

Recombinant MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301987L

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

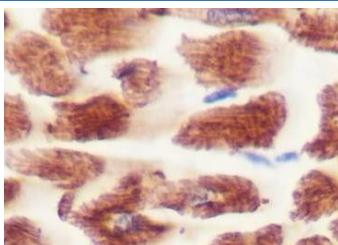
Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A707
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

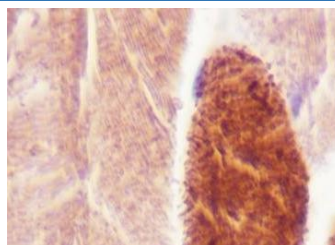
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:1000-1:2000
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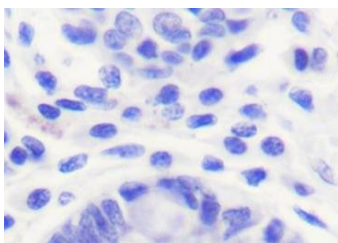
Data



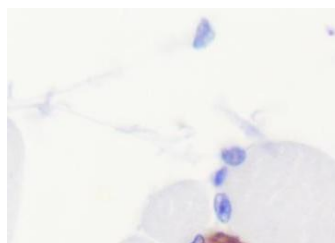
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cardiac muscle using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



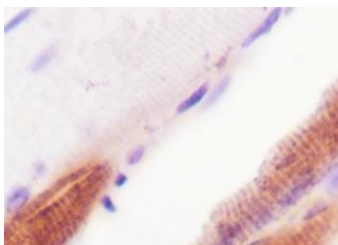
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human skeletal muscle using MYH7 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.



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

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
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For Research Use Only

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 ATP hydrolysis, their cellular functions do not appear to be redundant and they have different subcellular distributions. The carboxy-terminal tail domain 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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Rev. V1.0