Product datasheet

Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K9) antibody [Y49] - ChIP Grade ab32521

Overview

Product name: Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K9) antibody [Y49] - ChIP Grade
Description: Rabbit monoclonal [Y49] to Histone H3 (di methyl K9) - ChIP Grade
Host species: Rabbit
Specificity: The antibody only detects Histone H3 dimethylated on Lysine 9.
Tested applications: Suitable for: ICC/IF, WB, Flow Cyt, ChIP
Unsuitable for: IHC or IP
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human Histone H3 aa 1-100 (di methyl K9). The exact sequence is proprietary.
General notes: A trial size is available to purchase for this antibody.

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage buffer: pH: 7.20
Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide
 Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol, 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture supernatant
Purity: Tissue culture supernatant
Clonality: Monoclonal
Clone number: Y49

Our RabMab® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMab® patents
This product is a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody.
Isotype: IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab32521 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/500.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 17 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 15 kDa).</td>
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<td>Flow Cyt</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/220.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ChIP</td>
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<td>Use 5 µg for 25 µg of chromatin.</td>
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</table>

Target

Function: Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.

Sequence similarities: Belongs to the histone H3 family.

Developmental stage: Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.

Post-translational modifications: Acetylation is generally linked to gene activation. Acetylation on Lys-10 (H3K9ac) impairs methylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s). Acetylation on Lys-19 (H3K18ac) and Lys-24 (H3K24ac) favors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me). Citrullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 (H3R17ci) by PADI4 impairs methylation and represses transcription. Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me2a) by CARM1 is linked to gene activation. Symmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene repression. Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-3 (H3R2me2a) by PRMT6 is linked to gene repression and is mutually exclusive with H3 Lys-5 methylation (H3K4me2 and H3K4me3). H3R2me2a is present at the 3' of genes regardless of their transcription state and is enriched on inactive promoters, while it is absent on active promoters.

Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K36me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) are linked to gene activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) facilitates subsequent acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-80 (H3K79me) is associated with DNA double-strand break (DSB) responses and is a specific target for TP53BP1. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are linked to gene repression. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) is a specific target for HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) and prevents subsequent phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) and acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) require preliminary monoubiquitination of H2B at 'Lys-120'. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin.
Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and RPS6KA5 is important during interphase because it enables the transcription of genes following external stimulation, like mitogens, stress, growth factors or UV irradiation and result in the activation of genes, such as c-fos and c-jun. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which is linked to gene activation, prevents methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) but facilitates acetylation of H3 and H4. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB mediates the dissociation of HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) from heterochromatin. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) is also an essential regulatory mechanism for neoplastic cell transformation. Phosphorylated at Ser-29 (H3S28ph) by MLTK isoform 1, RPS6KA5 or AURKB during mitosis or upon ultraviolet B irradiation. Phosphorylation at Thr-7 (H3T6ph) by PRKCBB is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of Lys-5 (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. At centromeres, specifically phosphorylated at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) from prophase to early anaphase, by DAPK3 and PKN1. Phosphorylation at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) by PKN1 is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that promotes demethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me) by KDM4C/JMJD2C. Phosphorylation at Tyr-42 (H3Y41ph) by JAK2 promotes exclusion of CBX5 (HP1 alpha) from chromatin.

Monoubiquitinated by RAG1 in lymphoid cells, monoubiquitination is required for V(D)J recombination (By similarity). Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins.

**Cellular localization**

Nucleus. Chromosome.

**Images**

**All lanes** : Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K9) antibody [Y49] - ChIP Grade (ab32521) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1** : HeLa cell lysate

**Lane 2** : recombinant Histone H3

**Predicted band size**: 15 kDa

**Observed band size**: 17 kDa
**Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence** analysis of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) labelling Histone H3 (di methyl K9) with purified ab32521 at 1/500. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. An Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody (Ab150077). Nuclei counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Control: PBS only

**Flow Cytometry** analysis of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling Histone H3 (di methyl K9) with purified ab32521 at 1/220 dilution (10ug/mL) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (1/2000 dilution) was used as the secondary antibody. Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black) was used as the isotype control, cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue) were used as the unlabeled control.
Chromatin was prepared from HeLa cells according to the Abcam X-ChIP protocol. Cells were fixed with formaldehyde for 10 minutes. The ChIP was performed with 25µg of chromatin, 5µg of ab32521 (blue), and 20µl of Protein A/G sepharose beads. No antibody was added to the beads control (yellow). The immunoprecipitated DNA was quantified by real time PCR (Taqman approach for active and inactive loci, Sybr green approach for heterochromatic loci). Primers and probes are located in the first kb of the transcribed region.

ab32521 (1/500) staining Histone H3 di-methyl K9 in HeLa cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.5% Triton X100 and counterstained with DAPI in order to highlight the nucleus (red). For further experimental details, please refer to Abreview.

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