

H3K4me3 polyclonal antibody

Cat. No. C15410003

Type: Polyclonal ChIP-grade/ChIP-seq grade

Source: Rabbit

Lot #: A1052D

Size: 50 µg/ 36 µl

Concentration: 1.4 µg/µl

Specificity: Human, mouse, zebrafish, trout, Arabidopsis, rice, tomato, maize, poplar, wide range expected.

Purity: Affinity purified polyclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

Storage: 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.

Description: Polyclonal antibody raised in rabbit against the region of histone H3 containing the trimethylated lysine 4 (H3K4me3), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

Applications

	Suggested dilution	Results
ChIP*	1 µg per IP	Fig 1, 2
ELISA	1:1,000	Fig 3
Dot blotting/Peptide array	1:10,000/1:10,000	Fig 4
Western blotting	1:1,000	Fig 5
IF	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. Methylation of histone H3K4 is associated with activation of gene transcription.

Results

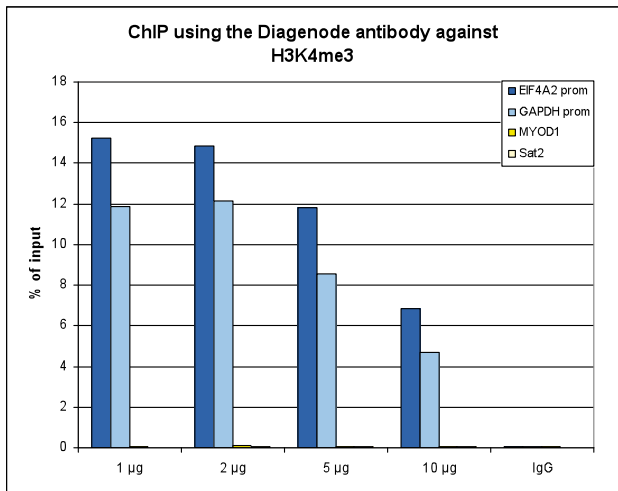


Figure 1. ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K4me3

ChIP assays were performed using human HeLa cells, the Diagenode antibody against H3K4me3 (Cat. No. C15410003) and optimized PCR primer pairs for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the “iDeal ChIP-seq” kit (Cat. No. C01010051), using sheared chromatin from 1 million cells. A titration consisting of 1, 2, 5 and 10 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 positive controls, and for the inactive MYOD1 gene and the Sat2 satellite repeat, used as negative 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 trimethylation of K4 at histone H3 is associated with the promoters of active genes.

