

Anti-Atrogin-1 Antibody

Catalog # AN1648

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9CPU7
Host	Rat
Clonality	Rat Monoclonal
Isotype	N.T.
Clone Names	M314
Calculated MW	41504

Additional Information

Gene ID	67731
Other Names	MAFbx, FBX32, Atrogin

Target/Specificity	Atrogin-1/Muscle Atrophy F-box (MAFbx) is an E3 ubiquitin ligase that mediates proteolysis events that occur during muscle atrophy. This ATP-dependent ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis occurs in response to a variety of catabolic states in muscle. Atrogin is expressed in heart and skeletal muscle, and is upregulated during muscle atrophy. In addition, Atrogin expression increases in C2C12 myotubes after stimulation with cytokines. Atrogin is thought to recognize and bind to some phosphorylated proteins and promote their ubiquitination and degradation during skeletal muscle atrophy. Atrogin interacts with MyoD by ubiquitination via a sequence found in transcriptional coactivators and therefore may play an important role in the course of muscle differentiation by determining the abundance of MyoD. Mice deficient in Atrogin are resistant to muscle atrophy.
---------------------------	--

Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Atrogin-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Atrogin-1/Muscle Atrophy F-box (MAFbx) is an E3 ubiquitin ligase that mediates proteolysis events that occur during muscle atrophy. This ATP-dependent ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis occurs in response to a variety of catabolic states in muscle. Atrogin is expressed in heart and skeletal muscle, and is upregulated during

muscle atrophy. In addition, Atrogin expression increases in C2C12 myotubes after stimulation with cytokines. Atrogin is thought to recognize and bind to some phosphorylated proteins and promote their ubiquitination and degradation during skeletal muscle atrophy. Atrogin interacts with MyoD by ubiquitination via a sequence found in transcriptional coactivators and therefore may play an important role in the course of muscle differentiation by determining the abundance of MyoD. Mice deficient in Atrogin are resistant to muscle atrophy.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.