

Mouse Anti-Myosin Skeletal Heavy Chain Fast/MYH1 [MY-32]: MC0317

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Myosin, a 480kD protein that interacts with actin in muscle and non muscle cells, is composed of 2 identical heavy chains (about 200kD each) and 4 light chains (about 20kD each). Conventional myosin molecules consist of two major regions: tail (rod) and globular heads; they aggregate into filaments through the tail region and interact with actin and with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) through the head region. Multiple forms of myosin heavy chains exist in skeletal, smooth and cardiac muscle and in non-muscle tissues. A spectrum of skeletal muscle fiber types is found in adult skeletal muscles. The two major skeletal muscle fiber types are type I (slow-twitch) and type II (fast-twitch). Skeletal muscle type II fibers can be further subdivided into types IIa (fast red) and IIb (fast white).

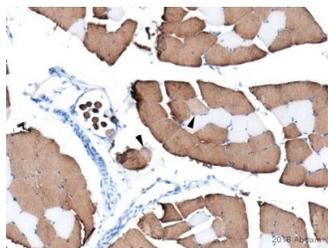
Specifications

Clone: MY-32
Source: Mouse
Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat, rabbit, chicken, guinea pig, cow
Isotype: IgG1
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, ICC/IF, WB
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Myosin Skeletal Heavy Chain Fast/MYH1 Concentrated	MC0317	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Skeletal muscle
Concentrated Dilution: 25-100
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 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 pig skeletal muscle stained with anti-MYH1 using DAB

References:

1. Formoterol attenuates increased oxidative stress and myosin protein loss in respiratory and limb muscles of cancer cachectic rats. Salazar-Degracia A, et al. PeerJ 5:e4109, 2017.
2. Mutation-specific effects on thin filament length in thin filament myopathy. Winter JM, et al. Ann Neurol 79:959-69, 2016.
3. Patel N, et al. Circular and longitudinal muscles shortening indicates sliding patterns during peristalsis and transient lower esophageal sphincter relaxation. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol 309:G360-7, 2015.