



## MEF2A (Ab-319)

## Antibody

#21040

**Catalog Number:** 21040-1, 21040-2 **Amount:** 50μg/50μl, 100μg/100μl

Swiss-Prot No.: Q02078

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM

NaCl,0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. **Storage/Stability:** Store at -20°C/1 year

**Immunogen:** The antiserum was produced against synthesized non-phosphopeptide derived from Human MEF2A around the phosphorylation site of threonine 319 (V-T-T<sup>P</sup>-P-S).

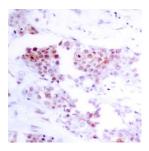
**Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Specificity/Sensitivity:MEF2A (Ab-319) antibody detects endogenous levels of total MEF2A protein

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

Predicted MW: 54kd IHC: 1:50~1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded

human breast carcinoma tissue, using MEF2A (Ab-319)

antibody (#21040).

**Background**: The process of differentiation from mesodermal precursor cells to myoblasts has led to the discovery of a variety of tissue-specific factors that regulate muscle gene expression. The myogenic basic helix-loop-helix proteins, including myoD (MIM 159970), myogenin (MIM 159980), MYF5 (MIM 159990), and MRF4 (MIM 159991) are one class of identified factors. A second family of DNA binding regulatory proteins is the myocyte-specific enhancer factor-2 (MEF2) family. Each of these proteins binds to the MEF2 target DNA sequence present in the regulatory regions of many, if not all, muscle-specific genes. The MEF2 genes are members of the MADS gene family (named for the yeast mating type-specific transcription factor MCM1, the plant homeotic genes 'agamous' and 'deficiens' and the human serum response factor SRF (MIM 600589)), a family that also includes several homeotic genes and other transcription factors, all of which share a conserved DNA-binding domain

## References:

Kato Y, et al. (2000) J Biol Chem. 275(24): 18534-18540.

Zhao M, et al. (1999) Mol Cell Biol. 19(1): 21-30.