

**Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP3595a**Specification****Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P51608](#)**Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 4204

**Other Names**

Methyl-CpG-binding protein 2, MeCp-2 protein, MeCp2, MECP2

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3595a](/products/AP3595a) was selected from the region of human Phospho-MeCP2-pS80. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

Name MECP2

**Function****Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background**

DNA methylation is the major modification of eukaryotic genomes and plays an essential role in mammalian development. Human proteins MECP2, MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, and MBD4 comprise a family of nuclear proteins related by the presence in each of a methyl-CpG binding domain (MBD). Each of these proteins, with the exception of MBD3, is capable of binding specifically to methylated DNA. MECP2, MBD1 and MBD2 can also repress transcription from methylated gene promoters. In contrast to other MBD family members, MECP2 is X-linked and subject to X inactivation. MECP2 is dispensible in stem cells, but is essential for embryonic development. MECP2 gene mutations are the cause of some cases of Rett syndrome, a progressive neurologic developmental disorder and one of the most common causes of mental retardation in females.

**Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide - References**

Mnatzakanian, G.N., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(4):339-341 (2004).Laccone, F., et al., Hum. Mutat. 23(3):234-244 (2004).Suzuki, M., et al., Oncogene 22(54):8688-8698 (2003).Balmer, D., et al., J. Mol. Med. 81(1):61-68 (2003).Hagberg, B., et al., Eur. J. Paediatr. Neurol. 7(6):417-421 (2003).

Chromosomal protein that binds to methylated DNA. It can bind specifically to a single methyl-CpG pair. It is not influenced by sequences flanking the methyl-CpGs. Mediates transcriptional repression through interaction with histone deacetylase and the corepressor SIN3A. Binds both 5-methylcytosine (5mC) and 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC)-containing DNA, with a preference for 5-methylcytosine (5mC).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z2D6}.

Note=Colocalized with methyl-CpG in the genome. Colocalized with TBL1X to the heterochromatin foci.

**Tissue Location**

Present in all adult somatic tissues tested.

**Phospho-MeCP2(S80) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)