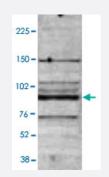


MBD4 polyclonal antibody

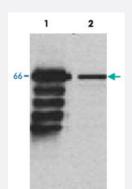
Catalog # PAB14057 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

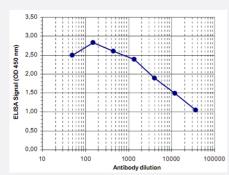
B : Western blot was performed on nuclear extracts from the U-937 (human leukemic monocyte lymphoma cell line ; 40 ug) with MBD4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB14057), diluted 1 : 2,000 in TBST containing 3% milk powder.



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

A : Human osteosarcoma cells (U-2 OS) were transfected with an expression vector for TY1-tagged MBD4.

The presence of TY1-MBD4 in the cell lysates was demonstrated by western blot analysis with the antibody directed against the TY1-tag (Lane 1) and with the MBD4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB14057) (Lane 2), diluted 1 : 2,000 in TBST containing 3% milk powder.



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of MBD4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB14057) in antigen coated wells.

By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution, the titer of the crude serum was estimated to be 1 : 15,000.

Specification

Product Description

Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of MBD4.

😵 Abnova

Product Information

Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to human MBD4.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:100-1:1000) Western Blot (1:2 000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In serum (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

Western Blot (Cell lysate)

B : Western blot was performed on nuclear extracts from the U-937 (human leukemic monocyte lymphoma cell line ; 40 ug) with MBD4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB14057), diluted 1 : 2,000 in TBST containing 3% milk powder.

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

A : Human osteosarcoma cells (U-2 OS) were transfected with an expression vector for TY1-tagged MBD4. The presence of TY1-MBD4 in the cell lysates was demonstrated by western blot analysis with the antibody directed against the TY1-tag (Lane 1) and with the MBD4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB14057) (Lane 2), diluted 1 : 2,000 in TBST containing 3% milk powder.

Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of MBD4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB14057) in antigen coated wells. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution, the titer of the crude serum was estimated to be 1 : 15,000.

Gene Info — MBD4

Entrez GenelD	<u>8930</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>095243</u>
Gene Name	MBD4
Gene Alias	MED1

😵 Abnova

Product Information

methyl-CpG binding domain protein 4
<u>603574</u>
Hyperlink
DNA methylation is the major modification of eukaryotic genomes and plays an essential role in m ammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a f amily 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 methylat ed DNA. MBD4 may function to mediate the biological consequences of the methylation signal. In addition, MBD4 has protein sequence similarity to bacterial DNA repair enzymes and thus may h ave some function in DNA repair. Further, MBD4 gene mutations are detected in tumors with prim ary microsatellite-instability (MSI), a form of genomic instability associated with defective DNA mi smatch repair, and MBD4 gene meets 4 of 5 criteria of a bona fide MIS target gene. [provided by RefSeq
3,N(4)-ethenocytosine glycosylase G/5-fluorouracil mismatch glycosylase with biphasic kinetics G/ T mismatch glycosylase G/U mismatch glycosylase putative methyl-CpG binding protein

Pathway

Base excision repair

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- <u>Carcinoma</u>
- DNA Damage
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- <u>Gastrointestinal Neoplasms</u>
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Graft vs Host Disease
- Lung carcinoma
- Lung Neoplasms
- <u>Microsatellite Instability</u>
- <u>Multiple Sclerosis</u>

🗑 Abnova

- Pulmonary Disease
- Purpura
- Small Cell Lung Carcinoma
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- <u>Werner syndrome</u>