Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys4) Antibody



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Applications: W, IF-IC	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 17	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350	
Product Usage Information		For optimal ChIP 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.					
		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000		
		Immunofluorescence	e (Immunocytochem	istry)		00 - 1:800	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity/Sensitivity		Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys4) Antibody detects endogenous levels of histone H3 when tri-methylated on Lys4. This antibody shows some cross-reactivity with histone H3 that is di-methylated on Lys4, but does not cross-react with non-methylated or mono-methylated histone H3 Lys4. In addition, the antibody does not cross-react with methylated histone H3 Lys9, Lys27, Lys36 or methylated histone H4 Lys20.					
Species predic based on 100% homology	ted to react 6 sequence	Xenopus, Zebrafish					
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which lysine 4 is tri-methylated. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.					
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. (2 3. Lin, W. and Dent, S 4. Lee, D.Y. et al. (200 5. Daniel, J.A. et al. (2 6. Shi, X. et al. (2006) 7. Wysocka, J. et al. (2 8. Wysocka, J. et al. (2	Peterson, C.L. and Laniel, M.A. (2004) <i>Curr Biol</i> 14, R546-51. Kubicek, S. et al. (2006) <i>Ernst Schering Res Found Workshop</i> , 1-27. Lin, W. and Dent, S.Y. (2006) <i>Curr Opin Genet Dev</i> 16, 137-42. Lee, D.Y. et al. (2005) <i>Endocr Rev</i> 26, 147-70. Daniel, J.A. et al. (2005) <i>Cell Cycle</i> 4, 919-26. Shi, X. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 96-9. Mysocka, J. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 86-90. Mysocka, J. et al. (2005) <i>Cell</i> 121, 859-72. Trojer, P. and Reinberg, D. (2006) <i>Cell</i> 125, 213-7.				

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 IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

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

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