# **LSD1 Antibody**



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#### For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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	For optimal ChIP results, use 10 μl of antibody and 10 μg of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP <sup>®</sup> Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.					
		Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Chromatin IP			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:100 1:400 1:200 - 1:800 1:50	
	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
tivity	LSD1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total LSD1 protein.					
tion	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino-terminus of human LSD1 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.					
	Lysine-specific demethylase 1 (LSD1; also known as AOF2 and BHC110) is a nuclear amine oxidase homolog that acts as a histone demethylase and transcription cofactor (1). Gene activation and repression is specifically regulated by the methylation state of distinct histone protein lysine residues. For example, methylation of histone H3 at Lys4 facilitates transcriptional activation by coordinating the recruitment of BPTF, a component of the NURF chromatin remodeling complex, and WDR5, a component of multiple histone methyltransferase complexes (2,3). In contrast, methylation of histone H3 at Lys9 facilitates transcriptional repression by recruiting HP1 (4,5). LSD1 is a component of the CoREST transcriptional co-repressor complex that also contains CoREST, CtBP, HDAC1 and HDAC2. As part of this complex, LSD1 demethylates mono-methyl and di-methyl histone H3 at Lys4 through a FAD-dependent oxidation reaction to facilitate neuronal-specific gene repression in non-neuronal cells (1,6,7). In contrast, LSD1 associates with androgen receptor in human prostate cells to demethylate mono-methyl and di-methyl histone H3 at Lys9 and facilitate androgen receptor-dependent transcriptional activation (8). Therefore, depending on gene context LSD1 can function as either a transcriptional co-repressor or co-activator. LSD1 activity is inhibited by the amine oxidase inhibitors pargyline, deprenyl, clorgyline and tranylcypromine (8).					
erences	1. Shi, Y. et al. (2004) <i>Cell</i> 119, 941-953. 2. Wysocka, J. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 86-90. 3. Wysocka, J. et al. (2005) <i>Cell</i> 121, 859-872. 4. Jacobs, S.A. and Khorasanizadeh, S. (2002) <i>Science</i> 295, 2080-2083. 5. Nielsen, P.R. et al. (2002) <i>Nature</i> 416, 103-107. 6. Shi, Y.J. et al. (2005) <i>Mol. Cell</i> 19, 857-864. 7. Lee, M.G. et al. (2005) <i>Nature</i> 437, 432-435. 8. Metzger, E. et al. (2005) <i>Nature</i> 437, 436-439.					
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(25. Nielsen, P.R. et al. (2002) Nature 416, 16. Shi, Y.J. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell 19, 857-867. Lee, M.G. et al. (2005) Nature 437, 432-	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Chromatin IP  Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg, 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.  LSD1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total LSD1 protein.  Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with residues near the amino-terminus of human LSD1 protein. Antibopeptide affinity chromatography.  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(2004) Cell 119, 941-953.  2. Wysocka, J. et al. (2005) Nature 442, 86-90.  3. Wysocka, J. et al. (2005) Nature 4416, 103-107.  6. Shi, Y.J. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell 19, 857-864.  7. Lee, M.G. et al. (2005) Nature 437, 432-435.	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)  Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)  Chromatin IP  Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% gl 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.  LSD1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total LSD1 protein.  Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide residues near the amino-terminus of human LSD1 protein. Antibodies are purified by peptide affinity chromatography.  Lysine-specific demethylase 1 (LSD1; also known as AOF2 and BHC110) is a nuclear a homolog that acts as a histone demethylase and transcription cofactor (1). 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## **Species Reactivity**

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

## **Western Blot Buffer**

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at  $4^{\circ}$ C with gentle shaking, overnight.

## **Applications Key**

W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-

FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) ChIP: Chromatin IP

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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