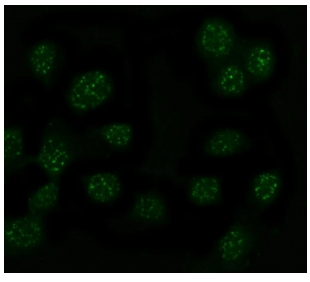
MYT1L Antibody / Myelin transcription factor 1-like protein (RQ8362)

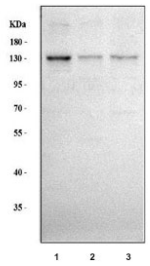
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8362	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

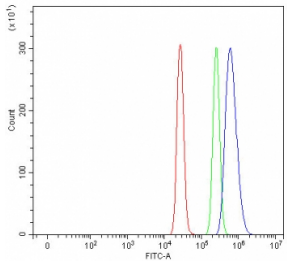
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q9UL68
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This MYT1L antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human U-2 OS cells with MYT1L antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



Western blot testing of human 1) HepG2, 2) HeLa and 3) SH-SY5Y cell lysate with MYT1L antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~133 kDa.



Flow cytometry testing of fixed and permeabilized human HepG2 cells with MYT1L antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= MYT1L antibody.

Description

Myelin transcription factor 1 like is a protein that in humans is encoded by the MYT1L gene. This gene encodes a member of the zinc finger superfamily of transcription factors whose expression, thus far, has been found only in neuronal tissues. The encoded protein belongs to a novel class of cystein-cystein-histidine-cystein zinc finger proteins that function in the developing mammalian central nervous system. Forced expression of this gene in combination with the basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor NeuroD1 and the transcription factors POU class 3 homeobox 2 and achaete-scute family basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor 1 can convert fetal and postnatal human fibroblasts into induced neuronal cells, which are able to generate action potentials. Mutations in this gene have been associated with an autosomal dominant form of cognitive disability and with autism spectrum disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the MYT1L antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived human recombinant protein (D195-K825) was used as the immunogen for the MYT1L antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the MYT1L antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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