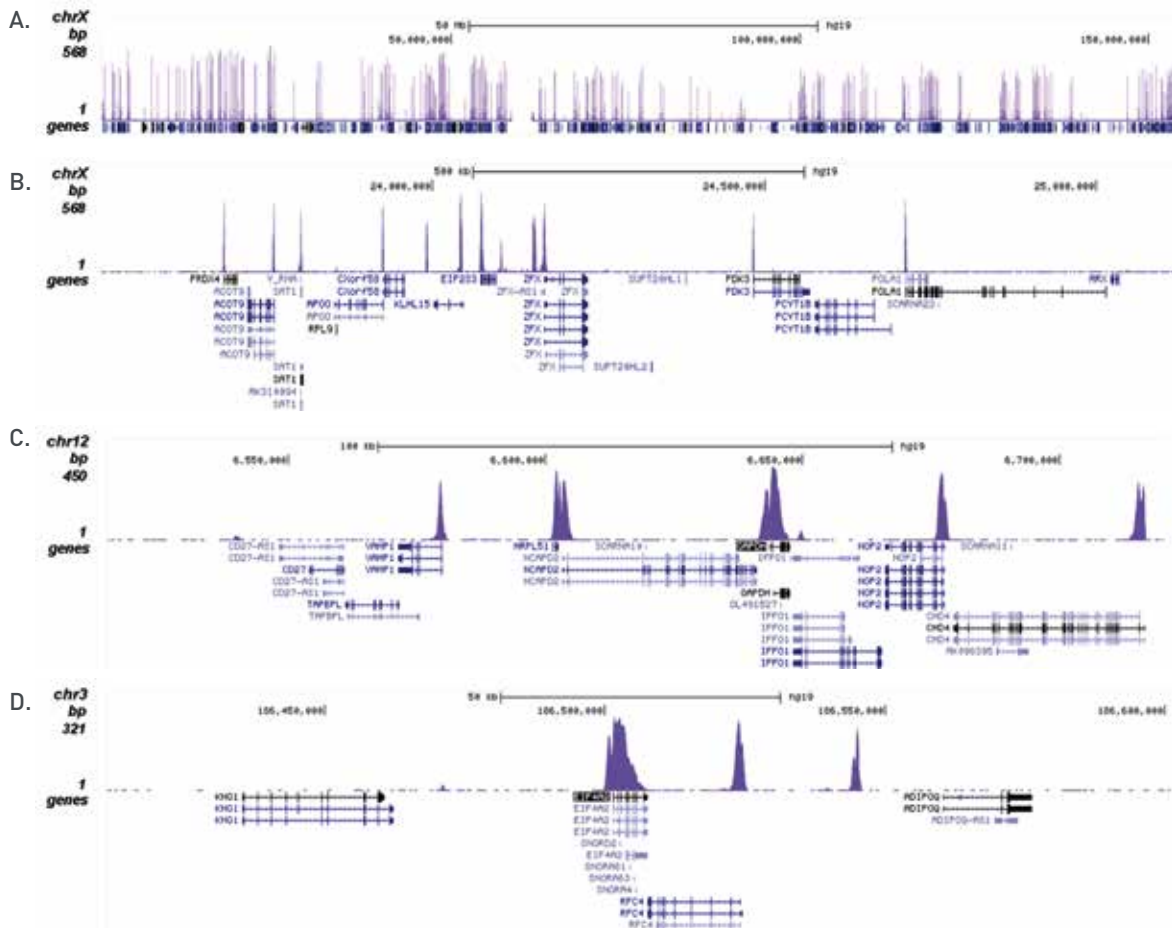


Figure 2. ChIP-seq results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K4me3

ChIP was performed on sheared chromatin from 1 million HeLa cells using 1 µg of the Diagenode antibody against H3K4me3 (Cat. No. C15410003) as described above. The IP'd DNA was subsequently analysed on an Illumina HiSeq 2000. Library preparation, cluster generation and sequencing were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The 50 bp tags were aligned to the human genome using the BWA algorithm. Figure 2 shows the peak distribution along the complete sequence and a 1.6 Mb region of the human X-chromosome (figure 2A and B) and in two regions surrounding the GAPDH and EIF4A2 positive control genes, respectively (figure 2C and D).

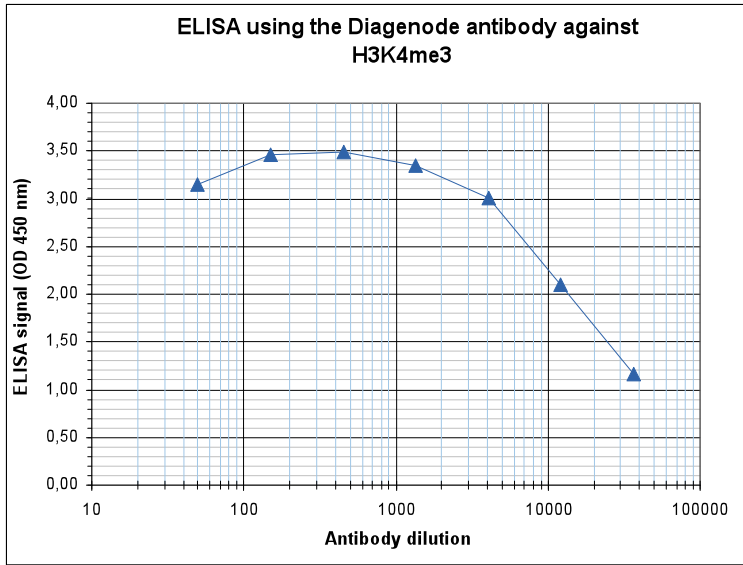


Figure 3. Determination of the antibody titer

To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the Diagenode antibody against H3K4me3 (Cat. No. C15410003). 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 1:18,350.

