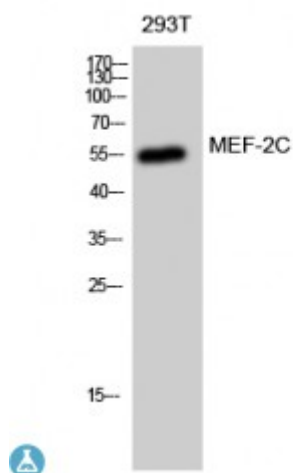


## Anti-MEF-2C antibody



<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to MEF-2C.
<b>Model</b>	STJ94067
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, IHC, WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human MEF-2C around the non-phosphorylation site of S396.
<b>Immunogen Region</b>	340-420 aa
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">4208</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">MEF2C</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
<b>Specificity</b>	MEF-2C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MEF-2C protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in brain and skeletal muscle.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C Myocyte enhancer factor 2C
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	51 kDa
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:6996</a> <a href="#">OMIM:600662</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C Myocyte enhancer factor 2C
<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Sequence and Domain Family</b>	The beta domain, missing in a number of isoforms, is required for enhancement of transcriptional activity.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Nucleus.
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	Phosphorylation on Ser-59 enhances DNA binding activity . Phosphorylation on Ser-396 is required for Lys-391 sumoylation and inhibits transcriptional activity. Acetylated by p300 on several sites in differentiating myocytes. Acetylation on Lys-4 increases DNA binding and transactivation . Sumoylated on Lys-391 with SUMO2 but not by SUMO1 represses transcriptional activity. Proteolytically cleaved in cerebellar granule neurons, probably by caspase 7, following neurotoxicity. Preferentially cleaves the CDK5-mediated hyperphosphorylated form which leads to neuron apoptosis and transcriptional inactivation.