Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys9) (D85B4) XP[®] Rabbit mAb



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:Reactivity:Sensitivity:MW (kDa):Source/Isotype:UniProt ID:Entrez-Gene Id:WB, IP, IF-IC, FC-FP,
ChIP, ChIP-seq, C&TH M R MkEndogenous17Rabbit IgG#P684318350

Product Usage Information

For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq results, use 10 μ I of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP[®] Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

The CUT&Tag dilution was determined using CUT&Tag Assay Kit #77552.

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	1:200 - 1:800
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:50 - 1:200
Chromatin IP	1:50
Chromatin IP-seq	1:50
CUT&Tag	1:50

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20° C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #80806.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys9) (D85B4) XP[™] Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of histone H3 only when di-methylated on Lys9. The antibody does not cross-react with non-methylated, mono-methylated or tri-methylated Histone H3 Lys9. In addition, the antibody does not cross-react with histone H3 dimethylated on Lys4, Lys27, or Lys36 and histone H4 di-methylated on Lys20.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

D. melanogaster, Xenopus, Zebrafish, Bovine, Pig, S. cerevisiae, C. elegans, Rabbit

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which Lys9 is di-methylated.

Background

The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. Originally thought to function as a static scaffold for DNA packaging, histones have now been shown to be dynamic proteins, undergoing multiple types of post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (1). Histone methylation is a major determinant for the formation of active and inactive regions of the genome and is crucial for the proper programming of the genome during development (2,3). Arginine methylation of histones H3 (Arg2, 17, 26) and H4 (Arg3) promotes transcriptional activation and is mediated by a family of protein arginine methyltransferases (PRMTs), including the co-activators PRMT1 and CARM1 (PRMT4) (4). In contrast, a more diverse set of histone lysine methyltransferases has been identified, all but one of which contain a conserved catalytic SET domain originally identified in the Drosophila Su(var)3-9, Enhancer of zeste, and Trithorax proteins. Lysine methylation occurs primarily on histones H3 (Lys4, 9, 27, 36, 79) and H4 (Lys20) and has been implicated in both transcriptional activation and silencing (4). Methylation of these lysine residues coordinates the recruitment of chromatin modifying enzymes containing methyl-lysine binding modules such as chromodomains (HP1, PRC1), PHD fingers (BPTF, ING2), tudor domains (53BP1), and WD-40 domains (WDR5) (5-8). The discovery of histone demethylases, such as PADI4, LSD1, JMJD1, JMJD2, and JHDM1, has shown that methylation is a reversible epigenetic marker (9).

Background References

- 1. Peterson, C.L. and Laniel, M.A. (2004) Curr Biol 14, R546-51.
- 2. Kubicek, S. et al. (2006) Ernst Schering Res Found Workshop, 1-27.
- 3. Lin, W. and Dent, S.Y. (2006) Curr Opin Genet Dev 16, 137-42.
- Lee, D.Y. et al. (2005) Endocr Rev 26, 147-70.
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- 6. Shi, X. et al. (2006) *Nature* 442, 96-9.
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 Wysocka, J. et al. (2006) Nature 442, 86-90.
- 8. Wysocka, J. et al. (2005) *Cell* 121, 859-72.
- 9. Trojer, P. and Reinberg, D. (2006) Cell 125, 213-7.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) ChIP: Chromatin IP ChIP-seq: Chromatin IP-seq C&T: CUT&Tag

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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