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| **Product name:** | Myf-6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Cat number:** | ABN14284 |
| **Conjugate:** | Unconjugated |
| **Size:** | 100µL |
| **Clone:** | Polyclonal |
| **Concentration:** | 1mg/ml |
| **Host:** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype:** | IgG |
| **Immunogen:** | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MYF6. AA range:116-165 |
| **Reactivity:** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Applications:** | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 26kDa |
| **Purification:** | Affinity purification |
| **Form:** | Liquid |
| **Buffer:** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| **Storage:** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

**Background:**

myogenic factor 6(MYF6) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a probable basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) DNA binding protein involved in muscle differentiation. The encoded protein likely acts as a heterodimer with another bHLH protein. Defects in this gene are a cause of autosomal dominant centronuclear myopathy (ADCNM). [provided by RefSeq, May 2010],disease:Defects in MYF6 may be a cause of centronuclear myopathy autosomal dominant (ADCNM) [MIM:160150]; also known as autosomal dominant myotubular myopathy. Centronuclear myopathies are congenital muscle disorders characterized by progressive muscular weakness and wasting involving mainly limb girdle, trunk, and neck muscles. It may also affect distal muscles. Weakness may be present during childhood or adolescence or may not become evident until the third decade of life. Ptosis is a frequent clinical feature. The most prominent histopathologic features include high frequency of centrally located nuclei in muscle fibers not secondary to regeneration, radial arrangement of sarcoplasmic strands around the central nuclei, and predominance and hypotrophy of type 1 fibers.,function:Involved in muscle differentiation (myogenic factor). Induces fibroblasts to differentiate into myoblasts. Probable sequence specific DNA-binding protein.,similarity:Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.,subunit:Efficient DNA binding requires dimerization with another bHLH protein.,tissue specificity:Skeletal muscle.,