

MLL1 Rabbit mAb [M7BO]

Cat NO. :A35410

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H,M,R	Q03164	300 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000-2000
	The optimal dilutions should be d	letermined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of Human MLL1

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

 $\label{products} \textbf{Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.} \textbf{Avoid repeated freeze} \ \textit{I} \ \textbf{thaw cycles}.$

Tissue specificity:

Heart, lung, brain and T- and B-lymphocytes.

Subcellular location:

 ${\bf Nucleus., [MLL\ cleavage\ product\ N320]:\ Nucleus., [MLL\ cleavage\ product\ C180]:\ Nucleus.}$

Function:

Histone methyltransferase that plays an essential role in early development and hematopoiesis (PubMed:15960975, PubMed:12453419, PubMed:15960975, PubMed:19556245, PubMed:19187761, PubMed:20677832, PubMed:21220120, PubMed:26886794). Catalytic subunit of the MLL1/MLL complex, a multiprotein complex that mediates both methylation of 'Lys-4' of histone H3 (H3K4me) complex and acetylation of 'Lys-16' of histone H4 (H4K16ac) (PubMed:15960975, PubMed:12453419, PubMed:15960975, PubMed:19556245, PubMed:24235145, PubMed:19187761, PubMed:20677832, PubMed:21220120, PubMed:26886794). Catalyzes methyl group transfer from S-adenosyl-L-methionine to the epsilon-amino group of

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

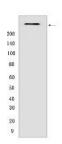
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



'Lys-4' of histone H3 (H3K4) via a non-processive mechanism. Part of chromatin remodeling machinery predominantly forms H3K4me1 and H3K4me2 methylation marks at active chromatin sites where transcription and DNA repair take place (PubMed:25561738, PubMed:15960975, PubMed:12453419, PubMed:15960975, PubMed:19556245, PubMed:19187761, PubMed:20677832, PubMed:21220120, PubMed:26886794). Has weak methyltransferase activity by itself, and requires other component of the MLL1/MLL complex to obtain full methyltransferase activity (PubMed:19187761, PubMed:26886794). Has no activity toward histone H3 phosphorylated on 'Thr-3', less activity toward H3 dimethylated on 'Arg-8' or 'Lys-9', while it has higher activity toward H3 acetylated on 'Lys-9' (PubMed:19187761). Binds to unmethylated CpG elements in the promoter of target genes and helps maintain them in the nonmethylated state (PubMed:20010842). Required for transcriptional activation of HOXA9 (PubMed:12453419, PubMed:20677832, PubMed:20010842). Promotes PPP1R15A-induced apoptosis (PubMed:10490642). Plays a critical role in the control of circadian gene expression and is essential for the transcriptional activation mediated by the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer (By similarity). Establishes a permissive chromatin state for circadian transcription by mediating a rhythmic methylation of 'Lys-4' of histone H3 (H3K4me) and this histone modification directs the circadian acetylation at H3K9 and H3K14 allowing the recruitment of CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 to chromatin (By similarity). Also has automethylation activity on Cys-3882 in absence of histone H3 substrate (PubMed:24235145)...

Validation Data:

MLL1 Rabbit mAb [M7BO] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from NCCIT cells. Using MLL1 Rabbit mAb [M7BO] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C over night.

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