

Mouse Anti-Myosin Skeletal Heavy Chain Slow/MYH7 [NOQ7.5.4D]: MC0320

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). Type I muscle fibers are more efficient over long periods of time. They are mainly used for postural maintenance (such as holding the head upright), or endurance exercises (like marathon running).

Specifications

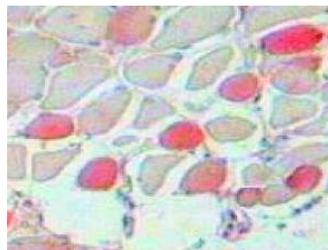
Clone: NOQ7.5.4D
 Source: Mouse
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat, rabbit, chicken, guinea pig, cow, sheep, goat, hamster, cat, dog, pig
 Isotype: IgG1
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, ICC/IF, RIA, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Myosin Skeletal Heavy Chain SLOW/MYH7 Concentrated	MC0320	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 rabbit tongue stained with anti-MYH7 using DAB

References:

1. Databases for technical aspects of immunohistochemistry. Furukawa S, et al. J Toxicol Pathol 30:79-107, 2017.
2. Exercise restores muscle stem cell mobilization, regenerative capacity and muscle metabolic alterations via adiponectin/AdipoR1 activation in SAMP10 mice. Inoue A, et al. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle 8:370-385, 2017.
3. The role of calpains in ventilator-induced diaphragm atrophy. Zhu X, et al. Intensive Care Med Exp 5:14, 2017.
4. Lower muscle regenerative potential in full-thickness supraspinatus tears compared to partial-thickness tears. Lundgreen K, et al. Acta Orthop 84:565-70, 2013.