

## SETDB1 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-52933**

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

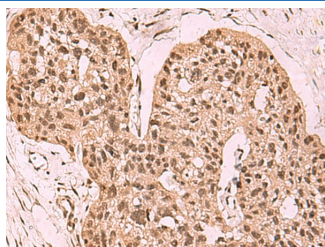
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human SETDB1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

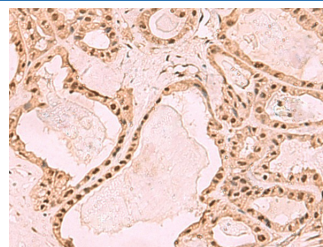
### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:300
------------	------------

### 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

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	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 transcriptional 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.

### For Research Use Only