Revision 7

Store at +4C

#5499

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) (C36B11) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
IF-IC, FC-FP	H M R Mk	Endogenous	Rabbit IgG	#P68431	8350

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	1:100 - 1:400
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:50

Storage

Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) (C36B11) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate) recognizes endogenous levels of histone H3 only when tri-methylated at Lys27. The antibody does not cross-react with non-methylated, mono-methylated, or di-methylated Lys27. In addition, the antibody does not cross-react with mono-methylated, di-methylated, or tri-methylated histone H3 at Lys4, Lys9, Lys36, or Histone H4 at Lys20.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

Xenopus, Zebrafish

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which Lys27 is tri-methylated.

Description

This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 488 fluorescent dye and tested in-house for direct flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analysis in human cells. This antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) (C36B11) Rabbit mAb #9733.

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).

Applications Key

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

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat **Mk:** Monkey

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Limited Uses