



# MyoD (phospho Ser200) Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYmab-01296
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	MYOD1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Myoblast determination protein 1
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MYOD around the phosphorylation site of Ser200. AA range:171-220
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-MyoD (S200) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MyoD protein only when phosphorylated at S200.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	MYOD1; BHLHC1; MYF3; MYOD; Myoblast determination protein 1; Class C basic helix-loop-helix protein 1; bHLHc1; Myogenic factor 3; Myf-3
<b>Observed Band</b>	34kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Muscle,Skeletal muscle,
<b>Function</b>	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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**Background**

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],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images