

# 74073

# Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) (E8B3M) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: W, ChIP, ChIP-seq	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 17	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350	
Product Usage Information		For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq results, use 10 µl of antibody and 10 µg of chromatin (approximately 4 × 10^6 cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.					
		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Chromatin IP Chromatin IP-seq			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50 1:50		
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.					
Specificity/Sensitivity		Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) (E8B3M) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of histone H3 protein when tri-methylated at Lys79. This antibody shows some cross-reactivity to histone H3 that is dimethylated on Lys79, but does not cross-react with non-methylated or mono-methylated histone H3 Lys79. The antibody does not cross-react with histone H3 methylated at Lys4, Lys9, Lys27, or Lys36, and does not cross-react with any other methylated histone proteins.					
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide containing histone H3 tri-methyl lysine 79.					
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 <i>Drosophila</i> 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		2. Kubicek, S. et al. (20 3. Lin, W. and Dent, S. 4. Lee, D.Y. et al. (2005 5. Daniel, J.A. et al. (2066) 7. Wysocka, J. et al. (2 8. Wysocka, J. et al. (2	erson, C.L. and Laniel, M.A. (2004) <i>Curr Biol</i> 14, R546-51. icek, S. et al. (2006) <i>Ernst Schering Res Found Workshop</i> , 1-27. W. and Dent, S.Y. (2006) <i>Curr Opin Genet Dev</i> 16, 137-42. D.Y. et al. (2005) <i>Endocr Rev</i> 26, 147-70. iel, J.A. et al. (2005) <i>Cell Cycle</i> 4, 919-26. X. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 96-9. ocka, J. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 86-90. ocka, J. et al. (2005) <i>Cell</i> 121, 859-72. er, P. and Reinberg, D. (2006) <i>Cell</i> 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 ChIP: Chromatin IP ChIP-seq: Chromatin IP-seq

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey

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