

YY1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN005360L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

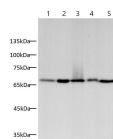
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human YY1 protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone	4C7
Purification	Protein A/G Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:1000-1:2000
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Data



Western blot with Anti YY1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, Lane 2: MCF-7 cell lysate, Lane 3: Molt-4 cell lysate, Lane 4: C2C12 cell lysate, Lane 5: PC-12 cell lysate.

Observed-MV:65 kDa

Calculated-MV:45 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

YY1 is a widely distributed transcription factor belonging to the GLI-Kruppel class of zinc finger proteins. This protein is involved in inhibiting and activating a variety of promoters. YY1 can directly introduce histone deacetylase and histone acetyltransferase into the promoter, thereby activating or inhibiting the promoter, so that histone modification can act on YY1. Multifunctional transcription factor that exhibits positive and negative control on a large number of cellular and viral genes by binding to sites overlapping the transcription start site. Binds to the consensus sequence 5'-CCGCCATNTT-3'; some genes have been shown to contain a longer binding motif allowing enhanced binding; the initial CG dinucleotide can be methylated greatly reducing the binding affinity. The effect on transcription regulation is depending upon the context in which it binds and diverse mechanisms of action include direct activation or repression, indirect activation or repression via cofactor recruitment, or activation or repression by disruption of binding sites or conformational DNA changes. Its activity is regulated by transcription factors and cytoplasmic proteins that have been shown to abrogate or completely inhibit YY1-mediated activation or repression.

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