CDYL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06591
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	CDYL CDYL1
Protein Name	Chromodomain Y-like protein (CDY-like) (EC 2.3.1.48)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 60-140
Specificity	CDYL1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 2]: Nucleus . Chromosome . Recognizes and binds histone H3 trimethylated at 'Lys-9', dimethylated at 'Lys-27' and trimethylated at 'Lys-27' (H3K9me3, H3K27me2 and H3K27me3, respectively) on chromatin (PubMed:19808672). Multimerization is required for chromatin-binding (PubMed:19808672). Recruited to sites of DNA double strand breaks in a PARP1-dependent fashion (PubMed:29177481). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the hippocampus with reduced expression in epileptic tissue compared to normal adjacent tissue (at protein level) (PubMed:28842554). Ubiquitous (PubMed:19808672). Expressed at moderate levels in all tissues examined (PubMed:19808672). Isoform 2: Most abundantly expressed isoform (PubMed:19808672).
Function	catalytic activity:Acetyl-CoA + histone = CoA + acetylhistone.,function:Acts as repressor of transcription (By similarity). Has histone acetyltransferase activity, with a preference for histone H4.,miscellaneous:Interaction with HDAC1 or HDAC2 prevents coenzyme A binding.,similarity:Contains 1 chromo domain.,subunit:Interacts with HDAC1 and HDAC2 via its C-terminal acetyl-CoA-binding domain.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous. Expressed at moderate levels in all tissues examined.,

Background	Chromodomain Y is a primate-specific Y-chromosomal gene family expressed exclusively in the testis and implicated in infertility. Although the Y-linked genes are testis-specific, this autosomal gene is ubiquitously expressed. The Y-linked genes arose by retrotransposition of an mRNA from this gene, followed by amplification of the retroposed gene. Proteins encoded by this gene superfamily possess a chromodomain, a motif implicated in chromatin binding and gene suppression, and a catalytic domain believed to be involved in histone acetylation. Multiple proteins are encoded by transcript variants of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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