

DMAP1 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10547**Specification**

DMAP1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O9JI44
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	53130

DMAP1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 66233**Application & Usage**

Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. Jurkat cell lysate can be used as positive controls. The antibody recognizes the DMAP1 of human, mouse and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names

DNMAP 1 , DNMAP1 , EAF 2 , EAF2 , FLJ11543 , KIAA1425 , MGC55593 , SWC 4 , SWC4 , zgc:55593

Target/Specificity

DMAP-1

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

DMAP1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DMAP1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name Dmap1

Synonyms Mmtr

Function

Involved in transcription repression and activation. Its interaction with HDAC2 may provide a mechanism for histone deacetylation in heterochromatin following replication of DNA at late firing origins. Can also repress transcription independently of histone deacetylase activity. May specifically potentiate DAXX-mediated repression of glucocorticoid receptor-dependent transcription. Component of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase (HAT) complex which is involved in transcriptional activation of select genes principally by acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A. This modification may both alter nucleosome - DNA interactions and promote interaction of the modified histones with other proteins which positively regulate transcription. This complex may be required for the activation of transcriptional programs associated with oncogene and proto-oncogene mediated growth induction, tumor suppressor mediated growth arrest and replicative senescence, apoptosis, and DNA repair. NuA4 may also play a direct role in DNA repair when recruited to sites of DNA damage. Participates in the nuclear localization of URI1 and increases its transcriptional corepressor activity (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Targeted to replication foci throughout S phase by DNMT1

DMAP1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

DMAP1 Antibody - Images**DMAP1 Antibody - Background**

DNA methylation can help regulate transcriptional silencing via repressive transcription complexes, which include methyl-CpG-binding domain protein and Histone deacetylases (HDACs) DNMT1. This core enzyme for mammalian DNA methylation can also establish a repressive transcription complex consisting of DNMT1, HDAC2 and DMAP1. DMAP1 can interact directly with the transcriptional corepressor TSG101. The DNMT1-DMAP1 exists throughout the S-phase; HDAC2 joins DNMT1 and DMAP1 only during Late S phase. This provides a regulated means to deacetylate heterochromatin following replication