

MBD3 (D1B8F) Rabbit mAb

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|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Applications: W, ChIP, ChIP-seq, C&R | Reactivity: H M R Mk | Sensitivity: Endogenous | MW (kDa): 32, 34 | Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG | UniProt ID: #O95983 | Entrez-Gene Id: 53615 |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|

Product Usage Information

For optimal ChIP and ChIP-seq results, use 10 µl of antibody and 10 µg of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10⁶ cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP[®] Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.

The CUT&RUN dilution was determined using CUT&RUN Assay Kit #86652.

| Application | Dilution |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Western Blotting | 1:1000 |
| Chromatin IP | 1:50 |
| Chromatin IP-seq | 1:50 |
| CUT&RUN | 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

MBD3 (D1B8F) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total MBD3 protein.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Val81 of human MBD3 protein.

Background

Methyl-CpG-binding protein 2 (MeCP2) is the founding member of a family of methyl-CpG-binding domain (MBD) proteins that also includes MBD1, MBD2, MBD3, MBD4, MBD5, and MBD6 (1-3). Apart from MBD3, these proteins bind methylated cytosine residues in the context of the di-nucleotide 5'-CG-3' to establish and maintain regions of transcriptionally inactive chromatin by recruiting a variety of co-repressor proteins (2). MeCP2 recruits histone deacetylases HDAC1 and HDAC2, and the DNA methyltransferase DNMT1 (4-6). MBD1 couples transcriptional silencing to DNA replication and interacts with the histone methyltransferases ESET and SUV39H1 (7,8). MBD2 and MBD3 co-purify as part of the NuRD (nucleosome remodeling and histone de-acetylation) co-repressor complex, which contains the chromatin remodeling ATPase Mi-2, HDAC1, and HDAC2 (9,10). MBD5 and MBD6 have recently been identified and little is known regarding their protein interactions. MBD proteins are associated with cancer and other diseases; MBD4 is best characterized for its role in DNA repair and MBD2 has been linked to intestinal cancer (11,12). Mutations in the *MeCP2* gene cause the neurologic developmental disorder Rett Syndrome (13). MeCP2 protein levels are high in neurons, where it plays a critical role in multiple synaptic processes (14). In response to various physiological stimuli, MeCP2 is phosphorylated on Ser421 and regulates the expression of genes controlling dendritic patterning and spine morphogenesis (14). Disruption of this process in individuals with altered MeCP2 may cause the pathological changes seen in Rett Syndrome.

Background References

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11. Hendrich, B. et al. (1999) *Nature* 401, 301-4.
12. Sansom, O.J. et al. (2003) *Nat Genet* 34, 145-7.
13. Miltenberger-Miltenyi, G. and Laccone, F. (2003) *Hum Mutat* 22, 107-15.
14. Zhou, Z. et al. (2006) *Neuron* 52, 255-69.

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 **C&R:** CUT&RUN

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat **Mk:** Monkey

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