

PRODUCT NAME		
ASH2 polyclonal antibody		
Other names: ASH2L, ASH2L1, ASH2L2, Bre2		
Cat. No. C15310026 (CS-026-100)	Type: Polyclonal	Size: 100 µl
Lot #: 001	Source: Rabbit	Concentration: not determined

Description: Polyclonal antibody raised in rabbit against human Ash2 (absent, small, or homeotic 2), using a recombinant protein.

Specificity: Human: positive
Other species: not tested

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
Western blotting	1:1,000	Fig 1

Purity: Whole antiserum from rabbit containing 0.05% azide.

Storage: Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Last data sheet update: April 9, 2010

Target description

ASH2 (UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry Q9UBL3) is a component of the SET1/ASH2 histone methyltransferase (HMT) complex. This complex specifically methylates K4 of histone H3, thereby activating transcription. Methylation of K4 is blocked by premethylation of the neighboring K9, a repressor of transcription. This indicates that the SET1/ASH2 HMT complex mediates the crosstalk between K9 methylation and K4 methylation. ASH2 plays a role in hematopoiesis and may be associated with some kinds of leukemia.

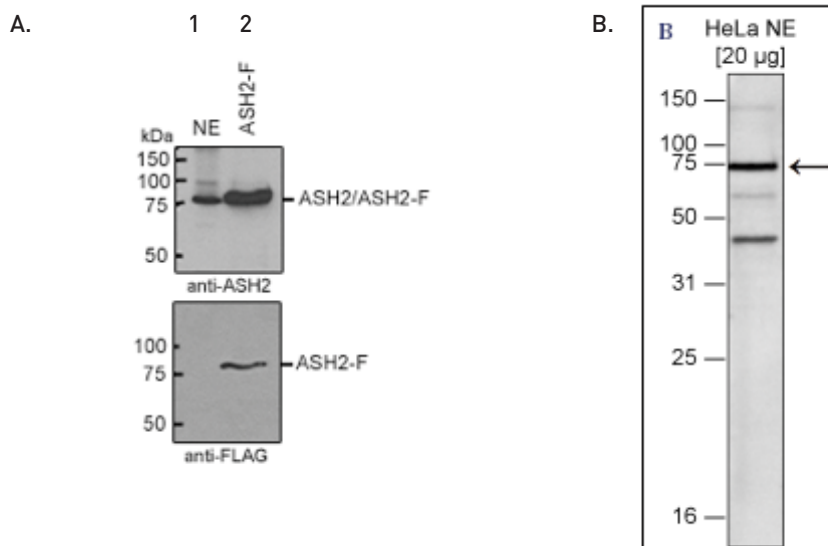


Figure 1

Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against ASH2

Figure 1A: Western blot was performed using the Diagenode antibody against hASH2 (cat# CS-026-100) diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk on nuclear extracts from HeLa cells (upper panel: lane 1) and ectopically expressed FLAG-tagged ASH2 (ASH2-F, upper panel: lane 2). The lower panel shows the same western blot with an anti-FLAG antibody. The molecular weight marker is shown on the left.

Figure 1B: Western blot was performed using nuclear extracts from HeLa cells (HeLa NE, 20 µg) with the Diagenode antibody against ASH2 (cat# CS-026-100) diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The molecular weight marker (in kDa) is shown on the left; the location of the protein of interest is indicated on the right.