

LSD1 (C69G12) Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated)



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	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 110	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #O60341	Entrez-Gene Id: 23028
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000	
Storage		Supplied in 136 mM NaCl, 2.6 mM KCI, 12 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mg/ml BSA, and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		LSD1 (C69G12) Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated) detects endogenous levels of total LSD1 protein.				
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino-terminus of human LSD1 protein.				
Description		This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to biotin under optimal conditions. The biotinylated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated LSD1 (C69G12) Rabbit mAb #2184.				
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 Refer	ences	3. Wysocka, J. et al. (2 4. Jacobs, S.A. and Kh 5. Nielsen, P.R. et al. (6. Shi, Y.J. et al. (2005) 7. Lee, M.G. et al. (200	Cell 119, 941-953. 2006) Nature 442, 86-90. 2005) Cell 121, 859-872. norasanizadeh, S. (2002) Science 295, 2080-2083. (2002) Nature 416, 103-107.) Mol. Cell 19, 857-864. 05) Nature 437, 432-435. 2005) Nature 437, 436-439.			
Species Reactivity	,	Species reactivity is d	etermined by testin	α in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.	western blot)

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Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

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

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