SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

MBD5 (N-12): sc-107721



Methylation of DNA contributes to the regulation of gene transcription in both mammalian and invertebrate systems. DNA methylation predominates on cytosine residues that are present in dinucleotide motifs consisting of a 5' cytosine followed by guanosine (CpG), and it requires the enzymatic activity of DNA methyltransferase, which results in transcriptional repression of the methylated gene. Several proteins have been identified that associate with the methyl-CpG sites, and they include methyl-CpG binding protein-1 (MBD1), MBD2, MBD3, MBD4, MBD5 and MeCP2. MBD5 is a 1,494 amino acid protein containing one MBD domain and one PWWP domain. Localized to the nucleus, MBD5 is expressed in skeletal muscle, kidney, heart, kidney, liver, pancreas and placenta. Mutations in the gene that encodes MBD5 have been found to cause mental retardation autosomal dominant type 1 (MRD1), which is characterized by sub-average general intellectual functioning manifested during the developmental period.

REFERENCES

BACKGROUND

- Boyes, J. and Bird, A. 1991. DNA methylation inhibits transcription indirectly via a methyl-CpG binding protein. Cell 64: 1123-1134.
- Hendrich, B. and Bird, A. 1998. Identification and characterization of a family of mammalian methyl-CpG binding proteins. Mol. Cell. Biol. 18: 6538-6547.
- Hendrich, B., Abbott, C., McQueen, H., Chambers, D., Cross, S. and Bird, A. 1999. Genomic structure and chromosomal mapping of the murine and human Mbd1, Mbd2, Mbd3, and Mbd4 genes. Mamm. Genome 10: 906-912.
- Ohki, I., Shimotake, N., Fujita, N., Nakao, M. and Shirakawa, M. 1999. Solution structure of the methyl-CpG-binding domain of the methylationdependent transcriptional repressor MBD1. EMBO J. 18: 6653-6661.
- Nagase, T., Kikuno, R., Ishikawa, K., Hirosawa, M. and Ohara, O. 2000. Prediction of the coding sequences of unidentified human genes. XVII. The complete sequences of 100 new cDNA clones from brain which code for large proteins *in vitro*. DNA Res. 7: 143-150.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MBD5 (human) mapping to 2q23.1; Mbd5 (mouse) mapping to 2 C1.1.

SOURCE

MBD5 (N-12) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of MBD5 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-107721 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-107721 X, 200 $\mu g/0.1$ ml.

APPLICATIONS

MBD5 (N-12) is recommended for detection of MBD5 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with other MBD family members.

Suitable for use as control antibody for MBD5 siRNA (h): sc-94756, MBD5 siRNA (m): sc-149305, MBD5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-94756-SH, MBD5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149305-SH, MBD5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-94756-V and MBD5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149305-V.

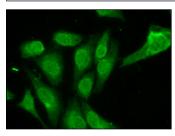
MBD5 (N-12) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of MBD5: 160 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



MBD5 (N-12): sc-107721. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed HeLa cells showing nuclear and cytoplasmic localization. Kindly provided by Yang Xiang, Ph.D., Division of Newborn Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital, Cell Biology Department, Harvard Medical School

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.