

## MECP2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**52kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human MECP2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

fj

**Synonym:**

RS; RTS; RTT; PPMX; MRX16; MRX79; MRXSL; AUTSX3; MRXS13;

**Catalog #:**A5694

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**4204

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P51608

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

DNA methylation is the major modification of eukaryotic genomes and plays an essential role in mammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a family of nuclear proteins related by the presence in each of a methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD). Each of these proteins, with the exception of MBD3, is capable of binding specifically to methylated DNA. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. In contrast to other MBD family members, MECP2 is X-linked and subject to X inactivation. MECP2 is dispensible in stem cells, but is essential for embryonic development. MECP2 gene mutations are the cause of most cases of Rett syndrome, a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females.

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