

**CHD5 Antibody (N-Term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP22011a****Specification**

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**CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8TDI0</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	223050

**CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 26038**Other Names**

Chromodomain-helicase-DNA-binding protein 5, CHD-5, 3.6.4.12, ATP-dependent helicase CHD5, CHD5 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAL98962.1}, KIAA0444

**Target/Specificity**

This CHD5 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 64-98 amino acids from human CHD5.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information****Name** CHD5 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:AAL98962.1}**Synonyms** KIAA0444**Function** Chromatin-remodeling protein that binds DNA through histones and regulates gene

transcription. May specifically recognize and bind trimethylated 'Lys-27' (H3K27me3) and non-methylated 'Lys-4' of histone H3. Acts as a component of the histone deacetylase NuRD complex which participates in the remodeling of chromatin. Plays a role in the development of the nervous system by activating the expression of genes promoting neuron terminal differentiation. In parallel, it may also positively regulate the trimethylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-27' thereby specifically repressing genes that promote the differentiation into non-neuronal cell lineages. Regulates the expression of genes involved in cell proliferation and differentiation. Downstream activated genes may include CDKN2A that positively regulates the p53/TP53 pathway, which in turn, prevents cell proliferation. In spermatogenesis, it probably regulates histone hyperacetylation and the replacement of histones by transition proteins in chromatin, a crucial step in the condensation of spermatid chromatin and the production of functional spermatozoa.

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A2A8L1}

#### **Tissue Location**

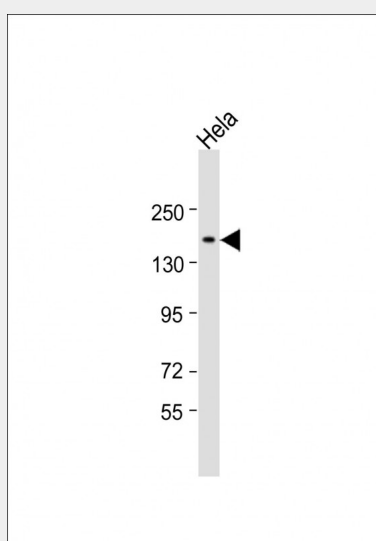
Preferentially expressed in total brain, fetal brain, and cerebellum. It is also moderately expressed in the adrenal gland and detected in testis.

### **CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - Images**



Anti-CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + HeLa whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 223 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

**CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - Background**

Chromatin-remodeling protein that binds DNA through histones and regulates gene transcription. May specifically recognize and bind trimethylated 'Lys-27' (H3K27me3) and non-methylated 'Lys-4' of histone H3. Plays a role in the development of the nervous system by activating the expression of genes promoting neuron terminal differentiation. In parallel, it may also positively regulate the trimethylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-27' thereby specifically repressing genes that promote the differentiation into non-neuronal cell lineages. Tumor suppressor, it regulates the expression of genes involved in cell proliferation and differentiation. Downstream activated genes may include CDKN2A that positively regulates the p53/TP53 pathway, which in turn, prevents cell proliferation. In spermatogenesis, it probably regulates histone hyperacetylation and the replacement of histones by transition proteins in chromatin, a crucial step in the condensation of spermatid chromatin and the production of functional spermatozoa.

**CHD5 Antibody (N-Term) - References**

Thompson P.M., et al. *Oncogene* 22:1002-1011(2003).  
Gregory S.G., et al. *Nature* 441:315-321(2006).  
Bechtel S., et al. *BMC Genomics* 8:399-399(2007).  
Seki N., et al. *DNA Res.* 4:345-349(1997).  
Bagchi A., et al. *Cell* 128:459-475(2007).