## **Elabscience**®

## SETDB1 Polyclonal Antibody

## catalog number: E-AB-52933

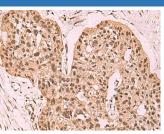
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

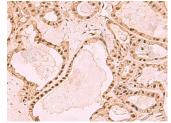
1:50-1:300

| Description  |  |
|--------------|--|
| Reactivity   | Human;Mouse  |
| Immunogen    | Fusion protein of human SETDB1   |
| Host         | Rabbit   |
| Isotype      | IgG  |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification  |
| Conjugation  | Unconjugated   |
| Buffer       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |
| Applications | Recommended Dilution   |

IHC

Data





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using SETDB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200) Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using SETDB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

| 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

SETDB1,also named as ESET,KIAA0067 and KMT1E,belongs to the histone-lysine methyltransferase family. It is a SET domain protein with histone H3-K9-specific methyltransferase activity. H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation is coordinated with DNA methylation and represents a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression by recruiting HP1 (CBX1,CBX3 and/or CBX5) proteins to methylated histones. SETDB1 mainly functions in euchromatin regions,thereby playing a central role in the silencing of euchromatic genes. It probably forms a complex with MBD1 and ATF7IP that represses transcription and couples DNA methylation and histone 'Lys-9' trimethylation. Its activity is dependent on MBD1 and is heritably maintained through DNA replication by being recruited by CAF-1. SETDB1 regulates histone methylation, gene silencing, and transcription al repression. It has been identified as a target for treatment in Huntington Disease, given that gene silencing and transcription dysfunction likely play a role in the disease pathogenesis.