

### LSD1/AOF2 Antibody

**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody** Catalog # AO1045a

## **Specification**

# LSD1/AOF2 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, E 060341 **Primary Accession** 

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Monkey

Host Mouse Clonality **Monoclonal** Isotype laG1 93kDa KDa

Calculated MW

**Description** 

The amine oxidase domain 2 (AOF2) gene encodes a nuclear protein (LSD1, ~95kDa) containing a Swirm domain, a FAD-binding motif, and an amine oxidase domain. This protein is a component of several histone deacetylase complexes, though it silences genes by functioning as a histone demethylase. LSD1 is a chromatin-modifying enzyme, which serve as a docking module for the stabilization of the associated corepressor complex (es) on chromatin.

#### **Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human LSD1 expressed in E. Coli.

### **Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

# LSD1/AOF2 Antibody - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 23028**

### **Other Names**

Lysine-specific histone demethylase 1A, 1.-.-., BRAF35-HDAC complex protein BHC110, Flavin-containing amine oxidase domain-containing protein 2, KDM1A, AOF2, KDM1, KIAA0601, LSD1

## **Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 E~~N/A

#### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### **Precautions**

LSD1/AOF2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



### LSD1/AOF2 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353" target=" blank">15620353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811342" target="\_blank">15811342</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794" target="blank">16079794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079795" target="blank">16079795</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033" target=" blank">16140033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16223729" target="blank">16223729</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27292636" target=" blank">27292636</a>). Acts by oxidizing the substrate by FAD to generate the corresponding imine that is subsequently hydrolyzed (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353" target=" blank">15620353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811342" target="blank">15811342</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794" target="blank">16079794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290" target=" blank">21300290</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353" target=" blank">15620353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281" target=" blank">20389281</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290" target="blank">21300290</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412" target="blank">23721412</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794" target=" blank">16079794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033" target="blank">16140033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16885027" target="\_blank">16885027</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290" target="blank">21300290</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412" target=" blank">23721412</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079795" target="\_blank">16079795</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29691401" target=" blank">29691401</a>). Demethylates methylated 'Lys-42' and methylated 'Lys-117' of SOX2 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29358331" target=" blank">29358331</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794" target=" blank">16079794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033" target="\_blank">16140033</a>). Facilitates epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition by acting as an effector of SNAI1-mediated transcription repression of epithelial markers E-cadherin/CDH1, CDN7 and KRT8 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20562920" target=" blank">20562920</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27292636" target="\_blank">27292636</a>). Required for the maintenance of the silenced state of the SNAI1 target genes E-cadherin/CDH1 and CDN7 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281" target=" blank">20389281</a>). Required for the repression of GIPR expression (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34655521" target=" blank">34655521</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34906447" target="blank">34906447</a>).



**Cellular Location** 

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associates with chromatin

**Tissue Location** 

Ubiquitously expressed.

## LSD1/AOF2 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# LSD1/AOF2 Antibody - Images

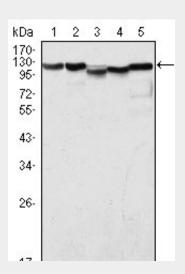


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using LSD1 mouse mAb against COS (1), Hela (2), NIH/3T3 (3), A549 (4) and Jurkat (5) cell lysate.

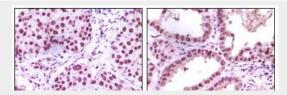


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma (left) and kidney carcinoma (right), showing nuclear localization using LSD1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

## LSD1/AOF2 Antibody - References

1. Shi YJ, et.al Mol Cell. 2005 Sep 16;19(6):857-64. 2. Metzger E, et.al Nature. 2005 Sep 15;437(7057):436-9.