

**Purified anti-NFATc1**

**Catalog # /** 3848005 / 25 µg  
**Size:** 3848010 / 100 µg

**Clone:** 7A6

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1

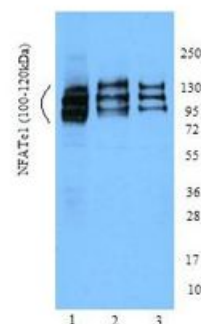
**Immunogen:** Recombinant protein of human NFATc1 amino acids 197-304.

**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

**Formulation:** This antibody is provided in phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.5



Jurkat (Lane 1), human Th1 (Lane 2), and mouse Th1 (Lane 3) cell extracts were resolved by electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with monoclonal anti-NFATc1 antibody (clone 7A6). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse IgG se

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Other

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested . For Western blotting applications, a concentration of 1 microg/ml is recommended. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** 7A6 antibody detects endogenous human NFATC1 in Western blot. There are 10 isoforms with a predicted MW of 39kD, 74kD, 76kD, 77kD (3), 88kD (2), 100kD, 101kD. With this antibody, observed MW bands range from 70 - 120 kD. The optimal concentration should be determined by titration for each individual assay of interest.

**Clone 7A6 Intracellular Staining Procedure:**

1. Prepare the fix/perm solution, consisting of 1% paraformaldehyde in 70% ethanol. Chill for at least one hour at -20°C.
2. Suspend cells in cell staining buffer and perform surface stain if necessary.
3. Centrifuge for 5 minutes at 1500 RPM and discard supernatant.
4. Resuspend cells in 500 µL of fix/perm solution for up to  $2 \times 10^6$  cells and gently vortex.
5. Incubate cells on ice for 30-60 minutes in the dark.
6. Add 2 mL PBS and centrifuge cells for 1500 RPM for 5 minutes.
7. Wash cells 1X with 2 mL cell staining buffer, centrifuge at 1500 RPM for 5 minutes, discard supernatant.
8. Adjust cell concentration to about  $10 \times 10^7$  cells/mL, add 100 µL (~  $1 \times 10^6$  cells) to a FACS tube that already contains the staining antibody and mix gently.
9. Incubate 15 minutes at room temperature.
10. Wash 2X with cell staining buffer as in step 6.
11. Resuspend cells in cell staining buffer and analyze.

**Application References:**

1. Timmerman LA, *et al.* 1997. *J. Immunol.* 159:2735. (IF)
2. Brandt C, *et al.* 2010. *Cytometry A.* 77:607. (FC)
3. Fan W, *et al.* 2012. *Arthritis Rheum.* 64:3715. [PubMed](#)

**Description:** The product of this gene is a component of the nuclear factor of activated T cells DNA-binding transcription complex. The protein complex consists of NFAT1, NFAT2 (NFATc1 or NFATc), NFAT3, and NFAT4. All members of this family are transcription factors with a Rel homology domain and regulate gene transcription in concert with AP-1 (Jun/Fos) to orchestrate an effective immune response. NFAT proteins are predominantly expressed in cells of the immune system but are also expressed in skeletal muscle, keratinocytes and adipocytes, regulating cell differentiation programs in these cells. In resting cells, NFAT proteins are heavily phosphorylated and localized in the cytoplasm. Increased intracellular calcium concentrations activate the calcium/calmodulin-dependent serine phosphatase calcineurin, which dephosphorylates NFAT proteins, resulting in their subsequent translocation to the nucleus.

Proteins belonging to this family of transcription factors play a central role in inducible gene transcription during immune response. The product of this gene is an inducible nuclear component. It functions as a major molecular target for the immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporin A. Five transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. Different isoforms of this protein may regulate inducible expression of different cytokine genes.

- Antigen** 1. Zhao Q, et al. 2010. *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 42:576.
- References:** 2. Hoey T, et al. 1995. *Immunity* 2:461.
3. Northrop JP, et al. 1993. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:2917.
4. Hogan PG, et al.