

H3K27me3 polyclonal antibody - Premium

Cat. No. C15410195

Type: Polyclonal	Specificity: Human, mouse, Drosophila, C. elegans, Arabidopsis, maize, tomato, poplar, C. merolae, wide range expected.
Size: 50 µg	Isotype: NA
Concentration: 1.9 µg/µl	Source: Rabbit
Lot No.: A1811-001P	Purity: Affinity purified
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: April 6, 2018

Description

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

Applications

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
ChIP *	1 µg/IP	Fig 1, 2
ELISA	1:1,000	Fig 3
Dot Blotting/Peptide array	1:20,000	Fig 4
Western Blotting	1:1,000	Fig 5
Immunofluorescence	1:500	Fig 6

* Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 0.5-5 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. Methylation of histone H3K27 is associated with inactive genomic regions.

Validation Data

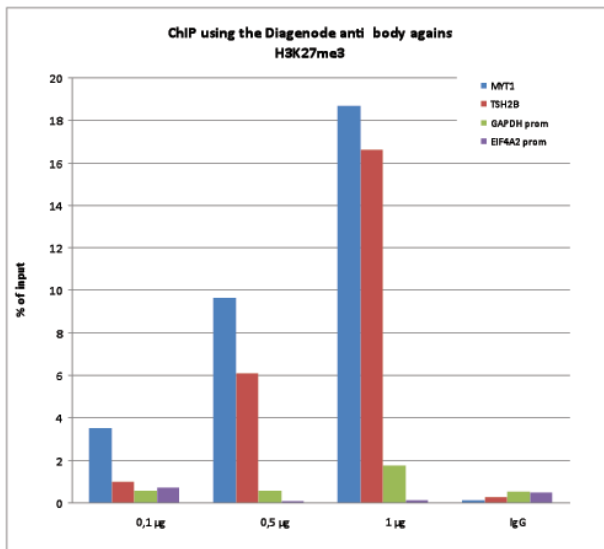
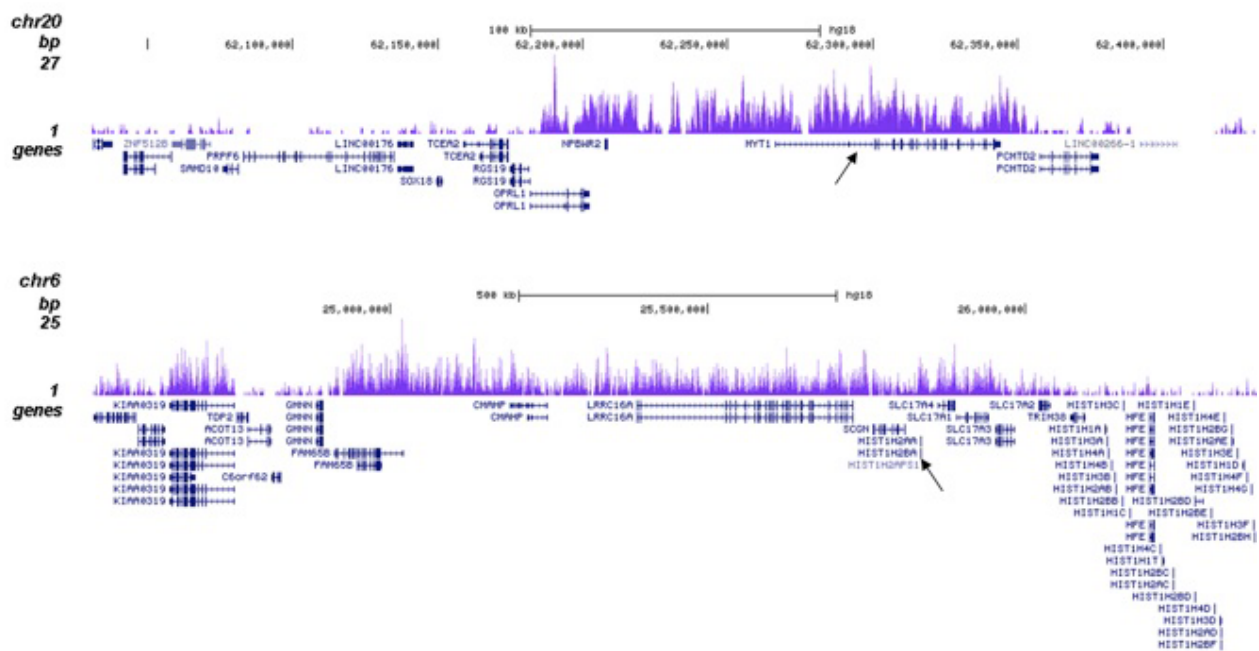
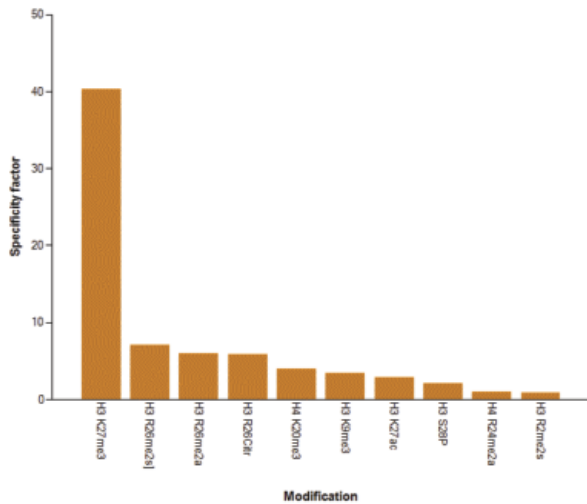


