Revision 1

#4218 Store at -20C

LSD1 (1E5-H2) Mouse mAb

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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, IP	H Mk	Endogenous	110	Mouse IgG1	#O60341	23028

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

LSD1 (1E5-H2) Mouse mAb detects endogenous levels of total LSD1 protein.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a recombinant protein fragment corresponding to the human LSD1 protein.

Background

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).

Background References

1. Shi, Y. et al. (2004) *Cell* 119, 941-953.
2. Wysocka, J. et al. (2006) *Nature* 442, 86-90.
3. Wysocka, J. et al. (2005) *Cell* 121, 859-872.
4. Jacobs, S.A. and Khorasanizadeh, S. (2002) *Science* 295, 2080-2083.
5. Nielsen, P.R. et al. (2002) *Nature* 416, 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.
8. Metzger, E. et al. (2005) *Nature* 437, 436-439.

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°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **Mk:** Monkey

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