

Product Information

Anti-Musashi-1

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **M3571**

Product Description

Anti-Musashi-1 is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 5-21 [APQPGLASPDSPHDPCCK] of human Musashi-1 (GeneID 4440). The antibody is affinity-purified.

Anti-Musashi-1 recognizes human, mouse, and rat Musashi-1. Applications include the detection of Musashi-1 by immunoblotting, immunocytochemistry, and immunohistochemistry.

Musashi-1, a neural RNA-binding protein, plays an important role in regulating cell differentiation in precursor cells. Musashi-1 (Msi-1) has been shown to increase the accumulation of tau isoforms in intracellular inclusions in dementia and Parkinson's. The presence of Msi-1 in a significant percentage of neurons containing cytoplasmic inclusions in two other neurodegenerative diseases, Alzheimer's disease and Pick disease, suggests that it may play a role in the pathogenesis of these neurodegenerative disorders.

Musashi-1 has also been detected in human tumor tissues, such as gliomas and melanomas, suggesting its involvement in cancer development. Msi-1 also appears to play a vital role in the development of several types of carcinoma such as human hepatoma, and may be a useful molecular marker for tumor detection.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Antibody Concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:500 is recommended.

Immunocytochemistry and immunohistochemistry: a working dilution of 1:100 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Lovell, M. A., and Markesbery, W. R., J. *Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol.* **64**(8), 675-680 (2005).
2. Sakakibara, S., et al., *Neurosci.* **21**(20), 8091-8107 (2001).

DXP,PHC 04/08-1