

DESCRIPTION

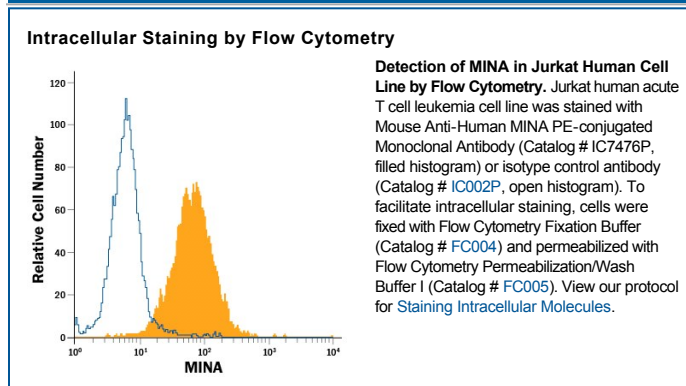
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MINA in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse MINA is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 753002
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human MINA Met1-Gly192 Accession # Q8IUF8
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

MINA (Myc-induced Nuclear Antigen), also known as Mina53, is a 52-54 kDa member of both the MINA53/NO66 and Jumonji C family of proteins. Its expression is associated with proliferating cells, and it has been found in cytoplasm, nucleus and particularly nucleoli. MINA appears to be induced by c-myc, and synthesized by spermatogonia, select epithelium, naïve T cells and select cancer cells. When expressed, MINA is reported to regulate expression of genes such as HGF, EGF-R, IL-4, and Relm β , the latter through the influence of TGF- β . It may exert its regulatory activity through an intrinsic histone demethylase function. Human MINA is 465 amino acids (aa) in length. It possesses one cupin (or enzyme-associated) region (aa 52-364) that contains a JmjC domain (aa 139-271). There are three potential isoform variants that show either a seven aa substitution for aa 255-261, an 18 aa substitution for aa 263-465, or a deletion of Glu297. Over aa 2-192, human MINA shares 82% aa sequence identity with mouse MINA.