

Rabbit Anti-Myosin Heavy Chain 11 [EP166]: RM0141, RM0141RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Myosin heavy chain 11 (MYH11) is a smooth muscle myosin belonging to the myosin heavy chain family. It is a subunit of a hexameric protein that consists of two heavy chain subunits and two pairs of non-identical light chain subunits. Myosin heavy chain functions as a major contractile protein, converting chemical energy into mechanical energy through the hydrolysis of ATP. An aberration in this protein is associated with acute myeloid leukemia of the M4Eo subtype. MYH labels smooth muscle cells and myoepithelial cells in various tissues. The immunoreactivity in glial cells of the cerebellum and spermatocytes in the testis is also observed. MYH has been a useful marker for myoepithelial cell as well as smooth muscle cell differentiation.

Specifications

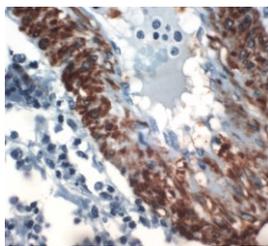
Clone: EP166
Source: Rabbit
Reactivity: Human
Isotype: IgG
Localization: Cytoplasm
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Myosin Heavy Chain 11 Concentrated	RM0141	1 ml
Myosin Heavy Chain 11 Prediluted	RM0141RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Ovary, prostate, bladder, artery and testis lysates
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human testis stained with anti-Myosin Heavy Chain 11 using DAB

References:

1. NOTCH1 is a mechanosensor in adult arteries. Mack JJ, et al. Nat Commun 8:1620, 2017. P
2. Reversible differentiation of immortalized human bladder smooth muscle cells accompanied by actin bundle reorganization. Hashimoto N, et al. PLoS One 12:e0186584, 2017.
3. Rapamycin inhibits CaCl₂-induced thoracic aortic aneurysm formation in rats through mTOR-mediated suppression of proinflammatory mediators. Cao J, et al. Mol Med Rep 16:1911-1919, 2017.
4. Assessing the contribution of thrombospondin-4 induction and ATF6a activation to endoplasmic reticulum expansion and phenotypic modulation in bladder outlet obstruction. Krawczyk KK, et al. Sci Rep 6:32449, 2016.

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