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MEF2C Antibody (T300)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6285d

Specification

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q06413
Other Accession	A4UTP7, Q8CFN5, Q2KIA0, A0A096MJY4
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Mouse, Pig, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**51221**
Antigen Region	**278-307**

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4208

Other Names
Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C, MEF2C

Target/Specificity
This MEF2C antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 278-307 amino acids from human MEF2C.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
MEF2C Antibody (T300) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - Protein Information

Name MEF2C (HGNC:6996)

Function Transcription activator which binds specifically to the MEF2 element present in the regulatory regions of many muscle-specific genes. Controls cardiac morphogenesis and myogenesis, and is also involved in vascular development. Enhances transcriptional activation mediated by SOX18. Plays an essential role in hippocampal-dependent learning and memory by suppressing the number of excitatory synapses and thus regulating basal and evoked synaptic transmission. Crucial for normal neuronal development, distribution, and electrical activity in the neocortex. Necessary for proper development of megakaryocytes and platelets and for bone marrow B-lymphopoiesis. Required for B-cell survival and proliferation in response to BCR stimulation, efficient IgG1 antibody responses to T-cell-dependent antigens and for normal induction of germinal center B-cells. May also be involved in neurogenesis and in the development of cortical architecture (By similarity). Isoforms that lack the repressor domain are more active than isoform 1.

Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A096MJY4}. Cytoplasm, sarcoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A096MJY4}

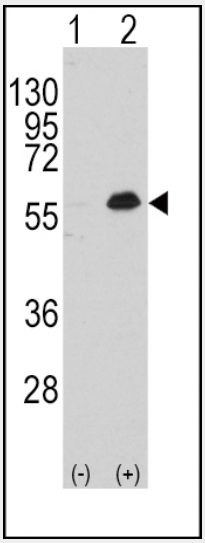
Tissue Location
Expressed in brain and skeletal muscle.

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

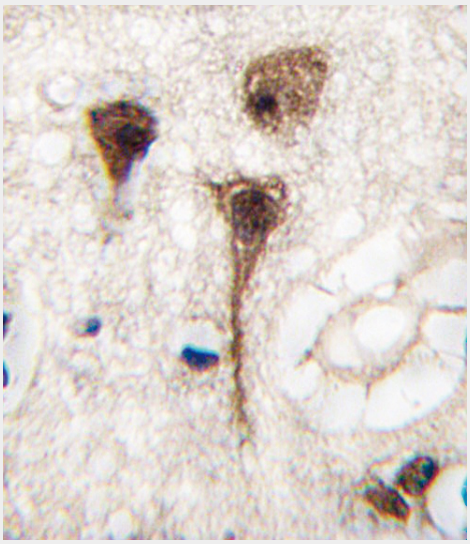
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - Images



Western blot analysis of MEF2C (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal MEF2C Antibody (T300) (RB11009). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected

with the MEF2C gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with MEF2C Antibody (T300), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - Background

MEF2C is a transcription activator which binds specifically to the MEF2 element present in the regulatory regions of many muscle-specific genes. This protein controls cardiac morphogenesis and myogenesis, and is also involved in vascular development. It may also be involved in neurogenesis and in the development of cortical architecture.

MEF2C Antibody (T300) - References

Konig, S., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(27):28187-28196 (2004).
Maeda, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(50):48889-48898 (2002).
Maeda, T., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 294(4):791-797 (2002).
Janson, C.G., et al., Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 97(1):70-82 (2001).
Krainc, D., et al., Genomics 29(3):809-811 (1995).