



# DNMT1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-07795
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	DNMT1 AIM CXXC9 DNMT
<b>Protein Name</b>	DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 1 (Dnmt1) (EC 2.1.1.37) (CXXC-type zinc finger protein 9) (DNA methyltransferase Hsa1) (DNA MTase Hsa1) (M.Hsa1) (MCMT)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	DNMT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	177kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Ubiquitous; highly expressed in fetal tissues, heart, kidney, placenta, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and expressed at lower levels in spleen, lung, brain, small intestine, colon, liver, and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is less expressed than isoform 1.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:S-adenosyl-L-methionine + DNA = S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine + DNA containing 5-methylcytosine..function:Methylates CpG residues. Preferentially methylates hemimethylated DNA. It is responsible for maintaining methylation patterns established in development. DNA methylation is coordinated with methylation of histones. Mediates transcriptional repression by direct binding to HDAC2..induction:Its abundance is reduced to non detectable levels at the G0 phase of the cell cycle and is dramatically induced upon entrance into the S-phase of the cell cycle..similarity:Belongs to the C5-methyltransferase family..similarity:Contains 1 CXXC-type zinc finger..similarity:Contains 2 BAH domains..subunit:Interacts with HDAC1 and with PCNA. Forms a complex with DMAP1 and HDAC2, with direct interaction. Forms also a stable complex with E2F1, BB1 and HDAC1. Binds MBD2 and MBD3. Component o

**Background**

This gene encodes an enzyme that transfers methyl groups to cytosine nucleotides of genomic DNA. This protein is the major enzyme responsible for maintaining methylation patterns following DNA replication and shows a preference for hemi-methylated DNA. Methylation of DNA is an important component of mammalian epigenetic gene regulation. Aberrant methylation patterns are found in human tumors and associated with developmental abnormalities. Variation in this gene has been associated with cerebellar ataxia, deafness, and narcolepsy, and neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type IE. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],

**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.

**Products Images**