

MEF2C Antibody (S396)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6285b**Specification**

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q06413
Other Accession	A4UTP7 , A0A096MJY4
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	51221
Antigen Region	374-403

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4208**Other Names**

Myocyte-specific enhancer factor 2C, MEF2C

Target/Specificity

This MEF2C antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 374-403 amino acids from human MEF2C.

Dilution

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

MEF2C Antibody (S396) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - Protein Information**Name** MEF2C ([HGNC:6996](#))

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. Enhances transcriptional activation mediated by SOX18. 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 (By similarity). Isoforms that lack the repressor domain are more active than isoform 1.

Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A096MJY4}. Cytoplasm, sarcoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A096MJY4}

Tissue Location

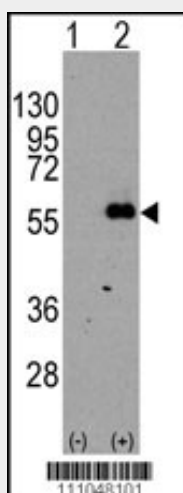
Expressed in brain and skeletal muscle.

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - Protocols

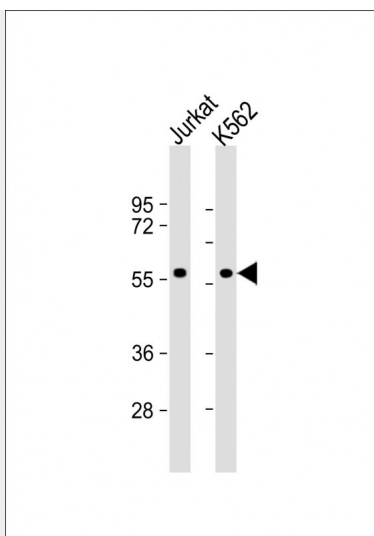
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - Images



Western blot analysis of MEF2C (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal MEF2C Antibody (S396) (RB11048). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the MEF2C gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



All lanes : Anti-MEF2C Antibody (S396) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 51 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - Background

MEF2C is a transcription activator which binds specifically to the MEF2 element present in the regulatory regions of many muscle-specific genes. This protein controls cardiac morphogenesis and myogenesis, and is also involved in vascular development. It may also be involved in neurogenesis and in the development of cortical architecture.

MEF2C Antibody (S396) - References

- Konig, S., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(27):28187-28196 (2004).
- Maeda, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(50):48889-48898 (2002).
- Maeda, T., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 294(4):791-797 (2002).
- Janson, C.G., et al., Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 97(1):70-82 (2001).
- Kraic, D., et al., Genomics 29(3):809-811 (1995).