

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11115**Specification**

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O60341
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	92903

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23028

Positive Control
Application & Usage

Western blot: Jurkat cell lysate
Western blot: 1-3 µg/ml, IHC (paraffin embedded sections): 10 µg/ml. However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually.

Other Names

Lysine-specific histone demethylase 1A (BRAF35-HDAC complex protein BHC110)
(Flavin-containing amine oxidase domain-containing protein 2)

Target/Specificity

LSD1

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

50 µg of antibody in 100 µl PBS containing 0.2% gelatin and 0.05% sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic

procedures.

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody - Protein Information

Name KDM1A ([HGNC:29079](#))

Function

Histone demethylase that can demethylate both 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) and 'Lys-9' (H3K9me) of histone H3, thereby acting as a coactivator or a corepressor, depending on the context (PubMed: [15620353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353), PubMed: [15811342](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811342), PubMed: [16140033](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033), PubMed: [16079794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794), PubMed: [16079795](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079795), PubMed: [16223729](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16223729)). Acts by oxidizing the substrate by FAD to generate the corresponding imine that is subsequently hydrolyzed (PubMed: [15620353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353), PubMed: [15811342](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811342), PubMed: [16079794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794), PubMed: [21300290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290), PubMed: [23721412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412)). Acts as a corepressor by mediating demethylation of H3K4me, a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation. Demethylates both mono- (H3K4me1) and di-methylated (H3K4me2) H3K4me (PubMed: [15620353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353), PubMed: [20389281](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281), PubMed: [21300290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290), PubMed: [23721412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412)). May play a role in the repression of neuronal genes. Alone, it is unable to demethylate H3K4me on nucleosomes and requires the presence of RCOR1/CoREST to achieve such activity (PubMed: [16140033](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033), PubMed: [16079794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794), PubMed: [16885027](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16885027), PubMed: [21300290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290), PubMed: [23721412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412)). Also acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (AR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to AR target genes and mediating demethylation of H3K9me, a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression. The presence of PRKCB in AR-containing complexes, which mediates phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag that prevents demethylation H3K4me, prevents H3K4me demethylase activity of KDM1A (PubMed: [16079795](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079795)). Demethylates di-methylated 'Lys-370' of p53/TP53 which prevents interaction of p53/TP53 with TP53BP1 and represses p53/TP53-mediated transcriptional activation. Demethylates and stabilizes the DNA methylase DNMT1 (PubMed: [29691401](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29691401), PubMed: [29358331](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29358331)). Demethylates methylated 'Lys-42' and methylated 'Lys-117' of SOX2 (PubMed: [29358331](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29358331)). Required for gastrulation during embryogenesis. Component of a RCOR/GFI/KDM1A/HDAC complex that suppresses, via histone deacetylase (HDAC) recruitment, a number of genes implicated in multilineage blood cell development. Effector of SNAI1-mediated transcription repression of E-cadherin/CDH1, CDN7 and KRT8. Required for the maintenance of the silenced state of the SNAI1 target genes E-cadherin/CDH1 and CDN7 (PubMed: [20389281](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed.

LSD1 (aa 800-850) 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](#)

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody - Images

LSD1 (aa 800-850) Antibody - Background

LSD1 the first known lysine-specific histone demethylase, is an 866 amino acid nuclear protein belonging to flavin monoamine oxidase family. It contains a SWIRM domain, a FAD-binding motif and an amine oxidase domain. This protein is ubiquitously expressed and is a component of several histone deacetylase complexes. LSD1 acts as a component of the CoREST and other transcriptional co-repressor complexes and also plays an important role in silencing neuronal-specific genes in non-neuronal cells. It is also known to demethylate Lys4 of histone H3, a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation. Reports suggest that that LSD1 plays an important role in stimulating androgen-receptor-dependent transcription converting oxygen to hydrogen peroxide (might use alternative electron acceptors). Along with nuclear FHL2, LSD1 serves as a novel biomarker predictive for prostate cancer.