

EZH2 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2015a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q15910
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	6G4F4
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	85363
Description	This gene encodes a member of the Polycomb-group (PcG) family. PcG family members form multimeric protein complexes, which are involved in maintaining the transcriptional repressive state of genes over successive cell generations. This protein associates with the embryonic ectoderm development protein, the VAV1 oncoprotein, and the X-linked nuclear protein. This protein may play a role in the hematopoietic and central nervous systems. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human EZH2 (AA: 1-194) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	2146
Other Names	Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase EZH2, 2.1.1.43, ENX-1, Enhancer of zeste homolog 2, Lysine N-methyltransferase 6, EZH2, KMT6
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	EZH2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	EZH2 (HGNC:3527)
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Synonyms

KMT6

Function

Catalytic subunit of the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex, a Polycomb group (PcG) complex that methylates 'Lys-9' (H3K9me) and 'Lys-27' (H3K27me) of histone H3, leading to transcriptional repression of the affected target gene (PubMed:[14532106](#), PubMed:[15225548](#), PubMed:[15385962](#), PubMed:[16618801](#), PubMed:[16936726](#), PubMed:[17344414](#), PubMed:[22323599](#), PubMed:[24474760](#), PubMed:[26581166](#), PubMed:[30026490](#), PubMed:[30923826](#)). Able to mono-, di- and trimethylate 'Lys-27' of histone H3 to form H3K27me1, H3K27me2 and H3K27me3, respectively (PubMed:[15231737](#), PubMed:[17210787](#), PubMed:[18285464](#), PubMed:[22323599](#), PubMed:[30923826](#)). Displays a preference for substrates with less methylation, loses activity when progressively more methyl groups are incorporated into H3K27, H3K27me0 > H3K27me1 > H3K27me2 (PubMed:[22323599](#), PubMed:[30923826](#)). Compared to EZH1-containing complexes, it is more abundant in embryonic stem cells and plays a major role in forming H3K27me3, which is required for embryonic stem cell identity and proper differentiation (PubMed:[19026781](#)). The PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex may also serve as a recruiting platform for DNA methyltransferases, thereby linking two epigenetic repression systems (PubMed:[16357870](#), PubMed:[17200670](#)). Genes repressed by the PRC2/EED- EZH2 complex include HOXC8, HOXA9, MYT1, CDKN2A and retinoic acid target genes (PubMed:[16179254](#), PubMed:[18086877](#), PubMed:[20935635](#)). EZH2 can also methylate non-histone proteins such as the transcription factor GATA4 and the nuclear receptor RORA (PubMed:[23063525](#)). Regulates the circadian clock via histone methylation at the promoter of the circadian genes (PubMed:[16717091](#)). Essential for the CRY1/2-mediated repression of the transcriptional activation of PER1/2 by the CLOCK- BMAL1 heterodimer; involved in the di and trimethylation of 'Lys-27' of histone H3 on PER1/2 promoters which is necessary for the CRY1/2 proteins to inhibit transcription (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Note=Localizes to the inactive X chromosome in trophoblast stem cells. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61188}

Tissue Location

In the ovary, expressed in primordial follicles and oocytes and also in external follicle cells (at protein level) (PubMed:31451685). Expressed in many tissues (PubMed:14532106) Overexpressed in numerous tumor types including carcinomas of the breast, colon, larynx, lymphoma and testis (PubMed:14532106)

References

Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2013 Jul;23(6):997-1005. Cell Cycle. 2013 Jul 1;12(13):2113-9.

Images

