

DNMT3b Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10216**Specification**

DNMT3b Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | Q9UBC3 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 95751 |

DNMT3b Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1789

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Positive Control | Western Blot: Rat kidney lysate |
| Application & Usage | Western blot: 1:200 |
| Other Names | |
| DNA Methyltransferase 3b, DNMT3b | |

Target/Specificity
DNMT3b**Antibody Form**
Liquid**Appearance**
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) of antibody in PBS, 0.01 % BSA, 0.01 % thimerosal, and 50 % glycerol, pH 7.2**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**
DNMT3b Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**DNMT3b Antibody - Protein Information**

Name DNMT3B**Function**

Required for genome-wide de novo methylation and is essential for the establishment of DNA methylation patterns during development. DNA methylation is coordinated with methylation of histones. May preferentially methylates nucleosomal DNA within the nucleosome core region. May function as transcriptional co-repressor by associating with CBX4 and independently of DNA methylation. Seems to be involved in gene silencing (By similarity). In association with DNMT1 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. Isoforms 4 and 5 are probably not functional due to the deletion of two conserved methyltransferase motifs. Functions as a transcriptional corepressor by associating with ZHX1. Required for DUX4 silencing in somatic cells (PubMed:27153398).

Cellular Location

Nucleus

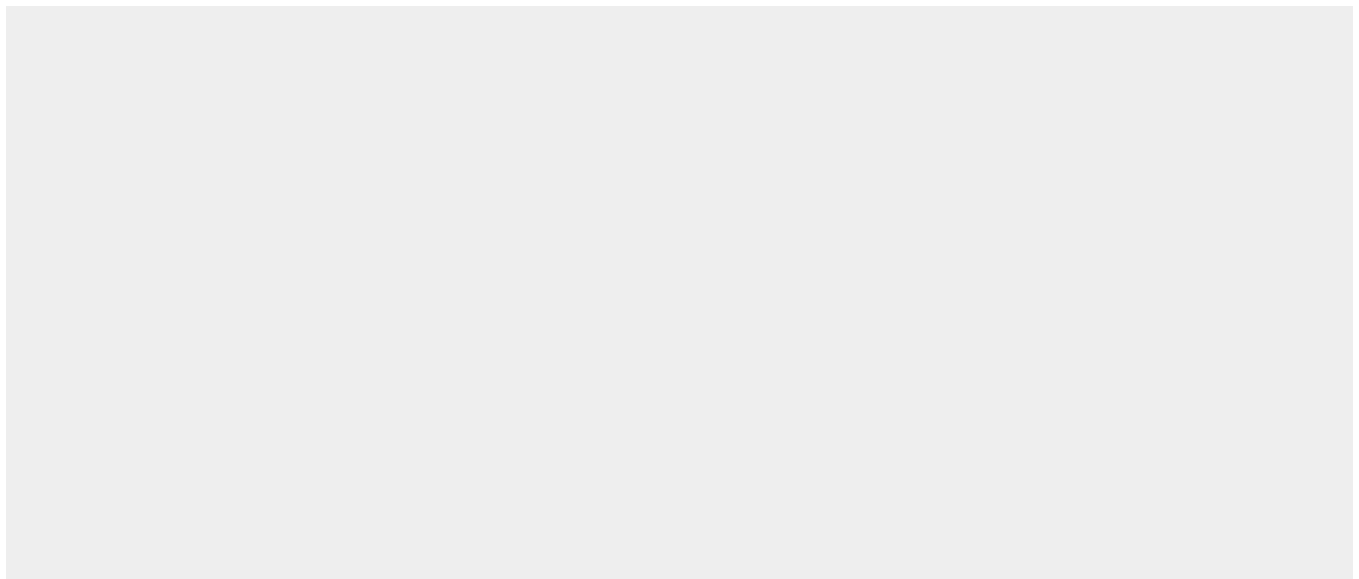
Tissue Location

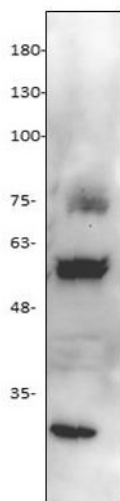
Ubiquitous; highly expressed in fetal liver, heart, kidney, placenta, and at lower levels in spleen, colon, brain, liver, small intestine, lung, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and skeletal muscle. Isoform 1 is expressed in all tissues except brain, skeletal muscle and PBMC, 3 is ubiquitous, 4 is expressed in all tissues except brain, skeletal muscle, lung and prostate and 5 is detectable only in testis and at very low level in brain and prostate

DNMT3b 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](#)

DNMT3b Antibody - Images



Western blot of Rat kidney lysate with DNMT3b antibody

DNMT3b Antibody - Background

Methylation of DNA at cytosine residues plays an important role in regulation of gene expression, genomic imprinting, and is essential for mammalian development. Hypermethylation of CpG islands in tumor suppressor genes or hypomethylation of bulk genomic DNA may be linked with development of cancer. To date, three families of mammalian DNA methyltransferase genes have been identified which include DNMT1, DNMT2, and DNMT3. DNMT1 is constitutively expressed in proliferating cells and inactivation of this gene causes global demethylation of genomic DNA and embryonic lethality. DNMT2 is expressed at low levels in adult tissues and its inactivation does not affect DNA methylation or maintenance of methylation. The DNMT3 family members, DNMT3a and DNMT3b, are strongly expressed in embryonic stem (ES) cells but their expression is down regulated in differentiating ES cells and is low in adult somatic tissue. Recently, it has been shown that naturally occurring mutations of DNMT3b gene occur in patients with a rare autosomal recessive disorder, termed ICF (immunodeficiency, centromeric instability, and facial anomalies) syndrome.