

Product datasheet

Myo-D positive control ChIP primer pair ab269261

3 Images

Overview

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Product name | Myo-D positive control ChIP primer pair |
| Description | Myo-D positive control ChIP primer pair |
| Tested applications | Suitable for: ChIP |
| General notes | <p>Positive control ChIP-qPCR 5' and 3' primers for Myo-D gene. Use with SYBR green.</p> <p>We recommend these primers as a positive control (based on Abcam's testing) for the histone marks below. They may also be useful for other histone marks.</p> <p>Suitable positive control for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Histone H3 tri methyl K27 - unmodified Histone H3 - Histone H3 mono methyl K4 - unmodified Histone H2B - unmodified Histone H4 - Histone H3 mono methyl K9 - Histone H4 mono methyl K20 - unmodified Histone H2A <p>500pmole of each oligo per unit (lyophilised). HPLC purified, desalted and lyophilised as a sodium salt.</p> <p>Quantity provided is sufficient for approx. 200 reactions based on 2.5pmol of primer per reaction with a final concentration of 100nM in 25µl.</p> <p>Please contact us after purchase if you require the sequence of the oligos.</p> |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Form | Lyophilized |
| Storage instructions | Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab269261 in the following tested applications.

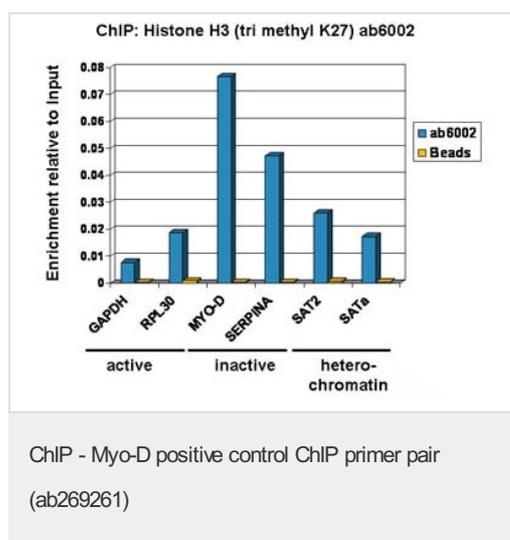
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| ChIP | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |

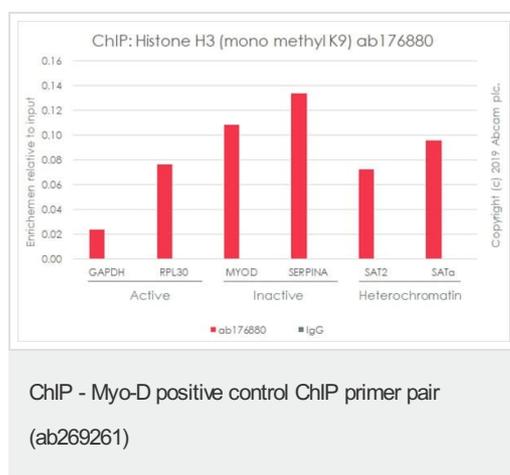
Target

| | |
|---|--|
| Function | Involved in muscle differentiation (myogenic factor). Induces fibroblasts to differentiate into myoblasts. Activates muscle-specific promoters. Interacts with and is inhibited by the twist protein. This interaction probably involves the basic domains of both proteins. |
| Sequence similarities | Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain. |
| Post-translational modifications | Acetylated by a complex containing EP300 and PCAF. The acetylation is essential to activate target genes. Conversely, its deacetylation by SIRT1 inhibits its function. Ubiquitinated on the N-terminus; which is required for proteasomal degradation. |
| Cellular localization | Nucleus. |

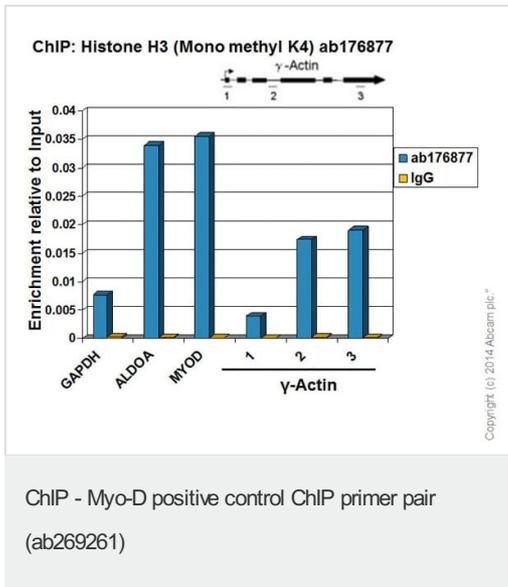
Images



Chromatin was prepared from HeLa cells according to the [Abcam X-ChIP protocol](#). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde for 10 min. The ChIP was performed with 25 µg of chromatin, 5 µg of [ab6002](#) (blue), and 20 µl of Protein A/G sepharose beads. No antibody was added to the beads control (yellow). The immunoprecipitated DNA was quantified by real time PCR (Taqman approach for active and inactive loci, Sybr green approach for heterochromatic loci). Primers and probes are located in the first kb of the transcribed region.



Chromatin was prepared from HeLa cells according to the [Abcam X-ChIP protocol](#). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde for 10 minutes. The ChIP was performed with 25µg of chromatin, 2µg of [ab176880](#) (red), and 20µl of Protein A/G sepharose beads. Rabbit normal IgG was added to the beads control (grey). The immunoprecipitated DNA was quantified by real time PCR (Taqman approach for active and inactive loci, Sybr green approach for heterochromatic loci). Primers and probes are located in the first kb of the transcribed region.



Chromatin was prepared from HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells according to the [Abcam X-ChIP protocol](#). Cells were fixed with 0.75% formaldehyde for 10min. The ChIP was performed with 25µg of chromatin, 2µg of [ab176877](#) (blue), and 20µl of Anti-rabbit IgG agarose beads. Rabbit normal IgG was added to the beads control (yellow). The immunoprecipitated DNA was quantified on the GAPDH and ALDOA (active) and MYO-D (inactive) promoters and over the γ -Actin gene (active). Schematic diagram of the γ -Actin gene is shown on the top of the figure. Black boxes represent exons and thin lines represent introns. PCR products are depicted as bars under the gene.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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