

Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12809**Specification****Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P26358
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Dnmt1 detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1786

Other Names

DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 1, Dnmt1, 2.1.1.37, CXXC-type zinc finger protein 9, DNA methyltransferase Hsal, DNA MTase Hsal, M.Hsal, MCMT, DNMT1, AIM, CXXC9, DNMT

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml
Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity

Ubiquitous; highly expressed in fetal tissues, heart, kidney, placenta, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and expressed at lower levels in spleen, lung, brain, small intestine, colon, liver, and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is less expressed than isoform 1.

Contents

Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived human Dnmt1 recombinant protein (Position: D22-N126).

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C; for one year. After r°Constitution,

at 4°C; for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name DNMT1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.3, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2976}

Function

DNA methyltransferase that methylates CpG residues (PubMed:17200670, PubMed:18754681, PubMed:21745816, PubMed:26070743). Preferentially methylates hemimethylated DNA (PubMed:21745816, PubMed:26070743). Associates with DNA replication sites in S phase maintaining the methylation pattern in the newly synthesized strand, that is essential for epigenetic inheritance (PubMed:17200670, PubMed:21745816). Associates with chromatin during G2 and M phases to maintain DNA methylation independently of replication (PubMed:21745816). It is responsible for maintaining methylation patterns established in development (PubMed:21745816). DNA methylation is coordinated with methylation of histones (PubMed:16357870). Mediates transcriptional repression by direct binding to HDAC2 (PubMed:10888872). In association with DNMT3B and via the recruitment of CTCFL/BORIS, involved in activation of BAG1 gene expression by modulating dimethylation of promoter histone H3 at H3K4 and H3K9 (PubMed:18413740). Probably forms a corepressor complex required for activated KRAS-mediated promoter hypermethylation and transcriptional silencing of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) or other tumor-related genes in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells (PubMed:24623306). Also required to maintain a transcriptionally repressive state of genes in undifferentiated embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed:24623306). Associates at promoter regions of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) leading to their gene silencing (PubMed:24623306).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Associates with replication foci during S-phase: recruited to hemimethylated DNA sites via its RFTS domain, which specifically recognizes and binds histone H3 ubiquitinated at 'Lys-14', 'Lys-18' and 'Lys-23' (H3K14ub, H3K18ub and H3K23ub, respectively) (PubMed:29053958). Localized to the perinucleolar region (PubMed:24492612).

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous; highly expressed in fetal tissues, heart, kidney, placenta, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and expressed at lower levels in spleen, lung, brain, small intestine, colon, liver, and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is less expressed than isoform 1.

Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody - Images

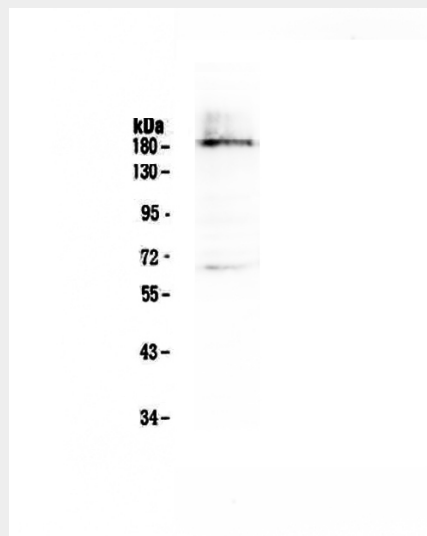


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of Dnmt1 using anti-Dnmt1 antibody (ABO12809). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: human U-937 cell lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-Dnmt1 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12809) at 0.5 μ g/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1% Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Dnmt1 at approximately 200KD. The expected band size for Dnmt1 is at 183KD.

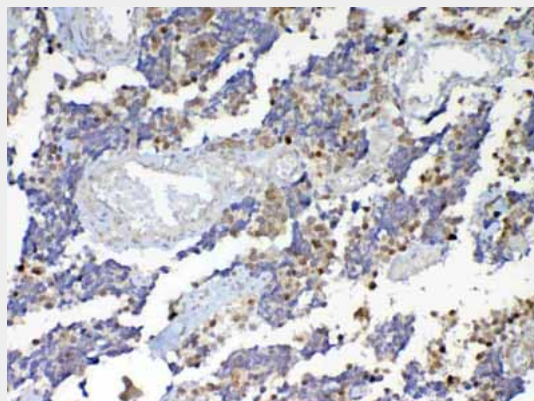


Figure 2. IHC analysis of Dnmt1 using anti-Dnmt1 antibody (ABO12809). Dnmt1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human lung cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-Dnmt1 Antibody (ABO12809) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

