

## **BHLHA15 Antibody**

Catalog # ASC11717

#### **Specification**

## **BHLHA15 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IHC, IF Primary Accession OTRTS1
Other Accession NP 803238.

Other Accession
Reactivity
Human, Mouse, Rat
Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal Isotype IgG

Calculated MW Predicted: 21 kDa

Observed: 24 kDa KDa

Application Notes BHLHA15 antibody can be used for

detection of BHLHA15 by Western blot at 1 - 2  $\mu$ g/ml. Antibody can also be used for Immunohistochemistry starting at 5  $\mu$ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20  $\mu$ g/mL.

### **BHLHA15 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 168620

**Target/Specificity** 

BHLHA15; BHLHA15 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive.

#### **Reconstitution & Storage**

BHLHA15 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

### **Precautions**

BHLHA15 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **BHLHA15 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name BHLHA15

Synonyms BHLHB8, MIST1

### **Function**

Plays a role in controlling the transcriptional activity of MYOD1, ensuring that expanding myoblast populations remain undifferentiated. Repression may occur through muscle-specific E-box occupancy by homodimers. May also negatively regulate bHLH-mediated transcription through an N-terminal repressor domain. Serves as a key regulator of acinar cell function, stability, and identity. Also required for normal organelle localization in exocrine cells and for mitochondrial calcium ion transport. May function as a unique regulator of gene expression in several different embryonic and postnatal cell lineages. Binds to the E-box consensus sequence 5'-CANNTG-3' (By similarity).





**Cellular Location** Nucleus.

**Tissue Location** 

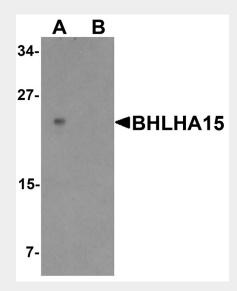
Expressed in brain, liver, spleen and skeletal muscle.

### **BHLHA15 Antibody - Protocols**

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

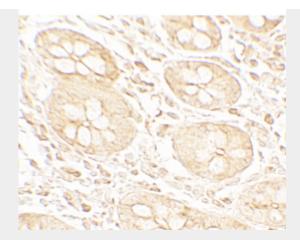
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **BHLHA15 Antibody - Images**

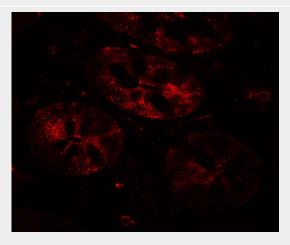


Western blot analysis of BHLHA15 in rat small Intestine tissue lysate with BHLHA15 antibody at 1  $\mu$ g/ml in (A) the absence and (B) the presence of blocking peptide





Immunohistochemistry of BHLHA15 in human small intestine tissue with BHLHA15 antibody at 5  $\mu$ g/mL.



Immunofluorescence of BHLHA15 in human small intestine tissue with BHLHA15 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

### **BHLHA15 Antibody - Background**

BHLHA15 (basic helix-loop-helix protein 15), also known as MIST1 (muscle intestine and stomach expression 1) belongs to the bHLH family of transcription factors and plays a role in regulating the transcriptional activity of MYOD1 in muscle cell development as well as serving as a key regulator of acinar cell function (1,2). BHLHA15 contains a basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain and is capable of binding to E-box motifs as a homodimer or a heterodimer with E-proteins. It may also negatively regulate bHLH-mediated transcription through a N-terminal repressor domain (3). It is expressed in mammary epithelial cells and is essential for the regulation of mammary gland development (4).

# **BHLHA15 Antibody - References**

Lemercier C, To RQ, Swanson BJ et al. MIST1: a novel basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor exhibits a developmentally regulated expression pattern. Dev. Biol. 1997; 182:101-13. Pin CL, Rukstalis JM, Johnson C, et al. The bHLH transcription factor MIST1 is required to maintain exocrine pancreas cell organization and acinar cell identity. J. Cell Biol. 2001; 155:519-30. Lemercier C, To RQ, Carrasco RA et al. The basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor Mist1 functions as a transcriptional repressor of myoD. EMBO J. 1998; 17:1412-22.

Zhao Y, Johansson C, Tran T, et al. Identification of a basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor expressed in mammary gland alveolar cells and required for maintenance of the differentiated state. Mol. Endocrinol. 2006; 20:2187-98.