# Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) (D5A7) XP<sup>®</sup> Rabbit mAb



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

Applications: WB, IHC-P, IF-IC, FC-FP, ChIP, ChIP-seq, C&R Reactivity: H M R Mk Sensitivity: Endogenous MW (kDa):

Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG UniProt ID: #P68431 Entrez-Gene Id: 8350

# Product Usage Information

For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq results, use 10  $\mu$ I of antibody and 10  $\mu$ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP<sup>®</sup> Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

The CUT&RUN dilution was determined using CUT&RUN Assay Kit #86652.

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:50 - 1:200
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	1:25600 - 1:102400
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:50 - 1:200
Chromatin IP	1:50
Chromatin IP-seq	1:50
CUT&RUN	1:50

Storage

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

For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #53775.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) (D5A7) XP<sup>®</sup> Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of histone H3 only when tri-methylated on Lys36. The antibody does not cross-react with non-methylated, mono-methylated, or di-methylated Lys36. In addition, the antibody does not cross-react with histone H3 methylated at Lys4, Lys9, Lys27 or histone H4 methylated at Lys20.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Hamster, Chicken, D. melanogaster, Xenopus, Zebrafish, Bovine

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which Lys36 is tri-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.
- 4. Lee, D.Y. et al. (2005) *Endocr Rev* 26, 147-70.
- 5. Daniel, J.A. et al. (2005) *Cell Cycle* 4, 919-26.
- 6. Shi, X. et al. (2006) Nature 442, 96-9.
- 7. 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 IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

ChIP: Chromatin IP ChIP-seq: Chromatin IP-seq C&R: CUT&RUN

#### **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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