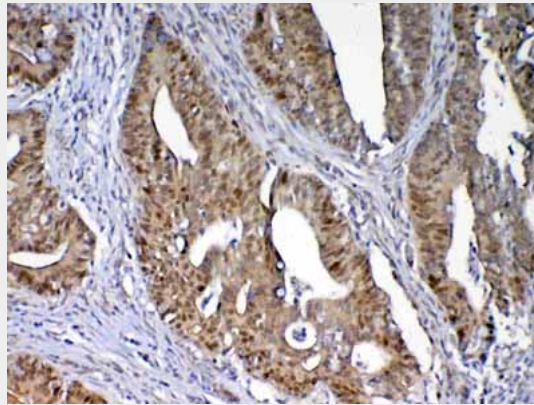


Figure 3. IHC analysis of Dnmt1 using anti-Dnmt1 antibody (ABO12809). Dnmt1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human rectal cancer tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-Dnmt1 Antibody (ABO12809) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

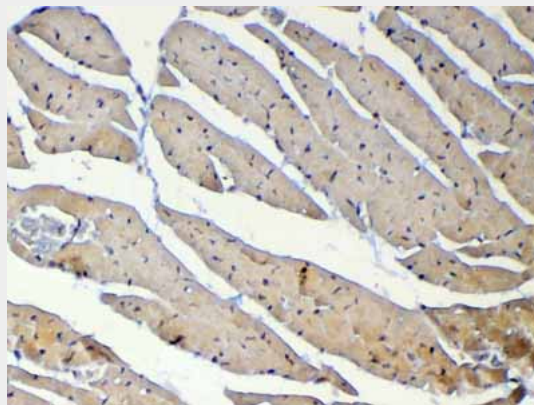


Figure 4. IHC analysis of Dnmt1 using anti-Dnmt1 antibody (ABO12809). Dnmt1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of mouse cardiac muscle tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-Dnmt1 Antibody (ABO12809) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

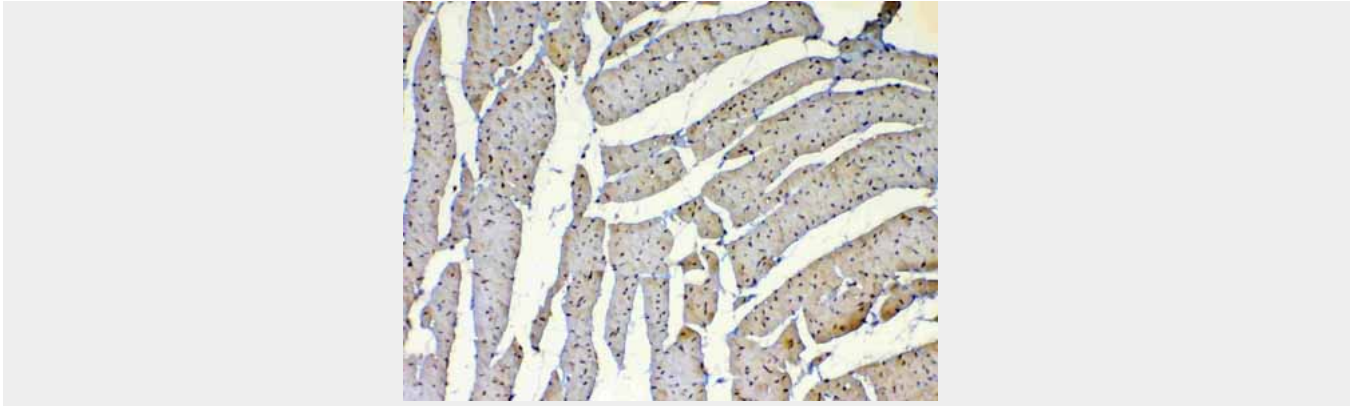


Figure 5. IHC analysis of Dnmt1 using anti-Dnmt1 antibody (ABO12809). Dnmt1 was detected in paraffin-embedded section of rat cardiac muscle tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 1 μ g/ml rabbit anti-Dnmt1 Antibody (ABO12809) overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Biotinylated goat anti-rabbit IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. The tissue section was developed using Streptavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC) with DAB as the chromogen.

Anti-Dnmt1 Picoband Antibody - Background

DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 1 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the DNMT1 gene. This gene encodes an enzyme that transfers methyl groups to cytosine nucleotides of genomic DNA. This protein is the major enzyme responsible for maintaining methylation patterns following DNA replication and shows a preference for hemi-methylated DNA. Methylation of DNA is an important component of mammalian epigenetic gene regulation. Aberrant methylation patterns are found in human tumors and associated with developmental abnormalities. Variation in this gene has been associated with cerebellar ataxia, deafness, and narcolepsy, and neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type IE. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.