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# Anti-MeCP2 Antibody

Our Anti-MeCP2 Antibody primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is chicken polyclonal. It detects hum
Catalog # AN1443

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IHC |
| **Primary Accession** | P51608 |
| **Host** | Chicken |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgY |
| **Calculated MW** | 52441 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 4204 |
| **Other Names** | AUTSX 3 antibody, AUTSX3 antibody, DKFZp686A24160 antibody, Mbd 5 antibody, Mbd5 antibody, MECP 2 antibody, MeCP 2 protein antibody, MeCP-2 protein antibody, Mecp2 antibody, MECP2_HUMAN antibody, Methyl CpG binding protein 2 (Rett syndrome) antibody, Methyl CpG binding protein 2 antibody, Methyl-CpG-binding protein 2 antibody, MRX 16 antibody, MRX 79 antibody, MRX16 antibody, MRX79 antibody, MRXS 13 antibody, MRXS13 antibody, MRXSL antibody, PPMX antibody, RS antibody, RTS antibody, RTT antibody, WBP 10 antibody, WBP10 antibody |
| **Target/Specificity** | MeCP2 (Methyl-CpG Binding Protein 2) is a chromosomal protein that binds to methylated DNA. It can bind specifically to a single methyl-CpG pair and is not influenced by sequences flanking the methyl-CpGs. MeCP2 has been shown to mediate transcriptional repression through interaction with histone deacetylase and the corepressor SIN3A (Nan et al., 1998). Defects in MeCP2 are the cause of Rett syndrome (RTT) (Amir et al., 1999). RTT is an X-linked dominant disease; it is a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females. |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 |
| **Format** | Total IgY fraction |
| **Storage** | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| **Precautions** | Anti-MeCP2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |
| **Shipping** | Blue Ice |

## Background

MeCP2 (Methyl-CpG Binding Protein 2) is a chromosomal protein that binds to methylated DNA. It can bind specifically to a single methyl-CpG pair and is not influenced by sequences flanking the methyl-CpGs. MeCP2 has been shown to mediate transcriptional repression through interaction with histone deacetylase and the corepressor SIN3A (Nan et al., 1998). Defects in MeCP2 are the cause of Rett syndrome (RTT) (Amir et al., 1999). RTT is an X-linked dominant disease; it is a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females.