOD: 1:16000
Limitations	This CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody is available for research use only.



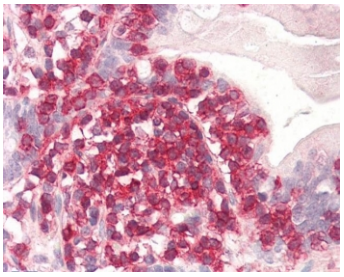
CORO1A Antibody Human Jurkat T Cell WB. Western blot analysis of human Jurkat T cell lysate using CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody at 0.3 ug/ml. A band is detected at approximately 60 kDa, compared with the predicted molecular weight of approximately 51 kDa. The higher apparent molecular weight may reflect post-translational modification or altered electrophoretic migration of Coronin 1A. This CORO1A Antibody supports detection of Coronin 1 in human T cells.



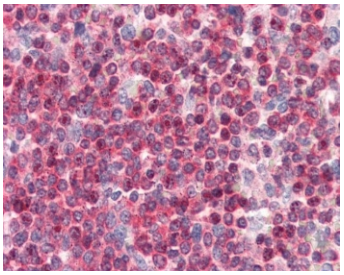
CORO1A Antibody Human HEK293 Overexpression WB. Western blot analysis of human HEK293 cell lysates using CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody. Lane 1: mock-transfected HEK293 cells; Lane 2: HEK293 cells overexpressing CORO1A. A specific band is detected at approximately 51 kDa in the CORO1A-overexpressing sample and is absent from the mock-transfected control, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of Coronin 1A. This CORO1A Antibody supports specific detection of Coronin 1 in human cells.



CORO1A Antibody Human Lymphoblast Cell WB. Western blot analysis of human lymphoblast cell lysate using CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody at 0.3 ug/ml. A band is detected at approximately 60 kDa, compared with the predicted molecular weight of approximately 51 kDa. The higher apparent molecular weight may reflect post-translational modification or altered electrophoretic migration of Coronin 1A. This CORO1A Antibody supports detection of Coronin 1 in human lymphoid cells.



CORO1A Antibody Human Small Intestine Immune Cell IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human small intestine tissue with CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody at 3.75 ug/ml. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) was performed by steaming tissue sections in citrate buffer, pH 6, followed by AP-based detection. Strong CORO1A staining is observed in immune cell populations within the intestinal tissue, supporting detection of Coronin 1 in human lymphoid cells.



CORO1A Antibody Human Spleen Lymphoid Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human spleen tissue with CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody at 3.75 ug/ml. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) was performed by steaming tissue sections in citrate buffer, pH 6, followed by AP-based detection. Strong CORO1A staining is observed throughout immune cell populations within the splenic lymphoid tissue, supporting detection of Coronin 1 in human immune cells.

Description

CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody recognizes Coronin 1A, an actin-associated protein encoded by the CORO1A gene and expressed predominantly in hematopoietic cells. Coronin 1A belongs to the coronin family of cytoskeletal regulatory proteins and participates in processes that influence cell movement, signaling and membrane-associated actin dynamics. Its strong expression in leukocytes has made CORO1A an important target for studies of immune cell development, migration and function.

Coronin 1A contributes to the regulation of actin-dependent events in lymphocytes and myeloid cells. In T cells, CORO1A function is important for normal survival, trafficking and signal transduction. The protein helps coordinate cytoskeletal organization with immune receptor signaling, supporting processes required for effective lymphocyte responses. Alterations affecting CORO1A can disrupt normal immune function and have been associated with immunodeficiency phenotypes involving impaired T-cell homeostasis.

CORO1A also participates in myeloid cell biology and phagosome-associated processes. The protein can transiently associate with phagosomal membranes following particle uptake and has historically been studied under the name TACO in the context of macrophage-pathogen interactions. This connection has made Coronin 1A relevant to research into intracellular microbial survival, innate host defense and the regulation of phagosome maturation.

Because Coronin 1A functions at the interface of cytoskeletal dynamics and immune signaling, it is relevant to both innate and adaptive immune research. Studies of CORO1A can provide insight into leukocyte migration, T-cell signaling, macrophage biology, host-pathogen interactions and mechanisms underlying immune dysregulation. The CORO1A gene symbol and Coronin 1A protein name are now widely used, while TACO remains an important historical designation.

A CORO1A Antibody can be used to investigate Coronin 1A expression, leukocyte signaling, cytoskeletal regulation and immune cell functions in lymphoid and myeloid systems.

CORO1A is also known as Coronin 1A and TACO, an actin-associated immune protein with important roles in leukocyte signaling and macrophage phagosome biology; additional target information is available on the Coronin 1A Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CORO1A Antibody / Coronin 1 Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids KRLDRLEETVQAK were used as the immunogen for this CORO1A antibody.

Storage

Aliquot and store the CORO1A antibody at -20oC.

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