4909

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) (D5A7) XP[®] Rabbit mAb



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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

Applications: W, IHC-P, IF-IC, FC-FP, ChIP, ChIP-seq,	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 17	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350
C&R						
Product Usage Information		For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq results, use 10 μ l of antibody and 10 μ g of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10 ⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP [®] 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-seg			1:50	
		CUT&RUN			1:50	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (nH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 ug/ml RSA, 50% glycerol and less than				

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/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 #53775.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) (D5A7) XP[®] Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of histone H3 only when tri-methylated on Lys36. The antibody does not cross-react with non-methylated, monomethylated, 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

W: 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 Mk: Monkey

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