

## **ASH2L Antibody (Center)**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21332c

## **Specification**

## **ASH2L Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application WB,E
Primary Accession Q9UBL3
Reactivity Mouse
Host Rabbit
Clonality polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 68723

## **ASH2L Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID 9070**

#### **Other Names**

Set1/Ash2 histone methyltransferase complex subunit ASH2, ASH2-like protein, ASH2L, ASH2L1

### Target/Specificity

This ASH2L antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 347-382 amino acids from the Central region of human ASH2L.

#### **Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

#### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

# Storage

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

#### **Precautions**

ASH2L Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **ASH2L Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

#### Name ASH2L

## Synonyms ASH2L1

Function Transcriptional regulator (PubMed: 12670868). Component or associated component of





some histone methyltransferase complexes which regulates transcription through recruitment of those complexes to gene promoters (PubMed:19131338). Component of the Set1/Ash2 histone methyltransferase (HMT) complex, a complex that specifically methylates 'Lys-4' of histone H3, but not if the neighboring 'Lys-9' residue is already methylated (PubMed:19556245). As part of the MLL1/MLL complex it is involved in methylation and dimethylation at 'Lys-4' of histone H3 (PubMed:19556245). May play a role in hematopoiesis (PubMed:12670868). In association with RBBP5 and WDR5, stimulates the histone methyltransferase activities of KMT2A, KMT2B, KMT2C, KMT2D, SETD1A and SETD1B (PubMed:21220120, PubMed:22266653).

# **Cellular Location** Nucleus.

#### **Tissue Location**

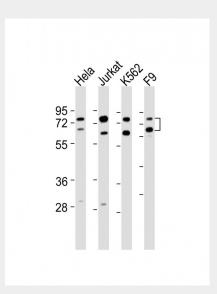
Ubiquitously expressed. Predominantly expressed in adult heart and testis and fetal lung and liver, with barely detectable expression in adult lung, liver, kidney, prostate, and peripheral leukocytes.

## **ASH2L Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

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

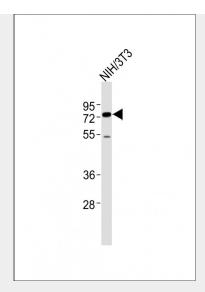
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## ASH2L Antibody (Center) - Images



All lanes: Anti-ASH2L Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 2: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 3: K562 whole cell lysates Lane 4: F9 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size: 69 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.





All lanes : Anti-ASH2L Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + NIH/3T3 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 69 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

# **ASH2L Antibody (Center) - Background**

Component of the Set1/Ash2 histone methyltransferase (HMT) complex, a complex that specifically methylates 'Lys-4' of histone H3, but not if the neighboring 'Lys-9' residue is already methylated. As part of the MLL1/MLL complex it is involved in methylation and dimethylation at 'Lys-4' of histone H3. May function as a transcriptional regulator. May play a role in hematopoiesis.

## **ASH2L Antibody (Center) - References**

Wang J., et al.J. Mol. Med. 79:399-405(2001). Ikegawa S., et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 84:167-172(1999). Ota T., et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Wysocka J., et al. Genes Dev. 17:896-911(2003).