

## SMYD3 (D2Q4V) Rabbit mAb



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| Applications:<br>W           | Reactivity:<br>H Mk | <b>Sensitivity:</b><br>Endogenous  | <b>MW (kDa):</b><br>42 | <b>Source/Isotype:</b><br>Rabbit IgG | UniProt ID:<br>#Q9H7B4    | Entrez-Gene Id:<br>64754 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Product Usage<br>Information |                     | <b>Application</b> Western Blotting  |                        |                                      | <b>Dilution</b><br>1:1000 |                          |
| 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      |                     | SMYD3 (D2Q4V) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total SMYD3 protein. This antibody does not cross-react with other SMYD proteins.   |                        |                                      |                           |                          |
| Source / Purification        |                     | Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro357 of human SMYD3 protein.  |                        |                                      |                           |                          |
| Background                   |                     | SET and MYND domain containing protein 3 (SMYD3) is a member of the SET domain-containing family of protein methyltransferases and is localized to both the nucleus and cytoplasm (1-3). Several histone substrates have been identified for SMYD3; however, the data is controversial. In one study, SMYD3 has been shown to methylate histone H3 Lys4 (both di- and tri-methylation) and interact with RNA polymerase II to activate transcription (1). A second study has shown that SMYD3 preferentially methylates histone H4 Lys20 and interacts with nuclear receptor corepressor complex (NCOR) to repress transcription (2). A third study has shown that SMYD3 preferentially methylates histone H4 Lys5 (mono-, di-, and tri-methylation) (3). In addition, SMYD3 has been shown to methylate the endothelial growth factor receptor 1 (VEGFR1) on Lys831 and stimulate its kinase activity (4). Regardless of the preferred protein substrates, it is clear that SMYD3 functions as an oncogene. Research studies have shown SMYD3 is highly over-expressed in liver, breast, and rectal carcinomas. Over-expression of SMYD3 in multiple cell lines enhances proliferation, adhesion, and migration, while reduced expression results in significant suppression of cell growth (1,5-10). In addition, multiple cancer cell lines express both full length SMYD3 and a cleaved form of SMYD3 lacking the N-terminal 34 amino acids, and the cleaved form shows increased methyltransferase activity toward histone H3 (11). |                        |                                      |                           |                          |
| Background References        |                     | 1. Hamamoto, R. et al. (2004) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 6, 731-40. 2. Foreman, K.W. et al. (2011) <i>PLoS One</i> 6, e22290. 3. Van Aller, G.S. et al. (2007) <i>Epigenetics</i> 7, 340-3. 4. Kunizaki, M. et al. (2007) <i>Cancer Res</i> 67, 10759-65. 5. Luo, X.G. et al. (2007) <i>J Biosci Bioeng</i> 103, 444-50. 6. Wang, S.Z. et al. (2008) <i>BMB Rep</i> 41, 294-9. 7. Zou, J.N. et al. (2009) <i>Cancer Lett</i> 280, 78-85. 8. Luo, X.G. et al. (2009) <i>IUBMB Life</i> 61, 679-84. 9. Luo, X.G. et al. (2010) <i>IUBMB Life</i> 62, 194-9. 10. Ren, T.N. et al. (2011) <i>Med Oncol</i> 28 Suppl 1, S91-8. 11. Silva, F.P. et al. (2008) <i>Oncogene</i> 27, 2686-92.   |                        |                                      |                           |                          |

**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 nonfat

dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human Mk: Monkey

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