Myosin (Cardiac) Light Chain Human, Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product Data Sheet

Source of Antigen: *E. coli*
Host: Rabbit

Other names: MLC-1

Cat. No.:
RD181057050 (0.05 mg)

Research topic
Cardiovascular disease

Preparation
The antibody was raised in rabbits by immunization with the recombinant Human Myosin (Cardiac) Light Chain fragment. The amino acid sequence of the recombinant Human Myosin (Cardiac) Light Chain fragment is 100% homologous to the amino acid sequence of the human serum Myosin (Cardiac) Light Chain fragment.

Species Reactivity
Human
Not yet tested in other species.

Purification Method
Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant Human Myosin (Cardiac) Light Chain fragment.

Antibody Content
0.05 mg (determined by BCA method, BSA was used as a standard)

Formulation
The antibody is lyophilized in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2. **AZIDE FREE**.

Reconstitution
Add 0.05 ml of deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Slight turbidity may occur after reconstitution, which does not affect activity of the antibody. In this case clarify the solution by centrifugation.

Shipping
At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage/Stability
The lyophilized antibody remains stable and fully active until the expiry date when stored at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store frozen at -80°C. Reconstituted antibody can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show decline in activity after one week at 4°C.

Expiration
See vial label.

Lot Number
See vial label.

Quality Control Test
Indirect ELISA - to determine titer of the antibody
SDS PAGE - to determine purity of the antibody

Applications
Western blotting

Introduction to the Molecule

Human ventricular myosin light chain (MLC-I, Essential Myosin Light Chain Isoform) is a 21 kDa cardiac contractile protein, which is one of component of myosin structure. The protein MLC-I is present in the contractile apparatus and not in cytosol. In severe congestive heart failure (CHF), myofibrils may degenerate and, subsequently, the myofibrillar components may be released into the circulation. The increased blood levels of MLC-I could indicate morphological changes in CHF, myocardial infarction, structural abnormalities in viable myocytes also observed in non-ischaemic CHF, myocardial necrosis.

Note

This product is for research use only.

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