

## H3K27me3 polyclonal antibody

Cat. No. C15410069

Type: Polyclonal	Specificity: Human, mouse, rat, pig, zebrafish, Drosophila, Schistosoma, Arabidopsis
Size: 50 µg	Isotype: NA
Concentration: 1.13 µg/µl	Source: Rabbit
Lot No.: A1824D	Purity: Affinity purified polyclonal antibody.
Storage buffer: PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.	Storage conditions: Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.	

Last Data Sheet Update: May 6, 2013

### Description

Polyclonal antibody raised in rabbit against against histone H3, trimethylated at lysine 27 (H3K27me3), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

### Applications

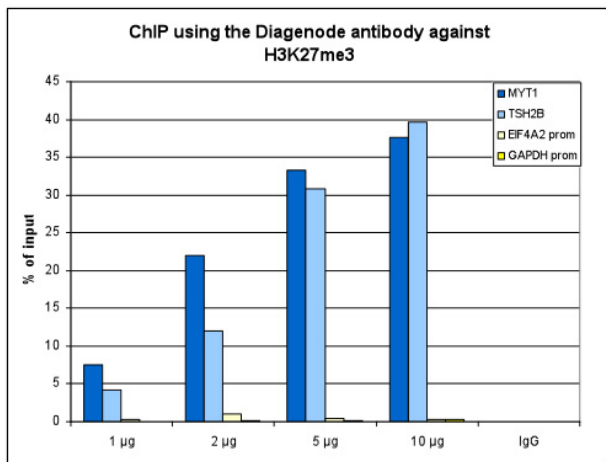
Applications	Suggested dilution	References
ChIP *	1 µg/ChIP	Fig 1, 2
ELISA	1:200	Fig 3
Dot Blotting	1:5,000	Fig 4
Western Blotting	1:500	Fig 5
Immunofluorescence	1:200	Fig 6

\* Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-5 µg per IP.

### Target Description

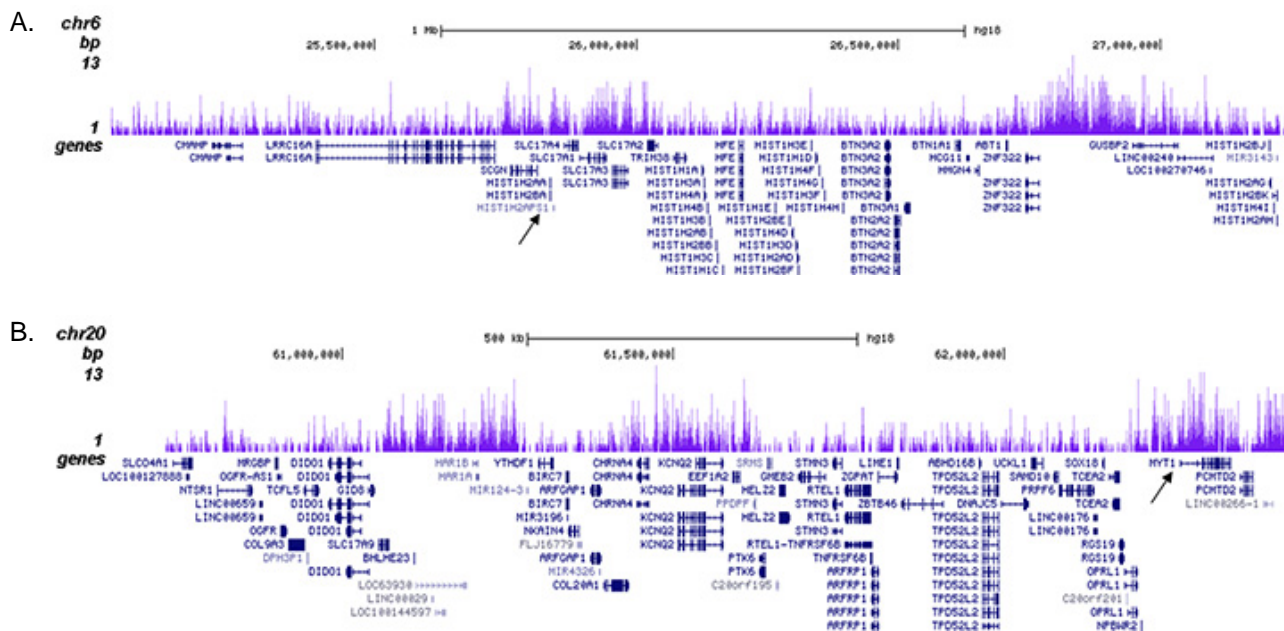
Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases. Trimethylation of histone H3K27 is associated with gene repression.