Figure 1. ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3

ChIP assays were performed using human K562 cells, the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (cat. No. pAb-195-050) and optimized PCR primer pairs for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the “iDeal ChIP-seq” kit (cat. No. AB-001-0024), using sheared chromatin from 100,000 cells. A titration consisting of 0.1, 0.5, and 1 µg of antibody per ChIP experiment was analyzed. IgG (1 µg/IP) was used as a negative IP control. Quantitative PCR was performed with primers specific for the promoter of the active genes GAPDH and EIF4A2, used as negative controls, and TSH2B and MYT1, used as positive controls. The figure shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).





containing 384 peptides with different combinations of modifications from histone H3, H4, H2A and H2B. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:20,000. Figure 4B shows the specificity factor, calculated as the ratio of the average intensity of all spots containing the mark, divided by the average intensity of all spots not containing the mark.

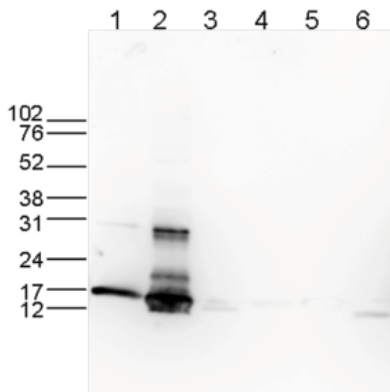


Figure 5. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3

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. pAb-195-050). The antibody was diluted 1:1,000 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.

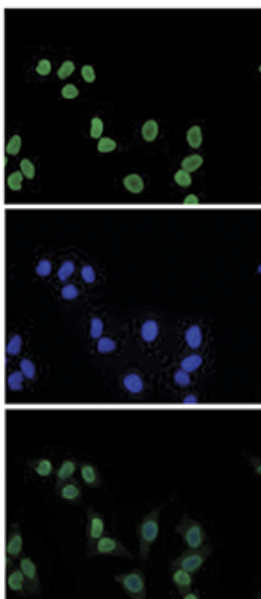


Figure 6. Immunofluorescence using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me3

Mouse NIH3T3 cells were stained with the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me3 (cat. No. pAb-195-050) 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 labeled with the H3K27me3 antibody (top) diluted 1:500 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 at the bottom.