

Dnmt3b Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP1035A

Specification

Dnmt3b Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Antigen Region

WB, IHC-P,E
O9UBC3
Human
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
389-417

Dnmt3b Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1789

Other Names

DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 3B, Dnmt3b, DNA methyltransferase HsallIB, DNA MTase HsallIB, MHsallIB, DNMT3B

Target/Specificity

This Dnmt3b antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 389-417 amino acids from human Dnmt3b.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

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

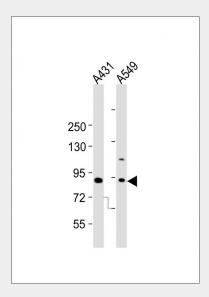
Ubiquitous; highly expressed in fetal liver, heart, kidney, placenta, and at lower levels in spleen, colon, brain, liver, small intestine, lung, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and skeletal muscle. Isoform 1 is expressed in all tissues except brain, skeletal muscle and PBMC, 3 is ubiquitous, 4 is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

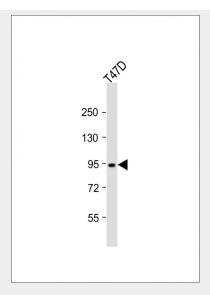
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Dnmt3b Antibody - Images

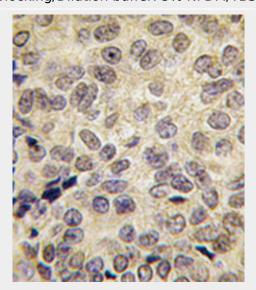


All lanes : Anti-Dnmt3b Antibody (C403) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysates Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 95 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.





Anti-Dnmt3b Antibody (C403)at 1:2000 dilution + T47D whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 95 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human prostata carcinoma tissue reacted with Dnmt3b antibody (Cat.#AP1035a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Dnmt3b Antibody - Background

CpG methylation is an epigenetic modification that is important for embryonic development, imprinting, and X-chromosome inactivation. Studies in mice have demonstrated that DNA methylation is required for mammalian development. Dnmt3b is a DNA methyltransferase which is thought to function in de novo methylation, rather than maintenance methylation. The protein localizes primarily to the nucleus and its expression is developmentally regulated. Mutations in this gene cause the immunodeficiency-centromeric instability-facial anomalies (ICF) syndrome.

Dnmt3b Antibody - References

Okano, M., et al., Cell 99(3):247-257 (1999). Yin, B., et al., Zhongguo Yi Xue Ke Xue Yuan Xue Bao 21(6):431-438 (1999). Okano, M., et al., Nat. Genet. 19(3):219-220 (1998).



Dnmt3b Antibody - Citations

- Maternal Exposure to High-Fat Diet Induces Long-Term Derepressive Chromatin Marks in the Heart
- DNA methylation and regulation of DNA methyltransferases in a freeze tolerant vertebrate.
- 5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine induces human Tenon's capsule fibroblasts differentiation and fibrosis by up-regulating TGF-β type I receptor.
- Fractionated low-dose exposure to ionizing radiation leads to DNA damage, epigenetic dysregulation, and behavioral impairment.
- T cell receptor (TCR) and transforming growth factor β (TGF-β) signaling converge on DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase to control forkhead box protein 3 (foxp3) locus methylation and inducible regulatory T cell differentiation.
- OxLDL up-regulates microRNA-29b, leading to epigenetic modifications of MMP-2/MMP-9 genes: a novel mechanism for cardiovascular diseases.
- Functional switching of TGF-beta1 signaling in liver cancer via epigenetic modulation of a single CpG site in TTP promoter.
- Systems-level dynamic analyses of fate change in murine embryonic stem cells.
- <u>DNA methyltransferase expression in the human endometrium: down-regulation by progesterone and estrogen.</u>
- <u>MicroRNA-29 family reverts aberrant methylation in lung cancer by targeting DNA</u> methyltransferases 3A and 3B.
- Role of epigenetic effectors in maintenance of the long-term persistent bystander effect in spleen in vivo.
- Aberrant epigenetic modifications in hepatocarcinogenesis induced by hepatitis B virus X protein.
- Effect of long-term tamoxifen exposure on genotoxic and epigenetic changes in rat liver: implications for tamoxifen-induced hepatocarcinogenesis.
- Irradiation induces DNA damage and modulates epigenetic effectors in distant bystander tissue in vivo.
- Age-related changes in Usp9x protein expression and DNA methylation in mouse brain.
- Fractionated low-dose radiation exposure leads to accumulation of DNA damage and profound alterations in DNA and histone methylation in the murine thymus.
- Epigenetic reactivation of tumor suppressor genes by a novel small-molecule inhibitor of human DNA methyltransferases.
- Sex- and tissue-specific expression of maintenance and de novo DNA methyltransferases upon low dose X-irradiation in mice.