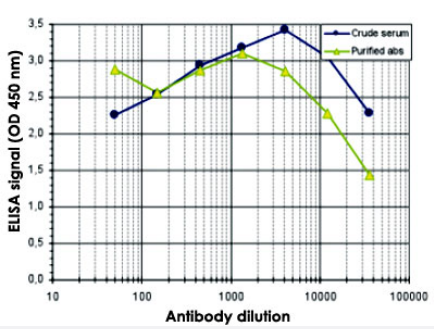
MECP2 polyclonal antibody

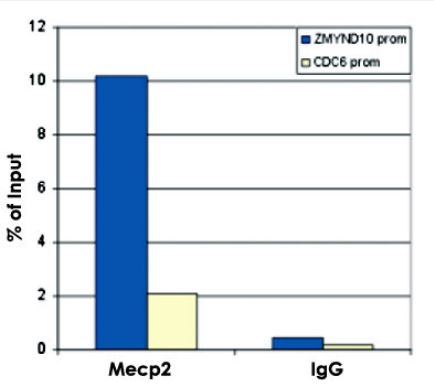
Catalog # PAB0646 Size 50 ug

Applications



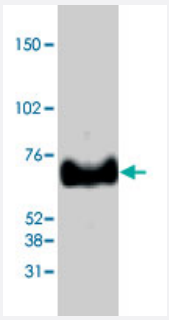
Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of MECP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0646) and the crude serum. The plates were coated with the peptide used for immunization of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution, the titer of the purified antibody was estimated to be: 1:32,900.



ChIP

ChIP results obtained with the MECP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0646). ChIP assays were performed using human osteosarcoma (U-2 OS) cells. Figure shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis from 40 ug HeLa nuclear extracts using MECP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0646) at 1:1000 dilution.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human MECP2.

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Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human MECP2.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1.2 ug/uL
Recommend Usage	ChIP (5 ug/ChIP) ELISA (1:1000) Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide, 0.05% ProClin 300)
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 thimerosal: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should b e handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

  To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of MECP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0646) and the crude serum. The plates were coated with the peptide used for immunization of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution, the titer of the purified antibody was estimated to be: 1:32,900.

- ChIP

  ChIP results obtained with the MECP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0646). ChIP assays were performed using human osteosarcoma (U-2 OS) cells. Figure shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis from 40 ug HeLa nuclear extracts using MECP2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0646) at 1:1000 dilution.

Gene Info — MECP2

Entrez GeneID	4204
Protein Accession#	P51608

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Gene Name	MECP2
Gene Alias	AUTSX3, DKFZp686A24160, MRX16, MRX79, MRXS13, MRXSL, PPMX, RTS, RTT
Gene Description	methyl CpG binding protein 2 (Rett syndrome)
Omim ID	105830 300005 300055 300260 300496 300673 312750
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promot ers. In contrast to other MBD family members, MECP2 is X-linked and subject to X inactivation. M ECP2 is dispensible in stem cells, but is essential for embryonic development. MECP2 gene mut ations are the cause of most cases of Rett syndrome, a progressive neurologic developmental di sorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females. [provided by RefSe q
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000026021|methyl CpG binding protein 2

Publication Reference

- Inhibition of Gsk3b Reduces Nfkb1 Signaling and Rescues Synaptic Activity to Improve the Rett Syndrome Phenotype in Mecp2-Knockout Mice.

  Jorge-Torres OC, Szczesna K, Roa L, Casal C, Gonzalez-Somermeyer L, Soler M, Velasco CD, Martínez-San Segundo P, Petazzi P, Sáez MA, Delgado-Morales R, Fourcade S, Pujol A, Huertas D, Llobet A, Guil S, Esteller M.

  Cell Reports 2018 May; 23(6):1665.

  Application: WB-Ti, Human, Mouse, Brains from human, Mouse

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Angelman syndrome
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder
- Brain Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases

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- Child Development Disorders
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Cognition Disorders
- Developmental Disabilities
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Epilepsy
- Fractures
- Fragile X syndrome
- Genetic Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Mental Disorders
- Mental Retardation
- Microcephaly
- Motor Skills
- Movement Disorders
- NARP
- Nervous System Diseases
- Obesity
- Pain
- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Psychomotor Performance
- Psychotic Disorders
- Rett syndrome

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- Schizophrenia
- Scoliosis
- Seizures
- Stereotypic Movement Disorder

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