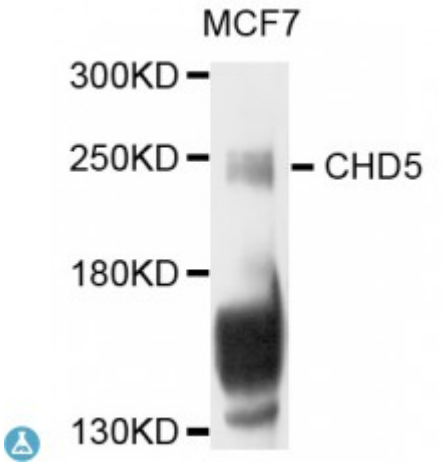
Anti-CHD5 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a member of the chromodomain helicase DNA-binding protein family. Members of this family are characterized by a chromodomain, a helicase ATP-binding domain and an additional functional domain. This gene encodes a neuron-specific protein that may function in chromatin remodeling and gene transcription. This gene is a potential tumor suppressor gene that may play a role in the development of neuroblastoma.

Model	STJ113575
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1530-1700 of human CHD5 (NP_056372.1).
Gene ID	26038
Gene Symbol	CHD5
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Preferentially expressed in total brain, fetal brain, and cerebellum, It is also moderately expressed in the adrenal gland and detected in testis
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Chromodomain-helicase-DNA-binding protein 5 CHD-5

Molecular Weight	223.05 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:16816OMIM:610771
Alternative Names	Chromodomain-helicase-DNA-binding protein 5 CHD-5
Function	Chromatin-remodeling protein that binds DNA through histones and regulates gene transcription, May specifically recognize and bind trimethylated 'Lys-27' (H3K27me3) and non-methylated 'Lys-4' of histone H3, Plays a role in the development of the nervous system by activating the expression of genes promoting neuron terminal differentiation, In parallel, it may also positively regulate the trimethylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-27' thereby specifically repressing genes that promote the differentiation into non-neuronal cell lineages, Tumor suppressor, it regulates the expression of genes involved in cell proliferation and differentiation, Downstream activated genes may include CDKN2A that positively regulates the p53/TP53 pathway, which in turn, prevents cell proliferation, In spermatogenesis, it probably regulates histone hyperacetylation and the replacement of histones by transition proteins in chromatin, a crucial step in the condensation of spermatid chromatin and the production of functional spermatozoa,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus