Catalog: OM105608

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Rabbit anti-MBD1 polyclonal antibody - C-terminal region

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☐ 100ug

Product profile

Product name	Rabbit anti-MBD1 polyclonal antibody - C-terminal region
Antibody Type	Primary Antibodies
Immunogen	The immunogen for anti-MBD1 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the C terminal of human MBD1

Key Feature

Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host Species	Rabbit
Tested Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Bovine Dog Guinea Pig Horse Human Mouse Pig Rabbit Rat
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purification	Affinity purified

Target Information

Gene Symbol	MBD1
Gene Synonyms	CXXC3; PCM1; RFT
Gene Full Name	Methyl-CpG binding domain protein 1
Gene Summary	MBD1 belongs to a family of nuclear proteins related by the presence in each of a methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD). Each of these proteins, with the exception of MBD3, is capable of binding specifically to methylated DNA. MBD1 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. Five transcript variants of the MBD1 are generated by alternative splicing resulting in protein isoforms that contain one MBD domain, two to three cysteine-rich (CXXC) domains, and some differences in the COOH terminus. All five transcript variants repress transcription from methylated promoters; in addition, variants with three CXXC domains also repress unmethylated promoter activity. DNA methylation is the major modification of eukar

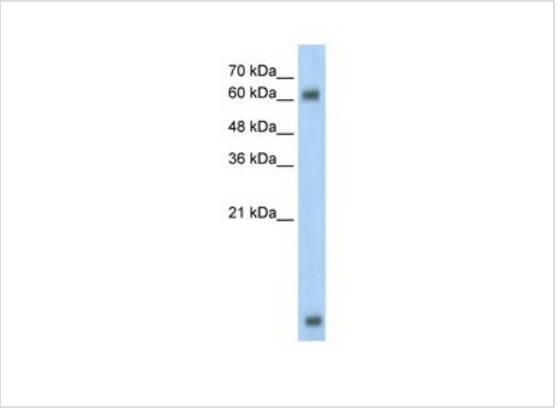
yotic genomes and plays an essential role in mammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a family of nuclear proteins related by the presence in each of a methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD). Each of these proteins, with the exception of MBD3, is capable of binding specifically to methylated DNA. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. Five transcript variants of the MBD1 are generated by alternative splicing resulting in protein isoforms that contain one MBD domain, two to three cysteine-rich (CXXC) domains, and some differences in the COOH terminus. All five transcript variants repress transcription from methylated promoters; in addition, variants with three CXXC domains also repress unmethylated promoter activity. MBD1 and MBD2 map very close to each other on chromosome 18q21.DNA methylation is the major modification of eukaryotic genomes and plays an essential role in mammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a family of nuclear proteins related by the presence in each of a methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD). Each of these proteins, with the exception of MBD3, is capable of binding specifically to methylated DNA. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. Five transcript variants of the MBD1 are generated by alternative splicing resulting in protein isoforms that contain one MBD domain, two to three cysteine-rich (CXXC) domains, and some differences in the COOH terminus. All five transcript variants repress transcription from methylated promoters; in addition, variants with three CXXC domains also repress unmethylated promoter activity. MBD1 and MBD2 map very close to each other on chromosome 18q21.

Alternative Names	CXXC3, PCM1, RFT
Molecular Weight(MW)	60kDa
Sequence	549 amino acids

Database Links

Entrez Gene	4152
SwissProt ID	Q9UIS9-3
Protein Accession	NP_056669

Application



Western blot
0.2-1 ug/ml
Positive Control: HepG2 cell lysate

Application Notes	**WB**:1:500~1:2000 **Notes**:Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the researcher.

Additional Information

Form	Liquid
Storage Instructions	Aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles
Storage Buffer	phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Note	The product is for research use only,not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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