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## Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) (D18C8) XP® Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate)

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

<b>Applications:</b> FC-FP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P68431	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 8350
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<b>Product Usage Information</b>	<b>Application</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	<b>Dilution</b> 1:50
<b>Storage</b>	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 antibodies. Protect from light. Do not freeze.	
<b>Specificity/Sensitivity</b>	Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) (D18C8) XP® Rabbit mAb (PE Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of histone H3 when di-methylated on Lys27. The antibody does show some cross-reactivity with mono-methylated Lys27, but does not cross-react with non-methylated or tri-methylated Lys27. Also, the antibody shows some cross-reactivity with histone H2B when di-methylated on Lys5. In addition, the antibody does not cross-react with mono-methylated, di-methylated, or tri-methylated histone H3 Lys4, Lys9, Lys36, or histone H4 Lys20.	
<b>Source / Purification</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which Lys27 is di-methylated.	
<b>Description</b>	This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to phycoerythrin (PE) and tested in-house for direct flow cytometric analysis in human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) (D18C8) XP® Rabbit mAb #9728.	
<b>Background</b>	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).	
<b>Background References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peterson, C.L. and Laniel, M.A. (2004) <i>Curr Biol</i> 14, R546-51.</li> <li>Kubicek, S. et al. (2006) <i>Ernst Schering Res Found Workshop</i>, 1-27.</li> <li>Lin, W. and Dent, S.Y. (2006) <i>Curr Opin Genet Dev</i> 16, 137-42.</li> <li>Lee, D.Y. et al. (2005) <i>Endocr Rev</i> 26, 147-70.</li> <li>Daniel, J.A. et al. (2005) <i>Cell Cycle</i> 4, 919-26.</li> <li>Shi, X. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 96-9.</li> <li>Wysocka, J. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 442, 86-90.</li> <li>Wysocka, J. et al. (2005) <i>Cell</i> 121, 859-72.</li> <li>Trojer, P. and Reinberg, D. (2006) <i>Cell</i> 125, 213-7.</li> </ol>	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>FC-FP:</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> Human <b>M:</b> Mouse <b>R:</b> Rat <b>Mk:</b> Monkey	

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