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MEF2C (Phospho-Ser396) Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP52595

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q06413
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51221

Additional Information

Gene ID	4208
Other Names	Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C, MEF2C
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:50~100
Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

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.

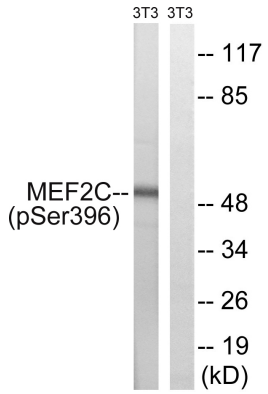
Background

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. 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). Isoform 3 and isoform 4, which lack the repressor domain, are more active than isoform 1 and isoform 2.

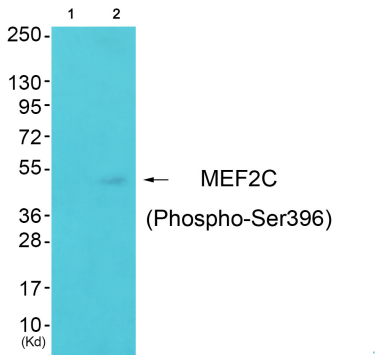
References

Leifer D.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:1546-1550(1993).
McDermott J.C.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 13:2564-2577(1993).
Infantino V.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2008) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).
Schmutz J.,et al.Nature 431:268-274(2004).

Images

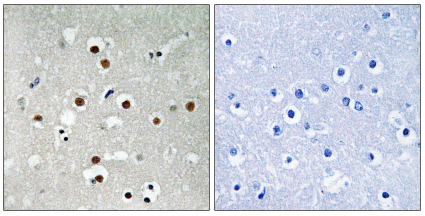


Western blot analysis of extracts from 3T3 cells, treated with starved (24hours), using MEF2C (Phospho-Ser396) antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from cos-7 cells (Lane 2), using MEF2C (Phospho-Ser396) Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using MEF2C (Phospho-Ser396) antibody.



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