

**KDM1A Rabbit mAb**  
Catalog # AP75650**Specification****KDM1A Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

|                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB, IF, IP</b>             |
| Primary Accession | <b><a href="#">O60341</a></b> |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human, Rat, Hamster</b>    |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>                 |
| Clonality         | <b>Monoclonal Antibody</b>    |
| Calculated MW     | <b>92903</b>                  |

**KDM1A Rabbit mAb - Additional Information**

Gene ID 23028

**Other Names**

KDM1A

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500-1/1000

IF~~1/50-1/200

IP~~1/20

**Format**

Liquid

**KDM1A Rabbit mAb - Protein Information**Name KDM1A ([HGNC:29079](#))**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: [15620353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353), PubMed: [15811342](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811342), PubMed: [16079794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794), PubMed: [16079795](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079795), PubMed: [16140033](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033), PubMed: [16223729](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16223729), PubMed: [27292636](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27292636)). Acts by oxidizing the substrate by FAD to generate the corresponding imine that is subsequently hydrolyzed (PubMed: [15620353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353), PubMed: [15811342](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15811342), PubMed: [16079794](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794), PubMed: [21300290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290)). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15620353" target="\_blank">15620353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281" target="\_blank">20389281</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290" target="\_blank">21300290</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412" target="\_blank">23721412</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794" target="\_blank">16079794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033" target="\_blank">16140033</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16885027" target="\_blank">16885027</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21300290" target="\_blank">21300290</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23721412" target="\_blank">23721412</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079795" target="\_blank">16079795</a>). Demethylates di-methylated 'Lys- 370' of p53/TP53 which prevents interaction of p53/TP53 with TP53BP1 and represses p53/TP53-mediated transcriptional activation. Demethylates and stabilizes the DNA methylase DNMT1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29691401" target="\_blank">29691401</a>). Demethylates methylated 'Lys-42' and methylated 'Lys-117' of SOX2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29358331" target="\_blank">29358331</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16079794" target="\_blank">16079794</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16140033" target="\_blank">16140033</a>). Facilitates epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition by acting as an effector of SNAI1-mediated transcription repression of epithelial markers E-cadherin/CDH1, CDN7 and KRT8 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20562920" target="\_blank">20562920</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27292636" target="\_blank">27292636</a>). Required for the maintenance of the silenced state of the SNAI1 target genes E-cadherin/CDH1 and CDN7 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20389281" target="\_blank">20389281</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associates with chromatin

#### Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed.

#### KDM1A Rabbit mAb - 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](#)

#### KDM1A Rabbit mAb - Images



