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MNDA Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11243a

Specification

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, FC, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P41218
Other Accession	NP_002423.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**45836**
Antigen Region	**26-53**

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4332

Other Names
Myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen, MNDA

Target/Specificity
This MNDA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 26-53 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human MNDA.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
MNDA Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name MNDA

Function May act as a transcriptional activator/repressor in the myeloid lineage. Plays a role in the granulocyte/monocyte cell-specific response to interferon. Stimulates the DNA binding of the transcriptional repressor protein YY1.

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Uniformly distributed throughout the interphase cell nucleus. Associates with chromatin

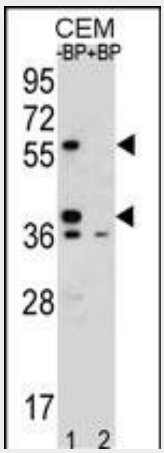
Tissue Location
Expressed constitutively in cells of the myeloid lineage. Found in promyelocyte stage cells as well as in all other stage cells including peripheral blood monocytes and granulocytes. Also appears in myeloblast cells in some cases of acute myeloid Leukemia

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of MNDA Antibody (N-term) Pab (Cat. #AP11243a) pre-incubated without(lane 1) and with(lane 2) blocking peptide in CEM cell line lysate. MNDA Antibody (N-term) (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

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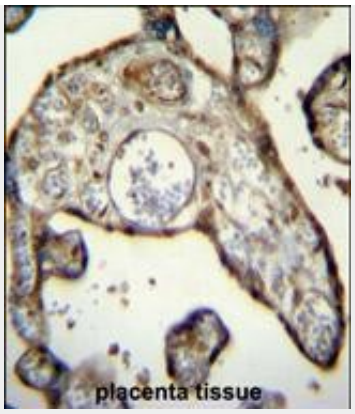
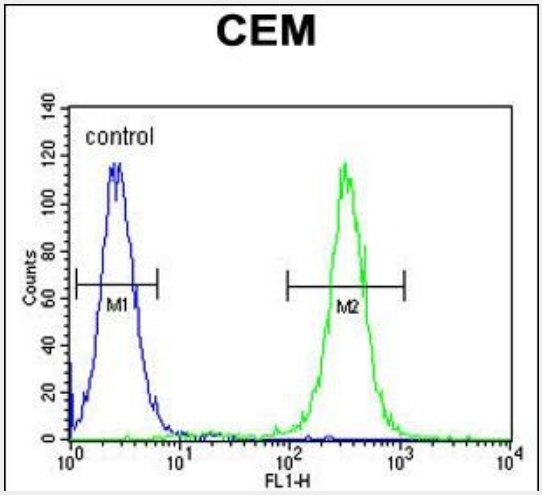


MNDA Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11243a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human placenta tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of MNDA Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



MNDA Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11243a) flow cytometric analysis of CEM cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - Background

The myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen (MNDA) is detected only in nuclei of cells of the granulocyte-monocyte lineage. A 200-amino acid region of human MNDA is strikingly similar to a region in the proteins encoded by a family of interferon-inducible mouse genes, designated Ifi-201, Ifi-202, and Ifi-203, that are not regulated in a cell- or tissue-specific fashion. The 1.8-kb MNDA mRNA, which contains an interferon-stimulated response element in the 5-prime untranslated region, was significantly upregulated in human monocytes exposed to interferon alpha. MNDA is located within 2,200 kb of FCER1A, APCS, CRP, and SPTA1. In its pattern of expression and/or regulation, MNDA resembles IFI16, suggesting that these genes participate in blood cell-specific responses to interferons.

MNDA Antibody (N-term) - References

Kimkong, I., et al. J. Rheumatol. 37(7):1544-1547(2010)

Kanellis, G., et al. Leukemia 23(10):1847-1857(2009)
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Briggs, R.C., et al. Cancer Res. 66(9):4645-4651(2006)
Asefa, B., et al. FEBS Lett. 580(5):1205-1214(2006)