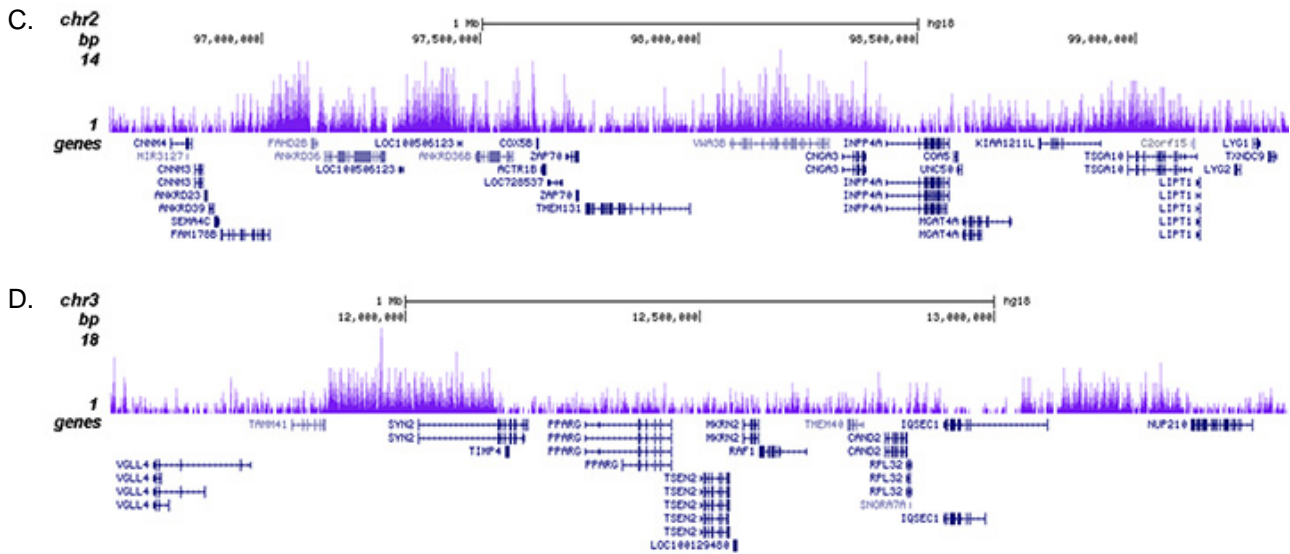
**Validation Data**



**Figure 1. ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3**

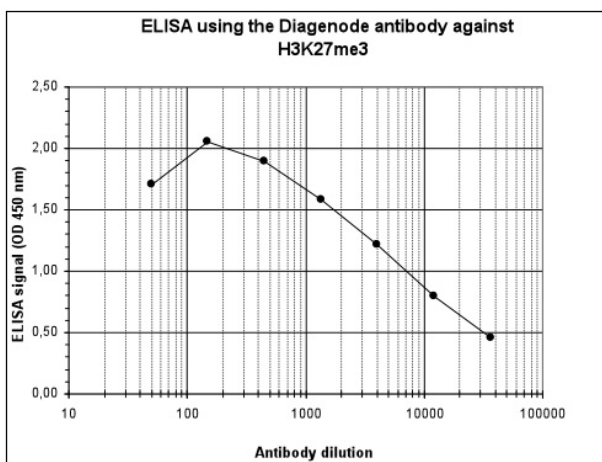
ChIP assays were performed using human HeLa cells, the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (Cat. No. C15410069) and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the “iDeal ChIP-seq” kit (Cat. No. C01010051), using sheared chromatin from 1 million cells. A titration of the antibody consisting of 1, 2, 5, and 10 µg per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (2 µg/IP) was used as negative IP control. QPCR was performed with primers for the promoters of the active genes EIF4A2 and GAPDH as negative controls, and for the coding regions of the inactive genes MYT1 and TSH2B as positive controls. Figure 1 shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis). These results are in accordance with the observation that H3K27me3 is preferably present at inactive genes.





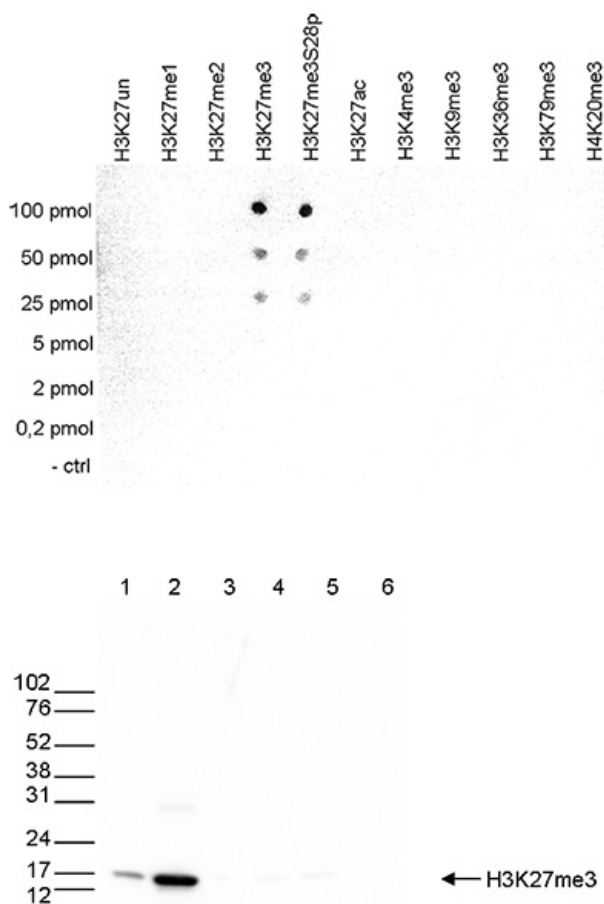
**Figure 2. ChIP-seq results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3**

