

Rabbit Anti-NeuroD1 antibody

SL1517R

Product Name:	NeuroD1
Chinese Name:	神经Cell differentiation因子1抗体
Alias:	atonal; Neurod1 protein; basic helix loop helix transcription factor; bHLHa3; class A basic helix loop helix protein 3; Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 3; MODY 6; MODY6; NDF1_HUMAN; NeuroD1; neurogenic helix loop helix protein NEUROD; Beta cell E box transactivator 2; BETA2; BHF 1; BHF1; NEUROD; Neurogenic differentiation 1; Neurogenic differentiation factor 1; NIDDM; BHLHA3; NEUROD1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=0.2ug/testIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NeuroD1:21-120/356
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a member of the NeuroD family of basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors. The protein forms heterodimers with other bHLH proteins and activates transcription of genes that contain a specific DNA sequence known as the E-

box. It regulates expression of the insulin gene, and mutations in this gene result in type II diabetes mellitus. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Acts as a transcriptional activator: mediatestranscriptional activation by binding to E box-containing promoterconsensus core sequences 5'-CANNTG-3'. Associates with the p300/CBPtranscription coactivator complex to stimulate transcription of thesecretin gene as well as the gene encoding the cyclin-dependentkinase inhibitor CDKN1A. Contributes to the regulation of severalcell differentiation pathways, like those that promote theformation of early retinal ganglion cells, inner ear sensoryneurons, granule cells forming either the cerebellum or the dentategyrus cell layer of the hippocampus, endocrine islet cells of thepancreas and enteroendocrine cells of the small intestine. Togetherwith PAX6 or SIX3, is required for the regulation of amacrine cellfate specification. Also required for dendrite morphogenesis andmaintenance in the cerebellar cortex. Associates with chromatin toenhancer regulatory elements in genes encoding key transcriptional regulators of neurogenesis (By similarity).

Subunit:

Interacts (via helix-loop-helix motif domain) with EP300(via C-terminus) (By similarity). Heterodimer with TCF3/E47; theheterodimer is inhibited in presence of ID2, but not NR0B2, toE-box element. Efficient DNA-binding requires dimerization withanother bHLH protein. Interacts with RREB1. Interacts with EP300; the interaction is inhibited by NR0B2. Interacts with TCF3; theinteraction is inhibited by ID2.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Inpancreatic islet cells, shuttles to the nucleus in response toglucose stimulation. Colocalizes with NR0B2 in thenucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated. In islet cells, phosphorylated on Ser-274upon glucose stimulation; which may be required for nuclearlocalization. In activated neurons, phosphorylated on Ser-335; which promotes dendritic growth. Phosphorylated by MAPK1; phosphorylation regulates heterodimerization and DNA-bindingactivities. Phosphorylation on Ser-266 and Ser-274 increasestransactivation on the insulin promoter in glucosestimulatedinsulinoma cells (By similarity).

DISEASE:

Maturity-onset diabetes of the young 6 (MODY6)[MIM:606394]: A form of diabetes that is characterized by anautosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or earlyadulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect ininsulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence at thebeginning of the disease. Note=The disease is caused by mutationsaffecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:

Contains 1 bHLH (basic helix-loop-helix) domain.

SWISS:

Q13562

Gene ID:

4760

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4760 Human

Entrez Gene: 18012 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 29458 Rat

Omim: 601724 Human

SwissProt: Q13562 Human

SwissProt: Q60867 Mouse

SwissProt: Q64289 Rat

<u>Unigene: 574626</u> Human

Unigene: 709709 Human

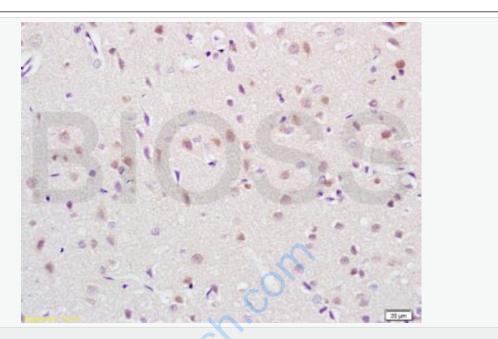
Unigene: 4636 Mouse

Unigene: 44289 Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

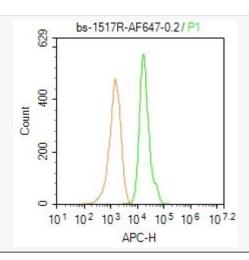
Neurobiology相关蛋白(Neurobiology)



Picture:

Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-NeuroD1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1517R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control: Mouse spleen.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Neuro D1/AF647 Conjugated antibody (SL1517R)

Dilution: 0.2μg/10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG-AF647.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.