

Recombinant MECP2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300680L**

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

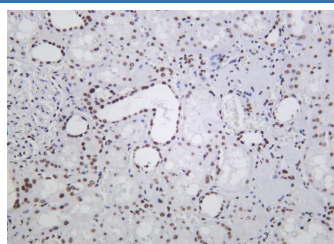
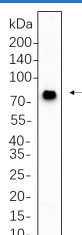
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MECP2 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG,k
Clone	B619
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:200-1:1000
WB	1:2000-1:10000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
IP	1:50-1:200

Data



Western Blot with Recombinant MECP2 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: SH-SY5Y cell lysate.
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney of 1:200.

Observed-MW:75 kDa
Calculated-MW:52 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

DNA methylation is the major modification of eukaryotic genomes and plays an essential role in mammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a family 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 methylated DNA. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. In contrast to other MBD family members, MECP2 is X-linked and subject to X inactivation. MECP2 is dispensable in stem cells, but is essential for embryonic development. MECP2 gene mutations are the cause of most cases of Rett syndrome, a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females.

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