

MEF2A Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9258c

Specification

MEF2A Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	IF, IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q02078
Other Accession	Q2MJT0 , A2ICN5 , Q60929 , A2VDZ3
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	453-479

MEF2A Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4205

Other Names

Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2A, Serum response factor-like protein 1, MEF2A, MEF2

Target/Specificity

This MEF2A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 453-479 amino acids from the Central region of human MEF2A.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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

MEF2A Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MEF2A Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name MEF2A

Synonyms MEF2

Function Transcriptional activator which binds specifically to the MEF2 element, 5'-YTA[AT](4)TAR-3', found in numerous muscle-specific genes. Also involved in the activation of numerous growth factor- and stress-induced genes. Mediates cellular functions not only in skeletal and cardiac muscle development, but also in neuronal differentiation and survival. Plays diverse roles in the control of cell growth, survival and apoptosis via p38 MAPK signaling in muscle-specific and/or growth factor-related transcription. In cerebellar granule neurons, phosphorylated and sumoylated MEF2A represses transcription of NUR77 promoting synaptic differentiation. Associates with chromatin to the ZNF16 promoter.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00251, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12691662, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16563226}

Tissue Location

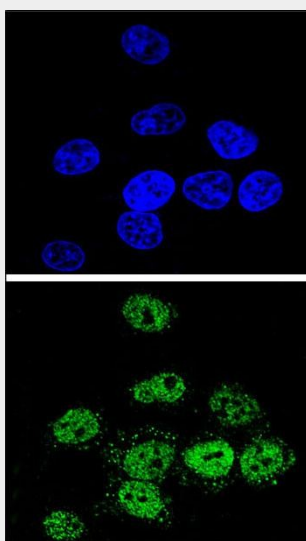
Isoform MEF2 and isoform MEFA are expressed only in skeletal and cardiac muscle and in the brain. Isoform RSRFC4 and isoform RSRFC9 are expressed in all tissues examined

MEF2A Antibody (Center) - Protocols

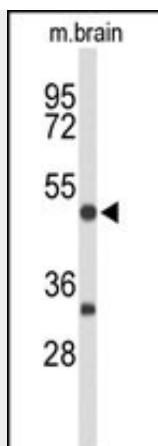
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

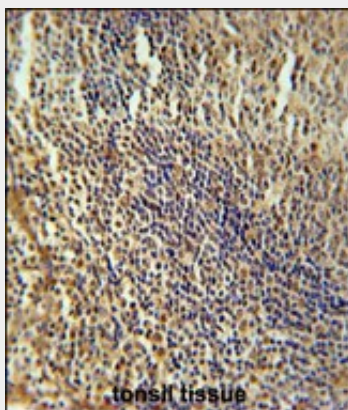
MEF2A Antibody (Center) - Images



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of MEF2A Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP9258c) with HeLa cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of MEF2A Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9258c) in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane). MEF2A (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



MEF2A Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9258c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human tonsil tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the MEF2A Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

MEF2A Antibody (Center) - Background

MEF2A is a DNA-binding transcription factor that activates many muscle-specific, growth factor-induced, and stress-induced genes. The encoded protein can act as a homodimer or as a heterodimer and is involved in several cellular processes, including muscle development, neuronal differentiation, cell growth control, and apoptosis. Defects in this protein could be a cause of autosomal dominant coronary artery disease 1 with myocardial infarction (ADCAD1).

MEF2A Antibody (Center) - References

Wu,Y., et.al., J. Mol. Biol. 397 (2), 520-533 (2010)
Ishikawa,F., et.al., Oncogene 29 (6), 909-919 (2010)