

### EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP14197a

### **Specification**

### EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

**Q15910** 

### EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 2146** 

#### **Other Names**

Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase EZH2, ENX-1, Enhancer of zeste homolog 2, Lysine N-methyltransferase 6, EZH2, KMT6

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

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

### EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EZH2 (HGNC:3527)

**Synonyms KMT6** 

#### **Function**

Polycomb group (PcG) protein. Catalytic subunit of the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex, which methylates 'Lys-9' (H3K9me) and 'Lys-27' (H3K27me) of histone H3, leading to transcriptional repression of the affected target gene. Able to mono-, di- and trimethylate 'Lys-27' of histone H3 to form H3K27me1, H3K27me2 and H3K27me3, respectively. Displays a preference for substrates with less methylation, loses activity when progressively more methyl groups are incorporated into H3K27, H3K27me0 > H3K27me1 > H3K27me2 (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22323599" target="\_blank">22323599</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30923826" target="\_blank">30923826</a>). Compared to EZH1-containing complexes, it is more abundant in embryonic stem cells and plays a major role in forming H3K27me3, which is required for embryonic stem cell identity and proper differentiation. The PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex may also serve as a recruiting platform for DNA methyltransferases, thereby linking two epigenetic repression systems. Genes repressed by the PRC2/EED-EZH2 complex include HOXC8, HOXA9, MYT1, CDKN2A and retinoic acid target genes. EZH2 can also methylate non-histone proteins such as the transcription factor GATA4 and the nuclear receptor RORA. Regulates the circadian clock via histone methylation at the promoter of the circadian



genes. Essential for the CRY1/2-mediated repression of the transcriptional activation of PER1/2 by the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer; involved in the di and trimethylation of 'Lys-27' of histone H3 on PER1/2 promoters which is necessary for the CRY1/2 proteins to inhibit transcription.

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Note=Localizes to the inactive X chromosome in trophoblast stem cells. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61188}

#### **Tissue Location**

In the ovary, expressed in primordial follicles and oocytes and also in external follicle cells (at protein level) (PubMed:31451685). Expressed in many tissues (PubMed:14532106) Overexpressed in numerous tumor types including carcinomas of the breast, colon, larynx, lymphoma and testis (PubMed:14532106)

### EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### Blocking Peptides

EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

## EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the Polycomb-group (PcG)family. PcG family members form multimeric protein complexes, whichare involved in maintaining the transcriptional repressive state ofgenes over successive cell generations. This protein associates with the embryonic ectoderm development protein, the VAV1oncoprotein, and the X-linked nuclear protein. This protein mayplay a role in the hematopoietic and central nervous systems. Twotranscript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene.

# EZH2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Chen, Y., et al. Cancer Lett. 297(1):109-116(2010)Makishima, H., et al. Leukemia 24(10):1799-1804(2010)Tsai, M.C., et al. Science 329(5992):689-693(2010)Nikoloski, G., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(8):665-667(2010)Ernst, T., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(8):722-726(2010)