

PRODUCT NAME EZH2 monoclonal antibody		
Other names: ENX-1, KMT6, EZH1		
Cat. No. <b>C15200180 (MAb-180-050)</b>	Type: Monoclonal ChIP grade Isotype: IgG1*	Size: 50 µg/ 50 µl
Lot #: 001	Source: Mouse	Concentration: 1 µg/µl

\*Please refer to our website for the optimal type of beads when using this antibody in ChIP.

**Product description:** Monoclonal antibody raised in mouse against the central part of the human EZH2 protein (Enhancer of zeste homolog 2).

**Specificity:** Human: positive  
Other species: not tested

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
ChIP*	2.5 µg/ChIP	Fig 1

\*Please note that of the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-5 µg per IP.

**Purity:** Protein G purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.05% azide.

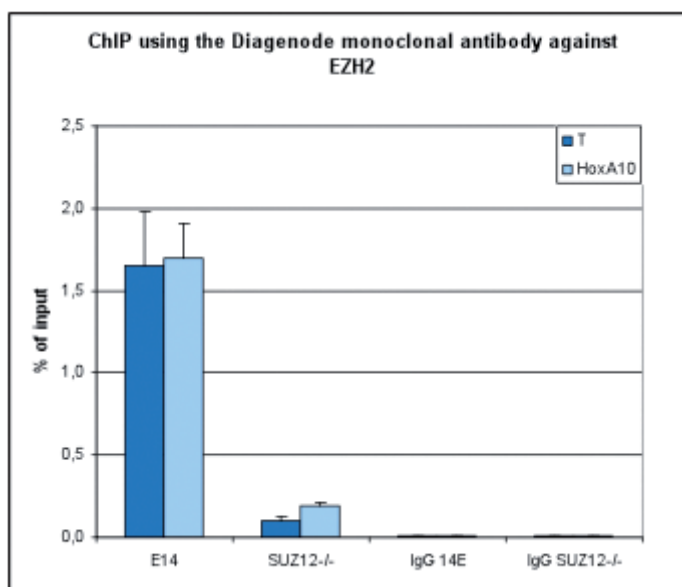
**Storage:** Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

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

**Last data sheet update:** August 17, 2011

#### Target description

EZH2 (UniProt/Swiss-Prot entry Q15910) is a histone-lysine methyltransferase which methylates 'Lys-9' and 'Lys-27' of histone H3, leading to transcriptional repression. It is a member of the polycomb group (PcG) family which form multimeric protein complexes and are involved in maintaining the transcriptional repressive state of genes over successive cell generations. The EZH2 activity is dependent on the association with other components of the PRC2 complex (EED, SUZ12/JJAZ1, RBBP4 and RBBP7). EZH2 may play a role in the hematopoietic and central nervous systems. Over-expression of EZH2 is observed during advanced stages of prostate cancer and breast cancer.



**Figure 1**

**ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against EZH2**

ChIP assays were performed using 2.5 µg of the Diagenode monoclonal antibody against EZH2 (Cat. No. MAb-180-050) on sheared chromatin from 5 million E14 mouse embryonic stem and from SUZ12<sup>-/-</sup> cells, used as a negative control. IgG was used as negative IP control. Quantitative PCR was performed with primers specific for the HoxA10 gene and for the T gene which encodes the Brachyury transcription factor. Figure 1 shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).