

**MyoD1 (ABT147R) rabbit mAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM7168
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human; (predicted: Mouse; Rat)
<b>Applications :</b>	WB; IHC; ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	MyoD
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Spinocerebellar ataxia
<b>Gene Name :</b>	MYOD1;BHLHC1;MYF3;MYOD
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Myoblast determination protein 1 (Class C basic helix-loop-helix protein 1) (bHLHc1) (Myogenic factor 3) (Myf-3)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	4654
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P15172
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human MyoD1 AA range:100-200
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MyoD
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:100-500, WB 1:500-1000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	35kD
<b>Background :</b>	This gene encodes a nuclear protein that belongs to the basic helix-loop-helix family of transcription factors and the myogenic factors subfamily. It regulates muscle cell differentiation by inducing cell cycle arrest, a prerequisite for

myogenic initiation. The protein is also involved in muscle regeneration. It activates its own transcription which may stabilize commitment to myogenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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**Function :**

function:Involved in muscle differentiation (myogenic factor). Induces fibroblasts to differentiate into myoblasts. Activates muscle-specific promoters. Interacts with and is inhibited by the twist protein. This interaction probably involves the basic domains of both proteins.,online information:MyoD entry,PTM:Acetylated by a complex containing EP300 and PCAF. The acetylation is essential to activate target genes. Conversely, its deacetylation by SIRT1 inhibits its function.,PTM:Ubiquitinated on the N-terminus; which is required for proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.,subunit:Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein. Seems to form active heterodimers with ITF-2. Interacts with SUV39H1.,

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**Subcellular Location :**

Nucleus.

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**Expression :**

Muscle,Skeletal muscle,

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