

## MECP2 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-64557

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

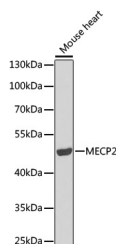
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human MECP2 (NP_004983.1).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

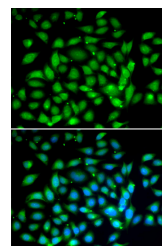
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse heart using MECP2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed Mw:52kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:52kDa/53kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using MECP2 Polyclonal Antibody

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### 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 dispensible 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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

### For Research Use Only