diagenode
Innovating Epigenetic Solutions

H3R2me2sK4me2 polyclonal antibody - Classic

Cat. No. C15410294
Type: Polyclonal
Source: Rabbit
Lot #: 001
Size: 50 µg
Concentration: 0.91 µg/µl

Specificity: Human, mouse, C. elegans, rat, chicken, Xenopus, Drosophila, plant
Purity: Affinity purified
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.

Applications

	Suggested dilution	Results
ChIP	2-5 µg/million cells	Figure 1
IF	1:100	Figure 2
Western blot	1:500	Figure 3, 4
Immunochemistry	1:50	
Dot blot	1:1,000	Figure 5

Target description

Chromatin is the arrangement of DNA and proteins in which chromosomes are formed. Correspondingly, chromatin is formed from nucleosomes, which are comprised of a set of four histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, H4) wrapped with DNA. Chromatin is a very dynamic structure in which numerous post-translational modifications work together to activate or repress the availability of DNA to be copied, transcribed, or repaired. These marks decide which DNA will be open and commonly active (euchromatin) or tightly wound to prevent access and activation (heterochromatin). Common histone modifications include methylation of lysine and arginine, acetylation of lysine, phosphorylation of threonine and serine, and sumoylation, biotinylation, and ubiquitylation of lysine. The dimethylation of both arginine 2 (H3R2me2) and lysine 4 (H3K4me2) of H3 are both known marks to have opposing affects. R2me2 maintains transcriptional silence by silencing Set1 mediated K4 methylation, in which K4 methylation is normally associated with active chromatin. The protein arginine methyltransferase PRMT6 can methylate H3R2 in vivo, and overexpression of this enzyme downregulates Hox and Myc dependent genes, both of which are targets of H3K4 methylation.