

ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MyT1L
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MyT1L
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human MyT1L
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MYT1L; Myelin Transcription Factor 1 Like; KIAA1106; ZC2HC4B; ZC2H2C2; NZF1; Myelin Transcription Factor 1-Like Protein; Neural Zinc Finger Transcription Factor 1; MyT1-L; MRD39; MyT1L

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1-3 µg/1x10 ⁶ cells
	ICC/IF	5 µg/ml
	WB	0.25-0.5 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

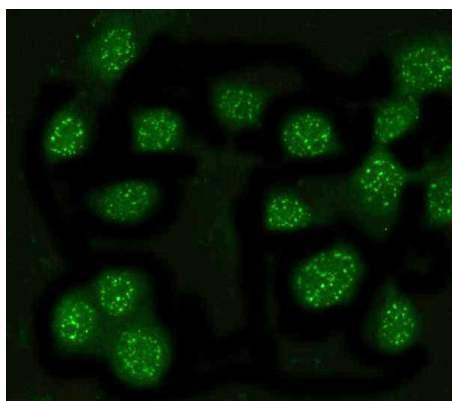
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MYT1L
Gene Full Name	Myelin Transcription Factor 1 Like
Background	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.
Highlight	Transcription factor that plays a key role in neuronal differentiation by specifically repressing expression of non-neuronal genes during neuron differentiation. In contrast to other transcription repressors that inhibit specific lineages, mediates repression of multiple differentiation programs. Also represses expression of negative regulators of neurogenesis, such as members of the Notch signaling pathway, including HES1. The combination of three transcription factors, ASCL1, POU3F2/BRN2 and MYT1L, is sufficient to reprogram fibroblasts and other somatic cells into induced neuronal (iN) cells in vitro. Directly binds the 5'-AAGTT-3' core motif present on the promoter of target genes and represses transcription by recruiting a multiprotein complex containing SIN3B. The 5'-AAGTT-3' core motif is absent from the promoter of neural genes.
Calculated Mw	133 kDa
PTM	Phosphoprotein
Cellular Localization	Chromosome, Nucleus

Images

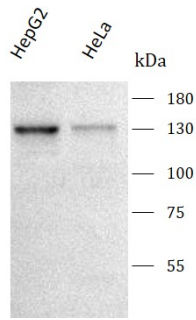


ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: U2OS stained with ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody at 5 µg/mL dilution.

ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 and HeLa stained with ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody at 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ dilution.



ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HepG2 stained with ARG44223 anti-MyT1L antibody at 1 $\mu\text{g}/1 \times 10^6$ cells dilution.

