10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein
**Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant**
**Catalog # PBV11240r**

## Specification

### Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein - Product info

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Accession | Q9UBL3 |
| Calculated MW | **60.1 kDa (96-628 aa) KDa** |

### Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene ID | **9070** |
| Gene Symbol | **ASH2L** |

**Other Names**
Set1/Ash2 Histone Methyltransferase Complex Subunit Ash2 Isoform A; Absent, small, or homeotic discs 2-like

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene Source | **Human** |
| Source | **E. coli** |
| Assay&Purity | **SDS-PAGE; ≥90%** |
| Assay2&Purity2 | **HPLC;** |
| Recombinant | **Yes** |

**Target/Specificity**
ASH2L

**Format**
Liquid

**Storage**
-80°C; 50 mM Tris, pH 8.0, containing 150 mM sodium chloride and 20% glycerol.

### Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein - Images

### Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein - Background

ASH2L is the human homolog of the Drosophila absent, small or homeotic discs 2 (ash2) gene

product, a member of the trithorax group (TrxG) of proteins.The TrxG gene products in Drosophila and their mammalian homologs are responsible for controlling gene transcription. The ASH2L protein is a component of various multisubunit protein complexes, including the large complex of proteins associated with the SET1 (MLL) family of lysine methyltransferases. ASH2L, along with WDR5 and RbBP5, form the human MLL1 core protein complex. MLL1-5 protein complexes catalyze the di- and trimethylation of histone H3 at lysine 4 (H3K4me2/me3), leading to the maintenance of global H3K4 trimethylation. Post-translational modifications of ASH2L have also been described showing methylation of Arg-296 by protein-arginine methyltransferease 1 (PRMT1) in vitro and in cells and by PRMT5 in vitro. Further experimental evidence in rats suggests that ASH2L cooperates with Ha-RAS to transform rat embryonic fibroblasts, implicating ASH2L as a novel oncoprotein.

**Ash2L (96-628 aa), Human recombinant protein - References**

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