ChIP was performed on sheared chromatin from 1 million HeLaS3 cells using 1 µg of the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (Cat. No. C15410069) as described above. The IP'd DNA was subsequently analysed on an Illumina Genome Analyzer. Library preparation, cluster generation and sequencing were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The 36 bp tags were aligned to the human genome using the ELAND algorithm. Figure 2 shows the enrichment in genomic regions of chromosome 6, surrounding the TSH2B gene (indicated by an arrow; fig 2A), of chromosome 20, surrounding the MYT1 gene (fig 2B), and of chromosome 2 and 3 (figure 2C and D).



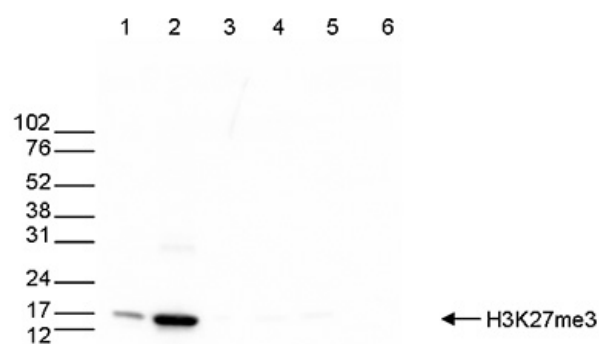
**Figure 3. Determination of the antibody titer**

To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3 (Cat. No. C15410069). The antigen used was a peptide containing the histone modification of interest. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 3), the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:6,300.



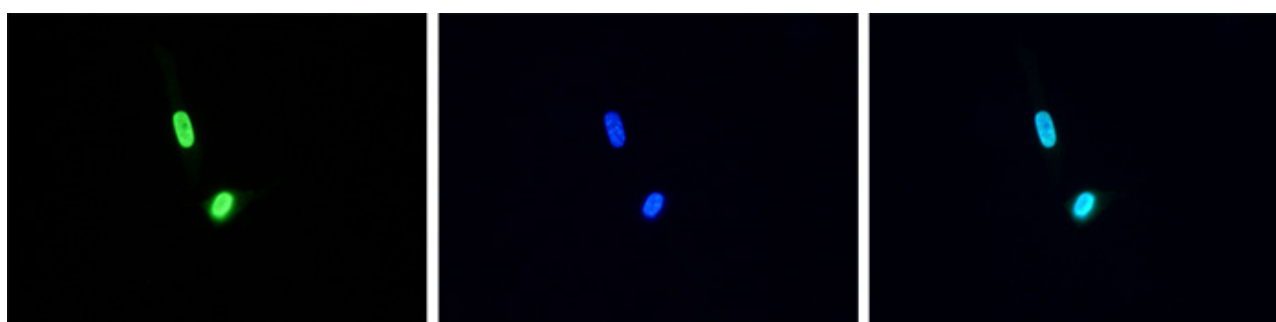
**Figure 4. Cross reactivity test of the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3**

A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (Cat. No. C15410069) with peptides containing other modifications of histone H3 and H4 and the unmodified H3K27 sequence. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of the peptide containing the respective histone modification were spotted on a membrane. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:5,000. Figure 4 shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest. Please note that the antibody also recognizes the modification if S28 is phosphorylated.



**Figure 5. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3**

Western blot was performed on whole cell (25 µg, lane 1) and histone extracts (15 µg, lane 2) from HeLa cells, and on 1 µg of recombinant histone H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 (lane 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively) using the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (Cat. No. C15410069). The antibody was diluted 1:500 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The position of the protein of interest is shown on the right, the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.



**Figure 6. Immunofluorescence using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3**

Mouse NIH3T3 cells were stained with the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (Cat. No. C15410069) and with DAPI. Cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde for 10' and blocked with PBS/TX-100 containing 5% normal goat serum and 1% BSA. The cells were immunofluorescently labelled with the H3K27me3 antibody (left) diluted 1:200 in blocking solution followed by an anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to Alexa488. The middle panel shows staining of the nuclei with DAPI. A merge of the two stainings is shown on the right.