10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1827

Specification

Anti-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9QXM1
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila, C.Elegans**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**110586**

Anti-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**57748**

Other Names
p53 cofactor, WHDC1L3; FLJ37870; MGC163496

Target/Specificity
JMY (junction mediating and regulatory protein) is a transcription co-factor, originally identified as a p300-binding protein involved in p53-dependent transcription. Upon DNA damage, JMY is released from Mdm2 inhibition and forms a complex with Strap and p300. This complex recruits PRMT5 to activate the p53 response. Through regulation of p53-dependent transcription, JMY has important roles in the DNA damage response. In addition, JMY contains three carboxyl-terminal WH2 actin binding domains which are are commonly found in WASP family proteins. JMY can bind to actin and to the Arp2/3 complex, as well as direct the assembly of actin filaments in vitro. These actin-regulating effects of JMY may have important roles in cell migration. When slow migrating HL-60 cells are differentiated into highly motile neutrophil-like cells, JMY moves from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and is concentrated at the actin-rich leading edge of cells. The loss of JMY leads to decreased cell migration in HL-60 cells. Thus, JMY represents a new class of multifunctional actin assembly factors whose activity may be regulated by cellular localization.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

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-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

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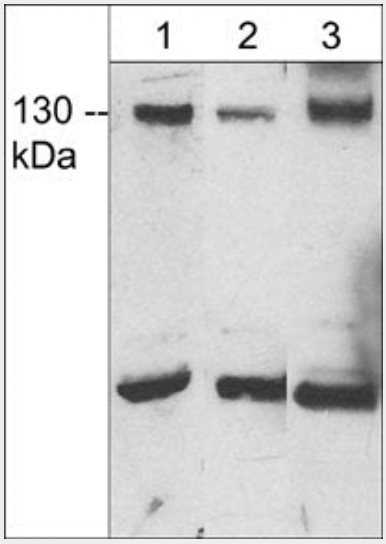
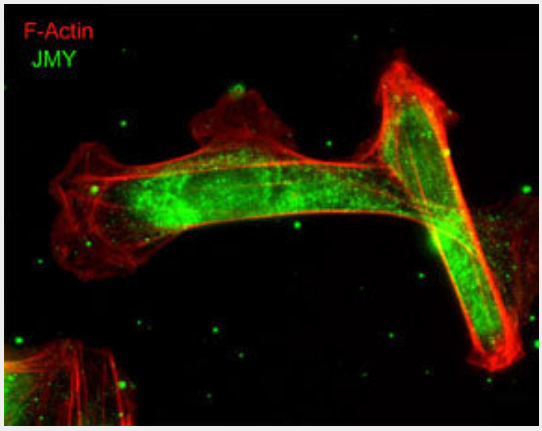
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot showing JMY expression in rat PC12 cells (lane 1), human Jurkat cells (lane 2), and adult mouse heart (lane 3). The blots were probed with anti-JMY (C-terminal region) rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500.



Immunocytochemical labeling of JMY relative to F-actin in chick fibroblasts. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal JMY antibody (JP3991), then detected using appropriate secondary antibody (Green). This labeling is compared to F-actin staining (Red). (Image provided by Dr. Gianluca Gallo at Drexel University).

Anti-JMY (C-terminal region) Antibody - Background

JMY (junction mediating and regulatory protein) is a transcription co-factor, originally identified as a

p300-binding protein involved in p53-dependent transcription. Upon DNA damage, JMY is released from Mdm2 inhibition and forms a complex with Strap and p300. This complex recruits PRMT5 to activate the p53 response. Through regulation of p53-dependent transcription, JMY has important roles in the DNA damage response. In addition, JMY contains three carboxyl-terminal WH2 actin binding domains which are are commonly found in WASP family proteins. JMY can bind to actin and to the Arp2/3 complex, as well as direct the assembly of actin filaments in vitro. These actin-regulating effects of JMY may have important roles in cell migration. When slow migrating HL-60 cells are differentiated into highly motile neutrophil-like cells, JMY moves from the nucleus to the cytoplasm and is concentrated at the actin-rich leading edge of cells. The loss of JMY leads to decreased cell migration in HL-60 cells. Thus, JMY represents a new class of multifunctional actin assembly factors whose activity may be regulated by cellular localization.