

## MBD2 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-65398

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human MBD2
<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 and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

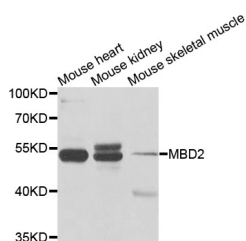
### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:200 - 1:2000**

**IHC 1:50 - 1:200**

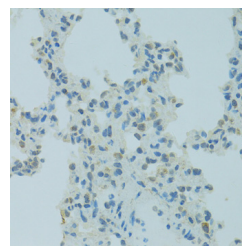
### Data



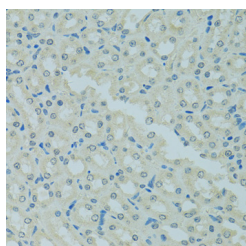
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines with MBD2 Polyclonal Antibody

**Observed Mw:53kDa**

**Calculated Mw:31kDa/43kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat lung with MBD2 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney with MBD2 Polyclonal Antibody

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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. The protein encoded by this gene may function as a mediator of the biological consequences of the methylation signal. It is also reported that the this protein functions as a demethylase to activate transcription, as DNA methylation causes gene silencing. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.