

## EZH2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11310

## Specification

## EZH2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q15910</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">AAH10858</a> , <a href="#">21361095</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	EZH2 antibody can be used for detection of EZH2 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

## EZH2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2146

## Target/Specificity

EZH2; Multiple isoforms of EZH2 are known to exist. EZH2 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with EZH1.

## Reconstitution & Storage

EZH2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

## Precautions

EZH2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## EZH2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name EZH2 ([HGNC:3527](#))

## Synonyms KMT6

## Function

Catalytic subunit of the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex, a Polycomb group (PcG) complex that methylates 'Lys-9' (H3K9me) and 'Lys-27' (H3K27me) of histone H3, leading to transcriptional repression of the affected target gene (PubMed:<a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16457053/">16457053>)

[14532106](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14532106), PubMed:[15225548](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15225548), PubMed:[15385962](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15385962), PubMed:[16618801](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16618801), PubMed:[16936726](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16936726), PubMed:

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344414" target="\_blank">>17344414</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22323599" target="\_blank">>22323599</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24474760" target="\_blank">>24474760</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26581166" target="\_blank">>26581166</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30026490" target="\_blank">>30026490</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30923826" target="\_blank">>30923826</a>). Able to mono-, di- and trimethylate 'Lys-27' of histone H3 to form H3K27me1, H3K27me2 and H3K27me3, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15231737" target="\_blank">>15231737</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17210787" target="\_blank">>17210787</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18285464" target="\_blank">>18285464</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22323599" target="\_blank">>22323599</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30923826" target="\_blank">>30923826</a>). Displays a preference for substrates with less methylation, loses activity when progressively more methyl groups are incorporated into H3K27, H3K27me0 > H3K27me1 > H3K27me2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22323599" target="\_blank">>22323599</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30923826" target="\_blank">>30923826</a>). Compared to EZH1-containing complexes, it is more abundant in embryonic stem cells and plays a major role in forming H3K27me3, which is required for embryonic stem cell identity and proper differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19026781" target="\_blank">>19026781</a>). The PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex may also serve as a recruiting platform for DNA methyltransferases, thereby linking two epigenetic repression systems (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16357870" target="\_blank">>16357870</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17200670" target="\_blank">>17200670</a>). Genes repressed by the PRC2/EED- EZH2 complex include HOXC8, HOXA9, MYT1, CDKN2A and retinoic acid target genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16179254" target="\_blank">>16179254</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086877" target="\_blank">>18086877</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935635" target="\_blank">>20935635</a>). EZH2 can also methylate non-histone proteins such as the transcription factor GATA4 and the nuclear receptor RORA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23063525" target="\_blank">>23063525</a>). Regulates the circadian clock via histone methylation at the promoter of the circadian genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16717091" target="\_blank">>16717091</a>). Essential for the CRY1/2-mediated repression of the transcriptional activation of PER1/2 by the CLOCK- BMAL1 heterodimer; involved in the di and trimethylation of 'Lys-27' of histone H3 on PER1/2 promoters which is necessary for the CRY1/2 proteins to inhibit transcription (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=Localizes to the inactive X chromosome in trophoblast stem cells.

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61188}

### Tissue Location

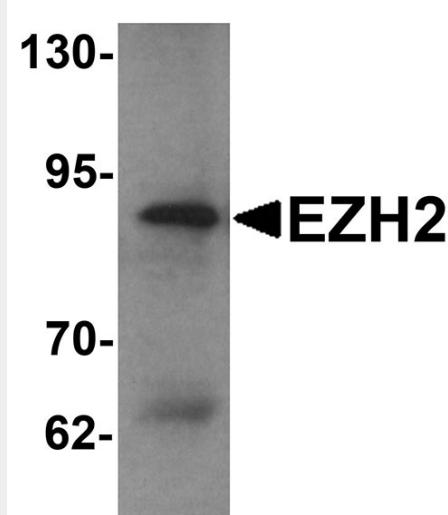
In the ovary, expressed in primordial follicles and oocytes and also in external follicle cells (at protein level) (PubMed:31451685). Expressed in many tissues (PubMed:14532106) Overexpressed in numerous tumor types including carcinomas of the breast, colon, larynx, lymphoma and testis (PubMed:14532106)

### EZH2 Antibody - Protocols

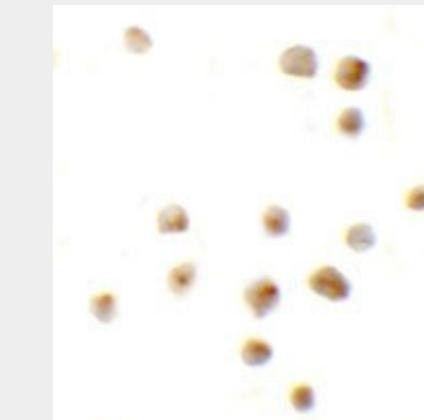
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

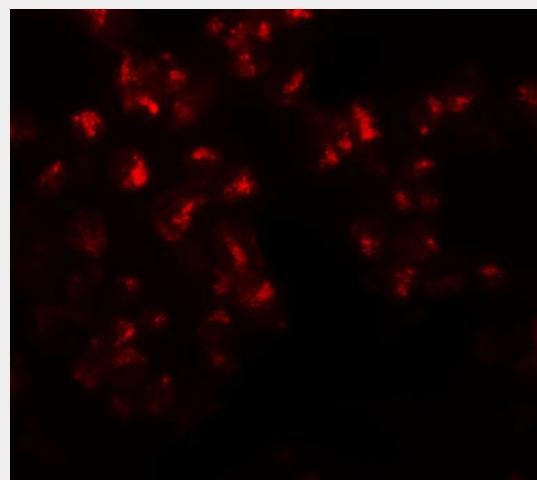
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**EZH2 Antibody - Images**

Western blot analysis of EZH2 in 293 cell lysate with EZH2 antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of EZH2 in 293 cells with EZH2 antibody at 10 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of EZH2 in 293 cells with EZH2 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

### **EZH2 Antibody - Background**

**EZH2 Antibody:** EZH2 was initially identified as a homolog of the drosophila Enhancer of Zeste through exon trap screening of chromosome 21. Both EZH2 and the related protein EZH1 can form complexes with the noncanonical Polycomb repressive complex-2 (PRC2) and maintain repressive chromatin, but the PRC2-EZH1 complex mediates methylation of histone H3. Both EZH1 and EZH2 are thought to function in the maintenance of embryonic stem cell pluripotency and plasticity and recently have been shown to be essential for hair follicle homeostasis and wound repair. Overexpression of EZH2 has been reported as a marker for advanced and metastatic cancers.

### **EZH2 Antibody - References**

Chen H, Rossier C, and Antonarakis SE. Cloning of a human homolog of the Drosophila enhancer of zeste gene (EZH2) that maps to chromosome 21q22.2. *Genomics* 1996; 38:30-7

Margueron R, Li G, Sarma K, et al. Ezh1 and Ezh2 maintain repressive chromatin through different mechanisms. *Mol. Cell* 2008; 32:503-18.

Shen X, Liu Y, Hsu YJ, et al. EZH1 mediates methylation on histone H3 lysine 27 and complements EZH2 in maintaining stem cell identity and executing pluripotency. *Mol. Cell* 2008; 32:491-502.

Ezhkova E, Lien WH, Stokes N, et al. EZH1 and EZH2 cogovern histone H3K27 trimethylation and are essential for hair follicle homeostasis and wound repair. *Genes Dev.* 2011; 25:485-98.