
Product Name: MRTF-A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab14163**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,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 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	99kDa

Antigen Information

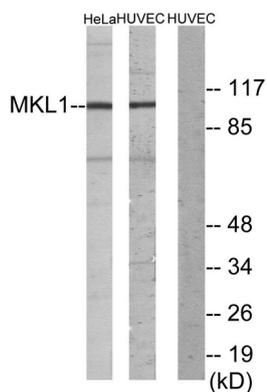
Gene Name	MKL1
Alternative Names	MKL1; KIAA1438; MAL; MKL/myocardin-like protein 1; Megakaryoblastic leukemia 1 protein; Megakaryocytic acute leukemia protein; Myocardin-related transcription factor A; MRTF-A
Gene ID	57591.0
SwissProt ID	Q969V6
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MKL1. AA range:10-59

Background

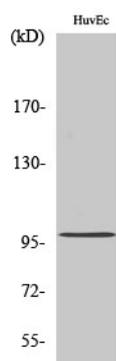
The protein encoded by this gene interacts with the transcription factor myocardin, a key regulator of smooth muscle cell differentiation. The encoded protein is predominantly nuclear and may help transduce signals from the cytoskeleton to the nucleus. This gene is involved in a specific translocation event that creates a fusion of this gene and the RNA-binding motif protein-15 gene. This translocation has been associated with acute megakaryocytic leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013],disease:A chromosomal aberration involving MKL1 may be a cause of acute megakaryoblastic leukemia. Translocation t(1;22)(p13;q13) with RBM15. Although both reciprocal fusion transcripts are detected in acute megakaryoblastic leukemia (AMKL, FAB-M7), the RBM15-MKL1 chimeric protein has all the putative functional domains encoded by each gene and is the candidate oncogene.,domain:The N-terminal region is required for nuclear localization and the C-terminal region mediates transcriptional activity.,function:Transcriptional factor which uses the canonical single or multiple CARG boxes DNA sequence. Acts as a cofactor of serum response factor (SRF) and has the potential to modulate SRF-target genes. Suppresses TNF-induced cell death by inhibiting activation of caspases; its transcriptional activity is indispensable for the antiapoptotic function. It may up-regulate antiapoptotic molecules, which in turn inhibit caspase activation.,similarity:Contains 1 SAP domain.,similarity:Contains 2 RPEL repeats.,subunit:Forms a ternary complex with SRF on DNA. Interacts with MKL2.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed, has been detected in lung, placenta, small intestine, liver, kidney, spleen, thymus, colon, muscle, heart and brain.,

Research Area

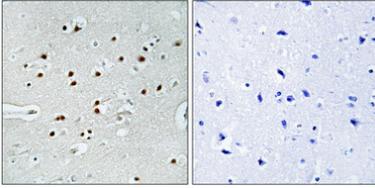
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC and HeLa cells, using MKL1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MRTF-A Polyclonal Antibody



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.