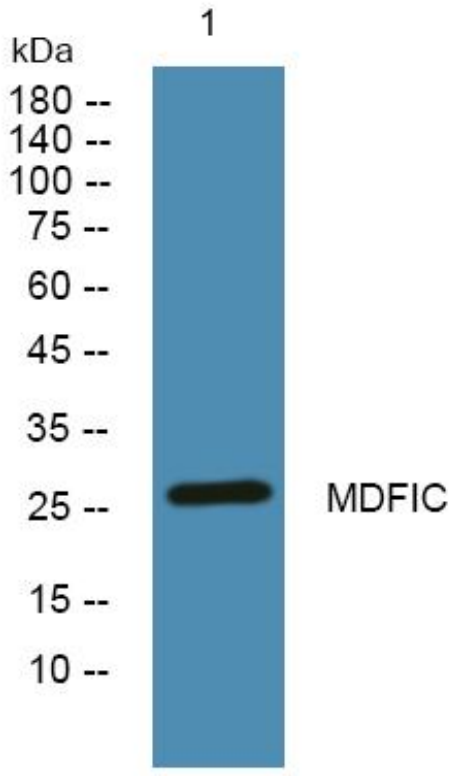
MDFIC Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05769
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	MDFIC
Protein Name	MyoD family inhibitor domain-containing protein (I-mfa domain-containing protein) (hIC)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 100-180
Specificity	MDFIC Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	27kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Nucleus, nucleolus. Also shows a granular distribution in the cytoplasm.; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm . Weak expression in the nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in lymphoid organs (spleen, thymus, peripheral blood leukocytes) as well as prostate, uterus and small intestine.
Function	domain:The cysteine-rich C-terminus is involved in its granular distribution in the cytoplasm.,function:Modulates the expression from both cellular and viral promoters. Down-regulates Tat-dependent transcription of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) LTR by interacting with HIV-1 Tat and Rev and impairing their nuclear import, probably by rendering the NLS domains inaccessible to importin-beta. Also stimulates activation of human T-cell leukemia virus type I (HTLV-I) LTR. Binds to the axin complex, resulting in an increase in the level of free beta-catenin. Affects axin regulation of the WNT and JNK signaling pathways.,similarity:Belongs to the MDFI family.,subcellular location:Isoform 1 localizes to the nucleolus and also shows a granular distribution in the cytoplasm. Isoform 2 is predominantly distributed throughout the

	cytoplasm, with only weak expression in the nucleus.,
Background	This gene product is a member of a family of proteins characterized by a specific cysteine-rich C-terminal domain, which is involved in transcriptional regulation of viral genome expression. Alternative translation initiation from an upstream non-AUG (GUG), and an in-frame, downstream AUG codon, results in the production of two isoforms, p40 and p32, respectively, which have different subcellular localization; p32 is mainly found in the cytoplasm, whereas p40 is targeted to the nucleolus. Both isoforms have transcriptional regulatory activity that is attributable to the cysteine-rich C-terminal domain. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],
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



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MDFIC Monoclonal Antibody