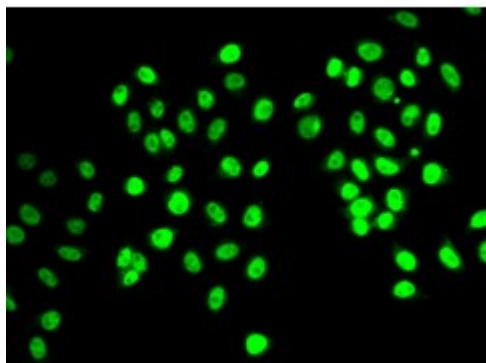


Anti-REST Antibody



Description

This gene encodes a transcriptional repressor that represses neuronal genes in non-neuronal tissues. It is a member of the Kruppel-type zinc finger transcription factor family. It represses transcription by binding a DNA sequence element called the neuron-restrictive silencer element. The protein is also found in undifferentiated neuronal progenitor cells and it is thought that this repressor may act as a master negative regulator of neurogenesis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described

Model	STJ116170
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 760-1060 of human REST (NP_001180437.1).
Gene ID	5978
Gene Symbol	REST
Dilution range	IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous, Expressed at higher levels in the tissues of the lymphocytic compartment, including spleen, thymus, peripheral blood lymphocytes and ovary
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	RE1-silencing transcription factor Neural-restrictive silencer factor X2 box

	repressor
Molecular Weight	121.872 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:9966OMIM:600571Reactome:R-HSA-3214815
Alternative Names	RE1-silencing transcription factor Neural-restrictive silencer factor X2 box repressor
Function	Transcriptional repressor which binds neuron-restrictive silencer element (NRSE) and represses neuronal gene transcription in non-neuronal cells, Restricts the expression of neuronal genes by associating with two distinct corepressors, mSin3 and CoREST, which in turn recruit histone deacetylase to the promoters of REST-regulated genes, Mediates repression by recruiting the BHC complex at RE1/NRSE sites which acts by deacetylating and demethylating specific sites on histones, thereby acting as a chromatin modifier, Transcriptional repression by REST-CDYL via the recruitment of histone methyltransferase EHMT2 may be important in transformation suppression,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus