SET7 (SET9) Antibody (Center)

Catalog_no： AB0982

Applications： WB, IHC-P, FC

Reactivity： H, M

Category： 抗原抗体

Size： 100μL/50μL

Immunogen： HUMAN:159-189

Specificity： This SET7 (SET9) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 159-189 amino acids from the Central region of human SET7 (SET9).

Dilution： WB,1:1000;WB,1:1000;WB,1:1000;

Purification： Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Other_name： Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD7, Histone H3-K4 methyltransferase SETD7, H3-K4-HMTase SETD7, Lysine N-methyltransferase 7, SET domain-containing protein 7, SET7/9, SETD7, KIAA1717, KMT7, SET7, SET9

Isotype： Rabbit Ig

Background： Similar to acetylation and phosphorylation, histone methylation at the N-terminal tail has emerged as an important role in regulating chromatin dynamics and gene activity. Histone methylation occurs on arginine and lysine residues and is catalyzed by two families of proteins, the protein arginine methyltransferase family and the SET-domain-containing methyltransferase family. Five members have been identified in the arginine methyltransferase family. About 27 are grouped into the SET-domain family, and another 17 make up the PR domain family that is related to the SET domain family. The retinoblastoma protein-interacting zinc finger geneRIZ1 is a tumor suppressor gene and a FOUNDING member of the PR domain family. RIZ1 inactivation is commonly found in many types of human cancers and occurs through loss of mRNA expression, frame shift mutation, chromosomal deletion, and missense mutation. RIZ1 is also a tumor susceptibility gene in mice. The loss of RIZ1 mRNA in human cancers was shown to associate with DNA methylation of its promoter CpG island. Methylation of the RIZ1 promoter strongly correlated with lost or decreased RIZ1 mRNA expression in breast, liver, colon, and lung cancer cell lines as well as in liver cancer tissues.

reference： Wysocka, J., et al., Genes Dev. 17(7):896-911 (2003). Xiao, B., et al., Nature 421(6923):652-656 (2003). Kwon, T., et al., EMBO J. 22(2):292-303 (2003). Nishioka, K., et al., Genes Dev. 16(4):479-489 (2002). Wilson, J.R., et al., Cell 111(1):105-115