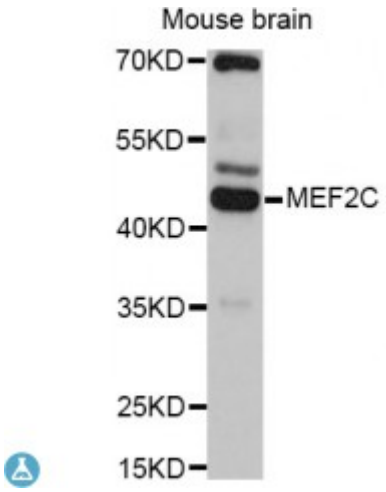
Anti-MEF2C Antibody



Description	This locus encodes a member of the MADS box transcription enhancer factor 2 (MEF2) family of proteins, which play a role in myogenesis. The encoded protein, MEF2 polypeptide C, has both trans-activating and DNA binding activities. This protein may play a role in maintaining the differentiated state of muscle cells. Mutations and deletions at this locus have been associated with severe mental retardation, stereotypic movements, epilepsy, and cerebral malformation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.

Model	STJ114263
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 170-380 of human MEF2C (NP_001180279.1).
Gene ID	4208
Gene Symbol	MEF2C
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain and skeletal muscle
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C Myocyte enhancer factor 2C

Molecular Weight	51.221 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6996OMIM:600662Reactome:R-HSA-198753
Alternative Names	Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C Myocyte enhancer factor 2C
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, 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 , Isoform 3 and isoform 4, which lack the repressor domain, are more active than isoform 1 and isoform 2,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation on Ser-59 enhances DNA binding activity , Phosphorylation on Ser-396 is required for Lys-391 sumoylation and inhibits transcriptional activity,