

## Product datasheet for **TA347243**

### MECP2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ChIP (5 ug/ChIP) ; ELISA (1:1,000); Western blotting (1:1,000)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-MeCP2 antibody: MeCP2 (Methyl-CpG-binding domain protein 2), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide containing a sequence from the C-terminal part of the protein.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purified polyclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	methyl-CpG binding protein 2
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_004983</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 4204 Human</a> <a href="#">P51608</a>
Background:	MeCP2 (UniProt/Swiss-Prot entry P51608) is a chromosomal protein with abundant binding sites in the chromatin. It belongs to the family of methyl CpG binding proteins which also comprises MBD1, MBD2, MBD3 and MBD4. MeCP2 can bind specifically to methylated promoters, thereby repressing transcription. This transcriptional repression is mediated through interaction with histone deacetylase and the corepressor SIN3A. MeCP2 also is essential for development. Mutations in MeCP2 are the cause of several types of mental retardation including Rett syndrome, a progressive neurological disorder that causes mental retardation in females and mental retardation syndromic X-linked type 13, and may also be involved in Angelman syndrome and susceptibility to some types of autism.


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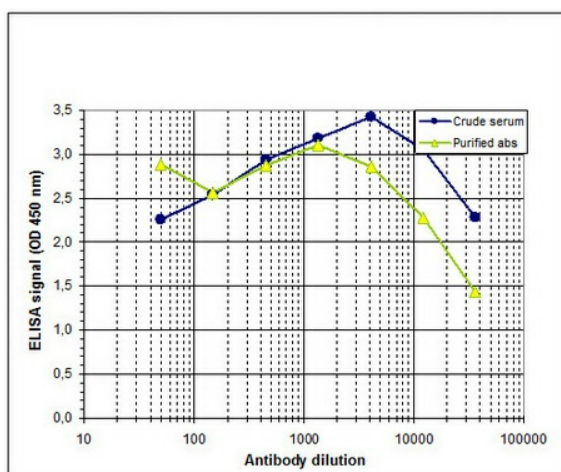
**Synonyms:** AUTSX3; MRX16; MRX79; MRXS13; MRXSL; PPMX; RS; RTS; RTT

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

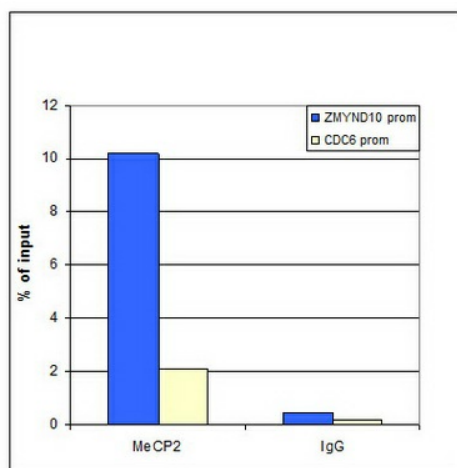
## Product images:



WB using the antibody against MeCP2 diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right; the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.



**Determination of the antibody titer** To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody against MeCP2 and the crude serum. The plates were coated with the peptide used for immunization of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 2), the titer of the purified antibody was estimated to be: 1:32, 900.



ChIP assays were performed using human osteosarcoma (U2OS) cells, the ab against MeCP2 and optimized PCR primer sets. Sheared chromatin from 1x10e6 cells and 5 ug of ab were used per ChIP experiment. IgG (1 ug/IP) was negative IP control. qPCR was performed with primers for the promoters of the ZMYND10 gene (positive control) and CDC6 gene (negative control). Image shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of IP'd DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).