

EMSY Antibody / BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody (FY13564)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13564	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

[Bulk quote request](#)

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ .
UniProt	Q7Z589
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	This EMSY Antibody / BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody is intended for research use only.

EMSY Antibody by IF in U2OS cells. Immunofluorescence analysis using BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody shows predominantly nuclear green staining in U2OS cells, consistent with the known nuclear localization of this chromatin-associated protein. Alpha-tubulin is counterstained red to outline the cytoskeleton. Cells were incubated with primary antibody and visualized with fluorescently labeled secondary antibodies. The merged image demonstrates green nuclear signal and red cytoplasmic microtubules.

EMSY Antibody by IHC in human prostatic hyperplasia. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostatic hyperplasia using BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody shows prominent brown epithelial staining within glandular structures. Sections underwent heat-mediated antigen retrieval in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0), followed by blocking with 10% goat serum and incubation with primary antibody at 2 ug/mL overnight at 4°C. HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and DAB chromogen were used to visualize immunoreactivity, with blue nuclear counterstaining.

EMSY Antibody by WB in human MCF-7 cells. Western blot analysis using BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody detects a prominent band near 160 kDa in MCF-7 whole-cell lysate, above the calculated molecular weight of approximately 141.5 kDa. Independent antibody characterization has also reported EMSY migration above its calculated mass, but the basis for the shift in this sample has not been established. The lysate was resolved by 8% SDS-PAGE and transferred to a membrane for immunodetection. The observed high-molecular-weight signal is labeled EMSY in the blot; a lower band is also visible but has not been identified.

EMSY Antibody by FACS in THP-1 cells. Intracellular flow cytometry using BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody shows a right-shifted blue fluorescence distribution compared with the green rabbit IgG isotype control and red unstained control. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, permeabilized and blocked with 10% goat serum before staining with primary antibody at 1 ug per 1×10^6 cells for 30 minutes at 20°C. Fluoro488-conjugated secondary antibody was applied for 30 minutes before acquisition.

Description

EMSY Antibody / BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody detects EMSY, a chromatin-associated protein originally identified through its interaction with the breast cancer susceptibility protein BRCA2. It has also been referred to as C11orf30 in older gene nomenclature. EMSY is involved in nuclear protein complexes connected with transcriptional regulation and chromatin organization, although its precise contributions can vary with molecular context.

EMSY contains an N-terminal domain implicated in protein interactions and has been studied alongside chromatin-associated partners, including proteins associated with histone modification and transcriptional control. Because gene expression depends on both transcription factors and the accessibility of chromatin, proteins such as EMSY may influence regulatory programs by participating in complexes that shape local chromatin states.

In cancer biology, amplification or elevated expression of EMSY has been described in subsets of tumors, including breast and ovarian cancers. Early work suggested a connection between EMSY and BRCA2-associated functions, but amplification alone does not demonstrate that a tumor has the same molecular phenotype as a BRCA2-deficient tumor. The relationship between EMSY abundance, DNA repair, and treatment response remains more nuanced than a simple one-to-one equivalence.

EMSY is therefore of interest at the intersection of transcriptional regulation, chromatin biology, and tumor-associated genomic alterations. Distinguishing established binding interactions from proposed downstream mechanisms is important when interpreting its role in disease. NSJ Bioreagents provides the EMSY Antibody for work focused on these nuclear regulatory processes. An EMSY Antibody can aid investigation of EMSY-associated chromatin complexes and their relationship to gene regulation.

Explore related research targets in our [Epigenetics Antibodies](#) collection.

Application Notes

Users should optimize the working dilution of the EMSY Antibody / BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY Antibody for their specific experimental setup.

Immunogen

The EMSY Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human C11orf30/EMSY recombinant protein (amino acids K663-Q1099).

Storage

After reconstitution, the EMSY Antibody may be stored at 4oC for up to one month. For longer storage, aliquot and freeze at -20oC for up to six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

EMSY antibody, BRCA2-interacting transcriptional repressor EMSY antibody, EMSY transcriptional repressor antibody, BRCA2 interacting antibody, GL002 antibody, Protein EMSY antibody, EMSY rabbit polyclonal antibody