Recombinant MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301987L**

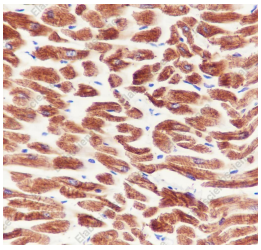
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

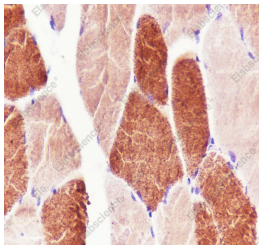
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C151608
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:1000-1:2000

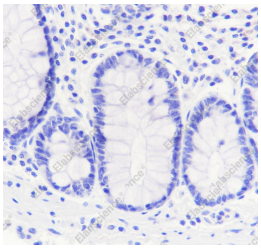
Data



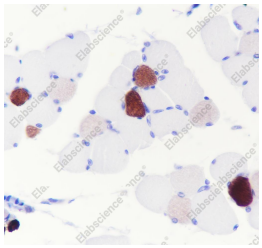
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cardiac muscle using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



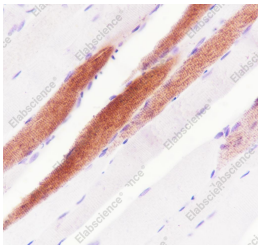
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human skeletal muscle using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon(Negative tissue) using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse skeletal muscle using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat skeletal muscle using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

Preparation & Storage

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Nonmuscle myosin is an actin-based motor protein essential to cell motility, cell division, migration, adhesion, and polarity. The holoenzyme consists of two identical heavy chains and two sets of light chains. The light chains (MLCs) regulate myosin II activity and stability. The heavy chains (NMHCs) are encoded by three genes, MYH9, MYH10, and MYH14, which generate three different nonmuscle myosin II isoforms, IIa, IIb, and IIc, respectively. While all three isoforms perform the same enzymatic tasks, binding to and contracting actin filaments coupled to ATPhydrolysis, their cellular functions do not appear to be redundant and they have different subcellular distributions. The carboxy-terminal taildomain of myosin II is important in isoform-specific subcellular localization. Research studies have shown that phosphorylation of myosin IIa at Ser1943 contributes to the regulation of breast cancer cell migration.

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