

Mono/Di-Methyl Histone H3 (Lys56) (D4L7L) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: W	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 17	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350	
Product Usage Information	2	Application Western Blotting			Dilution 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		Mono-/Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys56) (D4L7L) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of histone H3 protein only when mono- or di-methylated at Lys56. This antibody does not cross-react with other methylated histone proteins.					
Source / Purifi	cation	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding mono-methyl-Lys56 of human histone H3 protein.					
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).					
		exit sites of the nucleo methyltransferase, an transcriptionally silent	osomal DNA superh d is distributed thro t, heterochromatic,	he globular core domair relix. Histone H3 lysine 5 oughout the nucleus, be DAPI-dense regions of t g site for the DNA replic	66 is methylated by t ing largely excluded he genome. Monon	he G9a histone l from nethylation of	
Background R	eferences	1. Peterson, C.L. and L 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. (2006) 6. Shi, X. et al. (2006) 7. Wysocka, J. et al. (20 9. Trojer, P. and Reinber 10. Yu, Y. et al. (2012)	006) Ernst Schering Y. (2006) Curr Opin D Endocr Rev 26, 14 05) Cell Cycle 4, 919 Nature 442, 96-9. 006) Nature 442, 86 005) Cell 121, 859-7: erg, D. (2006) Cell 12	<i>Res Found Workshop</i> , 1- <i>Genet Dev</i> 16, 137-42. 7-70. 9-26. -90. 2.	-27.		
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).	
Western Blot E	Buffer			membrane with diluted with gentle shaking, ove		ז 5% w/v nonfat	

Applications Key	W: Western Blotting		
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey		
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