
Product Name: MNDA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab14007**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000
Molecular Weight	46kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	MNDA
Alternative Names	MNDA; Myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen
Gene ID	4332.0
SwissProt ID	P41218
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MNDA. AA range:358-407

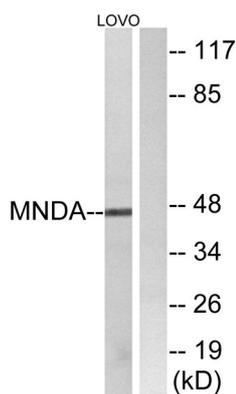
Background

The myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen (MNDA) is detected only in nuclei of cells of the granulocyte-monocyte lineage.

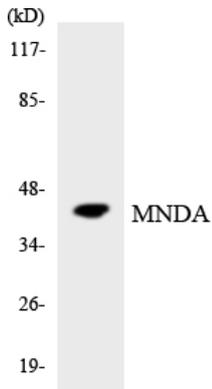
A 200-amino acid region of human MNDA is strikingly similar to a region in the proteins encoded by a family of interferon-inducible mouse genes, designated Ifi-201, Ifi-202, and Ifi-203, that are not regulated in a cell- or tissue-specific fashion. The 1.8-kb MNDA mRNA, which contains an interferon-stimulated 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:Its N-terminal half (200 amino acids) is sufficient for maximum enhancement of YY1 DNA binding and a portion of this sequence is responsible for binding YY1.,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.,induction:Strongly induced by alpha interferon which selectively affects expression in late stage cells in the monocytic but not the granulocytic lineage. Induced in vitro by dimethylsulfoxide and 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3.,similarity:Contains 1 DAPIN domain.,similarity:Contains 1 HIN-200 domain.,subcellular location:Uniformly distributed throughout the interphase cell nucleus. Associates with chromatin.,subunit:Participates in a ternary complex with YY1 and the YY1 target DNA element. Binds nucleolin and nucleophosmin/NPM/B23.,tissue specificity: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 appear in myeloblast cells in some cases of acute myeloid Leukemia.,

Research Area

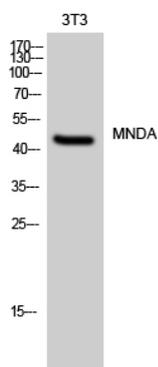
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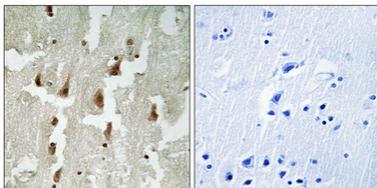
Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using MNDA Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from 293 cells using MNDA antibody.



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using MNDA Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 500



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4°, overnight) . High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.