

# Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to KDM1A

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2358a

## **Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Clone Names Isotype Calculated MW Description	WB, FC, ICC, E O60341 Human Mouse Monoclonal 5B2D5 Mouse IgG1 92903 This gene encodes a nuclear protein containing a SWIRM domain, a FAD-binding motif, and an amine oxidase domain. This protein is a component of several histone deacetylase complexes, though it silences genes by functioning as a histone demethylase. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.;
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human KDM1A (AA: 55-263) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
Application Note	ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; ICC: 1/200 - 1/1000; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID	23028
Other Names	AOF2; CPRF; KDM1; LSD1; BHC110
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
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	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to KDM1A is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

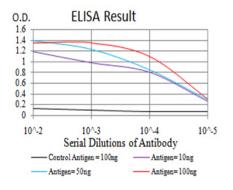
Name	KDM1A ( <u>HGNC:29079</u> )
Function	Histone demethylase that can demethylate both 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) and 'Lys-9'

	(H3K9me) of histone H3, thereby acting as a coactivator or a corepressor, depending on the context (PubMed: <u>15620353</u> , PubMed: <u>15811342</u> , PubMed: <u>16079794</u> , PubMed: <u>16079795</u> , PubMed: <u>16140033</u> , PubMed: <u>16223729</u> , PubMed: <u>27292636</u> ). Acts by oxidizing the substrate by FAD to generate the corresponding imine that is subsequently hydrolyzed (PubMed: <u>15620353</u> , PubMed: <u>15811342</u> , PubMed: <u>16079794</u> , PubMed: <u>21300290</u> ). Acts as a corepressor by mediating demethylation of H3K4me, a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation. Demethylates both mono- (H3K4me1) and di-methylated (H3K4me2) H3K4me (PubMed: <u>15620353</u> , PubMed: <u>20389281</u> , PubMed: <u>21300290</u> , PubMed: <u>23721412</u> ). May play a role in the repression of neuronal genes. Alone, it is unable to demethylate H3K4me on nucleosomes and requires the presence of RCOR1/CoREST to achieve such activity (PubMed: <u>16079794</u> , PubMed: <u>16140033</u> , PubMed: <u>16885027</u> , PubMed: <u>21300290</u> , PubMed: <u>23721412</u> ). Also acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (AR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to AR target genes and mediating demethylation of H3K9me, a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression. The presence of PRKCB in AR-containing complexes, which mediates phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag that prevents demethylation H3K4me, prevents H3K4me demethylase activity of KDM1A (PubMed: <u>16079795</u> ). Demethylates di-methylates and stabilizes the DNA methylase DNMT1 (PubMed: <u>29691401</u> ). Demethylates methylated 'Lys-42' and methylated 'Lys-117' of SOX2 (PubMed: <u>29358331</u> ). Required for gastrulation during embryogenesis. Component of a RCOR/GFI/KDM1A/HDAC complex that suppresses, via histone deacetylase (HDAC) recruitment, a number of genes implicated in multilineage blood cell development (PubMed: <u>16079794</u> , PubMed: <u>16140033</u> ). Facilitates epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition by acting as an effector of SNA11-mediated transcription repression of epithelial markers E-cadherin/CDH1, CDN7 and KRT8 (PubMed: <u>20562920</u> , PubMed: <u>27292636</u>
Cellular Location Tissue Location	Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associates with chromatin Ubiquitously expressed.
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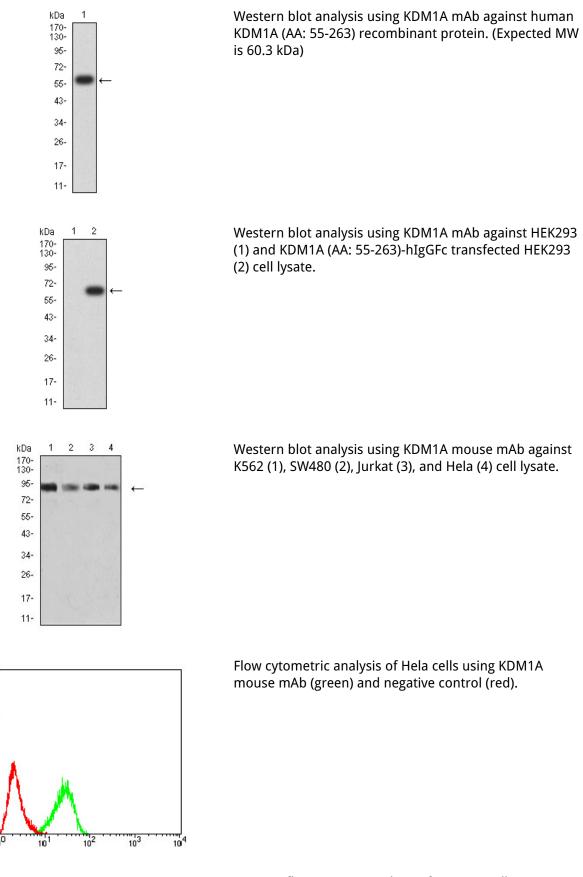
## References

1.Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2014 Dec 1;7(12):8929-34. ; 2.Blood. 2014 Jul 3;124(1):151-2. ;

## Images



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)



200

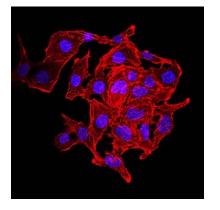
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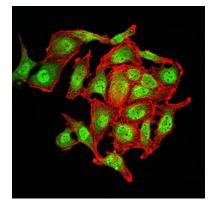
Counts 80 120

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Immunofluorescence analysis of SK-OV-3 cells using KDM1A mouse mAb. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.





Immunofluorescence analysis of SK-OV-3 cells using KDM1A mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher

## Citations

• <u>Upregulated phospholipase D2 expression and activity is related to the metastatic properties of melanoma</u>

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.