abcam

Product datasheet

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



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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 (Intra), ChIP

Unsuitable for: IHC or IP

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Immunogen Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

Positive control WB: HeLa cell lysate. ICC/IF: HeLa cells. Flow Cyt (intra): HeLa cells. ChIP: Chromatin prepared

from HeLa cells.

General notesThis product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

Improved sensitivity and specificity
 Long-term security of supply

- Animal-free production

For more information **see here**.

Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**[®] **patents**.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer pH: 7.20

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture

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supernatant

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number Y49
Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise quarantee

Our Abpromise quarantee 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.

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

Application notes

Is unsuitable for IHC or IP.

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 PAD4 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) 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.

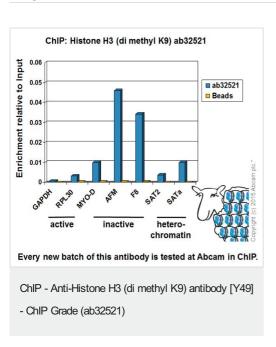
Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and 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.

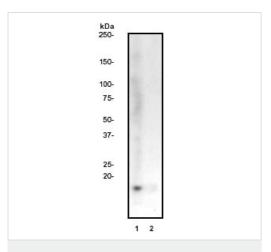
Cellular localization

Nucleus. Chromosome.

Images



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.



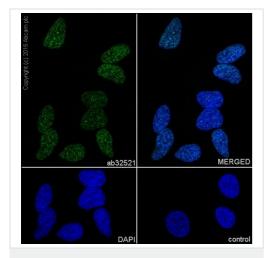
Western blot - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K9) antibody [Y49] - ChIP Grade (ab32521)

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

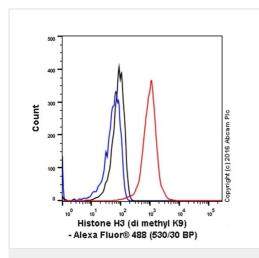
Predicted band size: 15 kDa **Observed band size:** 17 kDa



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

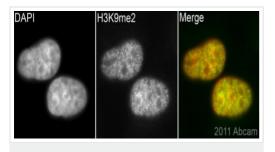
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) labelling Histone H3 (di methyl K9) with purified ab32521 at 1/500. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. An Alexa Fluor[®] 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (1/1000) was used as the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

Control: PBS only



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

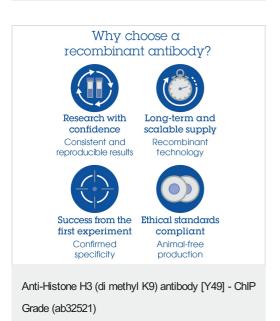
Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling Histone H3 (di methyl K9) with purified ab32521 at 1/220 dilution (10ug/mL) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. A Goat anti rabbit lgG (Alexa Fluorr®488) (1/2000 dilution) was used as the secondary antibody. Rabbit monoclonal lgG (Black) was used as the isotype control, cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue) were used as the unlabeled control.



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

Image courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Dr. Kirk McManus, Univ. of Manitoba/Cancer Care MICB, Canada

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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