

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP3324a

Specification

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession

Reactivity Predicted

Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW DB,E <u>Q06413</u> <u>Q03413</u>, <u>Q89038</u>, <u>Q63943</u>, <u>Q14814</u>, <u>A4UTP7</u>, <u>Q8CFN5</u>, <u>Q2KIA0</u>, <u>Q03414</u>, <u>Q2MJT0</u>, <u>A2ICN5</u>, <u>Q60929</u>, <u>Q02078</u>, <u>Q9W6U8</u>, <u>A2VDZ3</u>, <u>Q98869</u>, <u>A0A096MJY4</u>, <u>Q9U325</u> Human Zebrafish, Bovine, Chicken, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Xenopus, C.Elegans Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 51221

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - 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 phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T20 of human MEF2C.

Dilution DB~~1:500

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

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - 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}

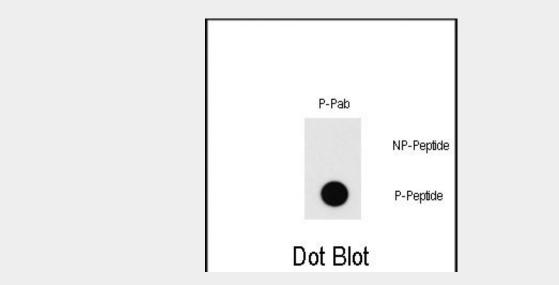
Tissue Location Expressed in brain and skeletal muscle.

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - Protocols

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

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

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - Images



Dot blot analysis of Phospho-MEF2C-T20 Pab (Cat.AP3324a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of



Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentration was 0.5ug per ml. P-Pab: phospho-antibody; P-Peptide: phospho-peptide; NP-Peptide: non-phospho-peptide.

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - 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.

Phospho-MEF2C(T20) Antibody - 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).