

NeuroD1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49486



Package Size: #49486-1 50ul #49486-2 100ul

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Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

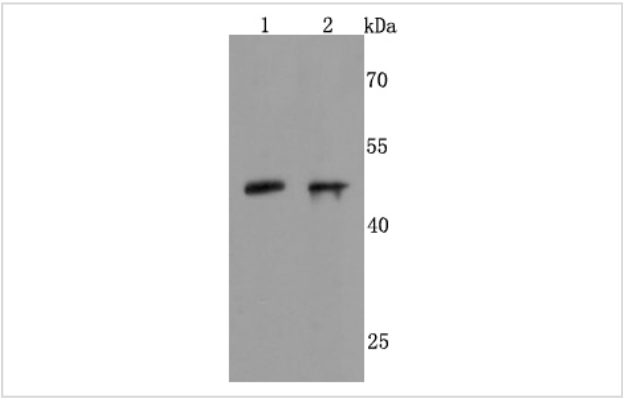
Description

Product Name	NeuroD1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM11-10
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	atonal antibody basic helix loop helix transcription factor antibody BETA 2 antibody Beta cell E box transactivator 2 antibody BETA2 antibody BHF 1 antibody BHF1 antibody bHLHa3 antibody class A basic helix loop helix protein 3 antibody Class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 3 antibody MODY 6 antibody MODY6 antibody NDF1_HUMAN antibody NeuroD antibody NeuroD1 antibody Neurogenic differentiation 1 antibody Neurogenic differentiation factor 1 antibody neurogenic helix loop helix protein NEUROD antibody Neuronal differentiation 1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q13562
Uniprot	Q13562
GeneID	4760;
Calculated MW	45 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IP: 1:10-1:50

Images



Western blot analysis of NeuroD1 on different cells lysates using anti-NeuroD1 antibody at 1/500 dilution. Positive control:
Line 1: human brain
Line 2:SH-SY5Y

Background

The basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) proteins are transcription factors that are required for several aspects of development, including cell type determination, terminal differentiation and sex determination. The HLH domain is required for dimerization, while the basic region makes specific contacts with DNA. Members of the myogenic determination family, MyoD, myf5, myogenin and MRF4, all have bHLH domains. These proteins heterodimerize with members of the E protein family and initiate myogenesis. Neuro D has been identified as a bHLH transcription factor functioning in neurogenic differentiation. Neuro D is expressed transiently in a subset of neurons in the central and peripheral nervous systems at the time of their terminal differentiation into mature neurons. Moreover, ectopic expression of Neuro D in *Xenopus* embryos induces premature differentiation of neuronal precursors and Neuro D can convert presumptive epidermal cells into neurons.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only