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# MINA Antibody
**Catalog # ASC11072**

## Specification

### MINA Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB, IHC, IF** |
| Primary Accession | Q8IUF8 |
| Other Accession | NP_694822, 110227621 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Mouse** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **IgG** |
| Application Notes | **MINA antibody can be used for detection of MINA by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.** |

### MINA Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **84864**

**Target/Specificity**
MINA;

**Reconstitution & Storage**
MINA antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**
MINA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### MINA Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** RIOX2 (HGNC:19441)

**Function**
Oxygenase that can act as both a histone lysine demethylase and a ribosomal histidine hydroxylase. Is involved in the demethylation of trimethylated 'Lys-9' on histone H3 (H3K9me3), leading to an increase in ribosomal RNA expression. Also catalyzes the hydroxylation of 60S ribosomal protein L27a on 'His-39'. May play an important role in cell growth and survival. May be involved in ribosome biogenesis, most likely during the assembly process of pre-ribosomal particles.

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus

**Tissue Location**

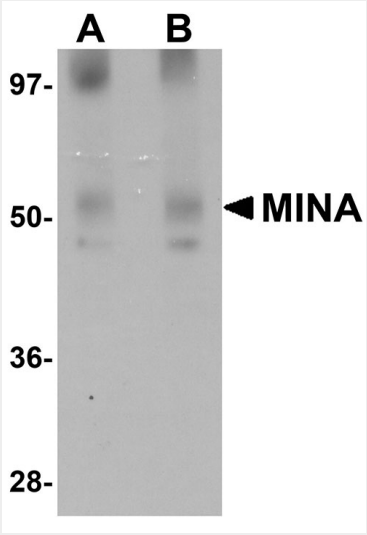
Expressed in liver, skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas, and placenta. Not detected in brain, lung or kidney Expressed in several lung cancer tissues, but is barely detected in the adjacent non-cancerous tissues. Also highly expressed in several esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), and colon cancer tissues, and in various cancer cell lines.

## MINA Antibody - Protocols

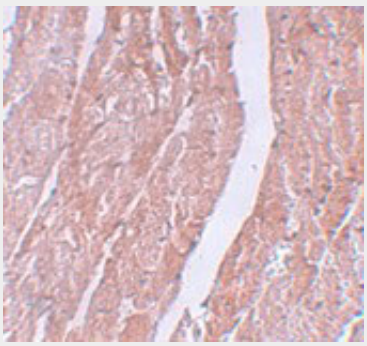
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

## MINA Antibody - Images




Western blot analysis of MINA in human heart tissue lysate with MINA antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of MINA in mouse heart tissue with MINA antibody at 5 µg/mL.

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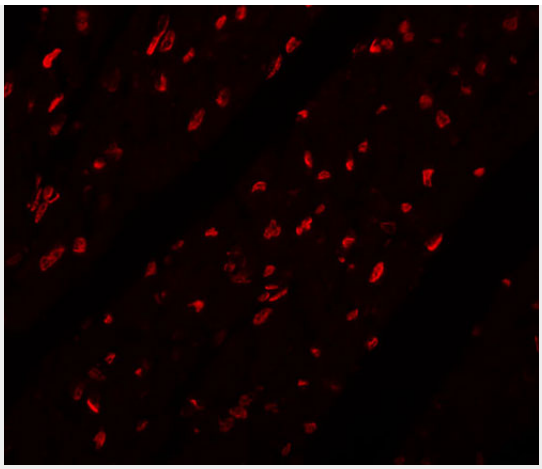

Immunofluorescence of MINA in mouse heart tissue with MINA antibody at 20 µg/mL.

**MINA Antibody - Background**

MINA Antibody: MINA is nuclear localized, myc-inducible protein that is thought to play a role in mammalian cell proliferation. Treatment of cancer cells lines such as the colon cancer cell line SW680 with siRNA against MINA inhibits cell growth, demonstrating that MINA may be a potential therapeutic target. MINA regulates several genes related to cell adhesion and metabolism that have also been shown to be regulated by c-Myc, but also regulates other genes whose expression are not modulated by c-Myc such as EGFR, IL-6 and HGF. MINA has also been found to act as a repressor to IL-4 expression in T cells, indicating that it may also play a role in T cell differentiation and genetic variation in T helper type 2 bias.

**MINA Antibody - References**

Tsuneoka M, Kody Y, Soejima M, et al. A novel myc target gene, mina53, that is involved in cell proliferation. J. Biol. Chem.2002; 277:35450-9.
Teye K, Tsuneoka M, Arima N, et al. Increased expression of a Myc target gene Mina53 in human colon cancer. Am. J. Pathol.2004; 164:205-16.
Komiya K, Sueoka-Aragane N, Sato A, et al. Mina53, a novel c-Myc target gene, is frequently expressed in lung cancers and exerts oncogenic property in NIH/3T3 cells. J. Cancer Res. Clin. Oncol.2010; 136:465-73.
Okamoto M, Van Stry M, Chung L, et al. Mina, an IL4 repressor, controls T helper type 2 bias. Nat. Immunol.2009; 10:872-9.