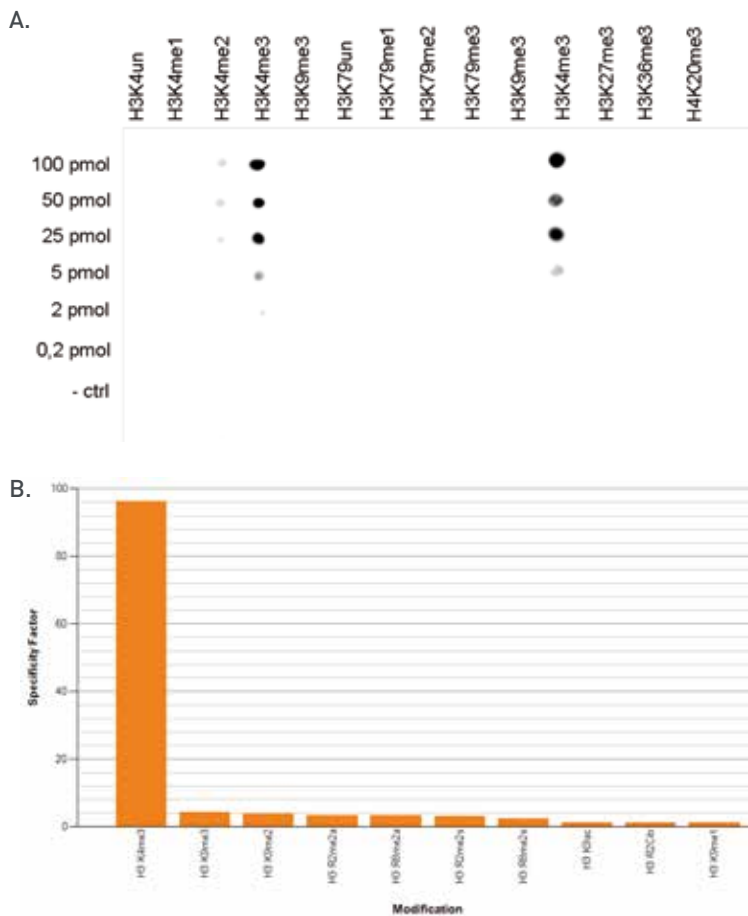


Figure 4. Cross reactivity tests using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K4me3

Figure 4A. To test the cross reactivity of the Diagenode antibody against H3K4me3 (Cat. No. C15410003), a Dot Blot analysis was performed with peptides containing other histone modifications and unmodified sequences. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of the respective peptides were spotted on a membrane. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:10,000. Figure 4A shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest.

Figure 4B. The specificity of the antibody was further demonstrated by peptide array analyses on an array containing 384 peptides with different combinations of modifications from histone H3, H4, H2A and H2B. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:10,000. Figure 4B shows a high specificity for the peptides containing the H3K4me3 modification.

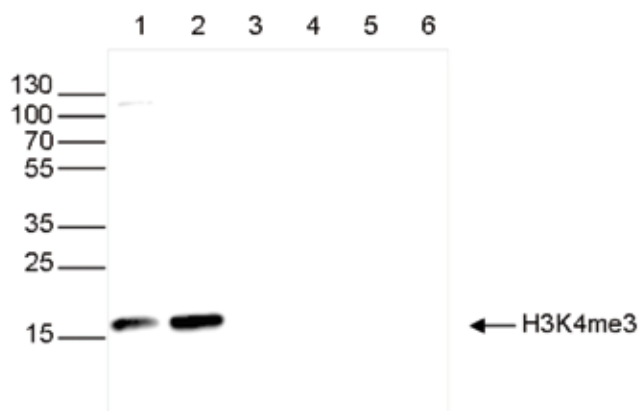


Figure 5. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K4me3

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 H3K4me3 [Cat. No. C15410003]. The antibody was diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right; the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.

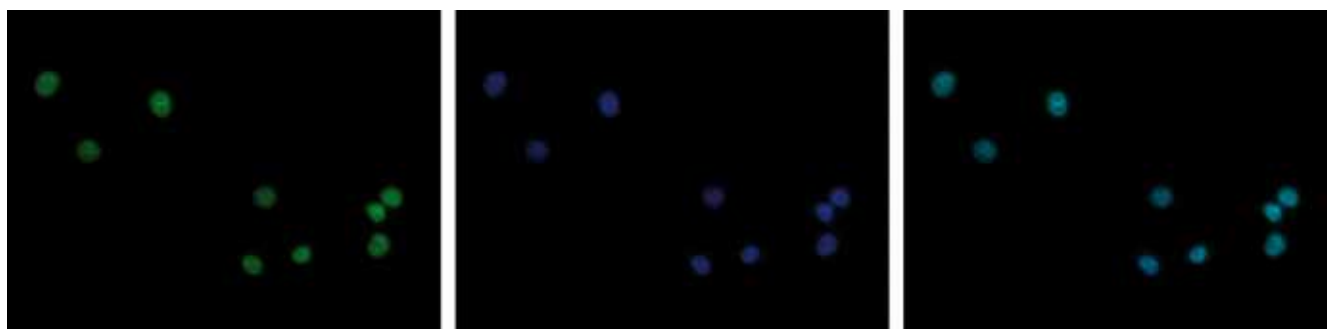


Figure 6. Immunofluorescence using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K4me3

HeLa cells were stained with the Diagenode antibody against H3K4me3 [Cat. No. C15410003] 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 H3K4me3 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.