

H3K27me2 polyclonal antibody

Cat. No. C15410046 (pAb-046-050)

Type: Polyclonal **ChIP-grade**

Source: Rabbit

Lot #: A1968-0024P

Size: 50 µg/19 µl

Concentration: 2.63 µg/µl

Specificity: Human, zebrafish: positive

Other species: : not tested

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 rabbits against the histone H3, dimethylated at lysine 27 (H3K27me2), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

Applications

	Suggested dilution	Results
ChIP*	2 µg/ChIP	Fig 1
ELISA	1:1,000	Fig 2
Dot blotting	1:50,000	Fig 3
Western blotting	1:1,000	Fig 4
Immunofluorescence	1:500	Fig 5

* Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-5 µg per IP.

References

This antibody has been described in:

[1] Chaturvedi CP, Hosey AM, Pali C, Perez-Iratxeta C, Nakatani Y, Ranish JA, Dilworth FJ, and Brand M (2009) Dual role for the methyltransferase G9a in the maintenance of beta-globin gene transcription in adult erythroid cells. PNAS 106: 18303-18308.

Product 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. Levels of H3K27 dimethylation are higher in silent genes than in active genes suggesting that this histone modification is associated with transcriptional repression.

Results

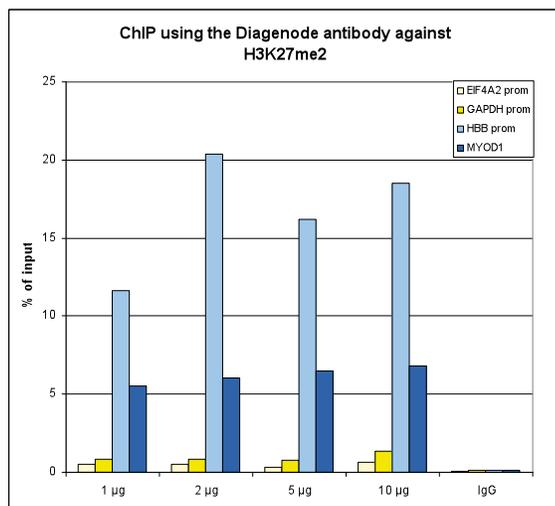


Figure 1. ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me2

ChIP assays were performed using human HeLa cells, the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me2 (Cat. No. C15410046) and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the “Auto Histone ChIP-seq” kit (Cat. No. C01010022) on the SX-8G IP-Star Compact automated system, using sheared chromatin from 1 million cells. A titration of the antibody consisting of 1, 2, 5, and 10 µg per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (2 µg/IP) was used as negative IP control. QPCR was performed with primers for the promoter of the active GAPDH and EIF4A2 genes, used as negative controls, and for the promoter of the inactive HBB and the coding region of the inactive MYOD1 genes, used as positive 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 H3K27me2 is preferably present at silent genes.

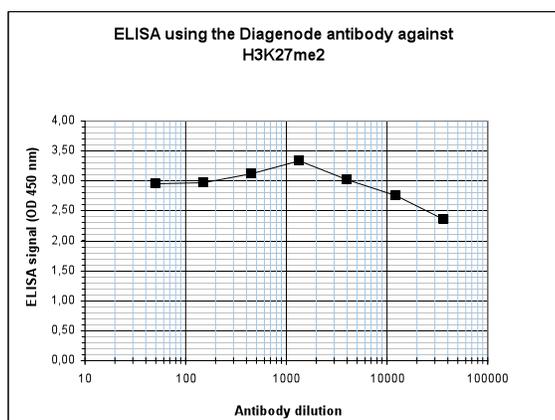


Figure 2. Determination of the antibody titer

To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me2 (Cat. No. C15410046). The antigen used was a peptide containing the histone modification of interest. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 2), the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:480,000.

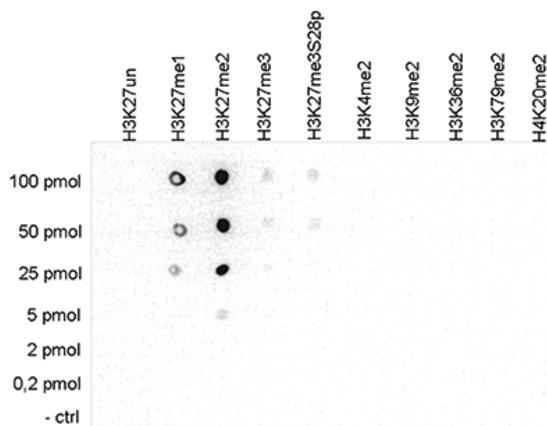


Figure 3. Cross reactivity tests using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me2

A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me2 (Cat. No. C15410046) with peptides containing other modifications of histone H3 and H4 and the unmodified sequence. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of peptide containing the respective histone modification were spotted on a membrane. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:50,000. Figure 3 shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest.

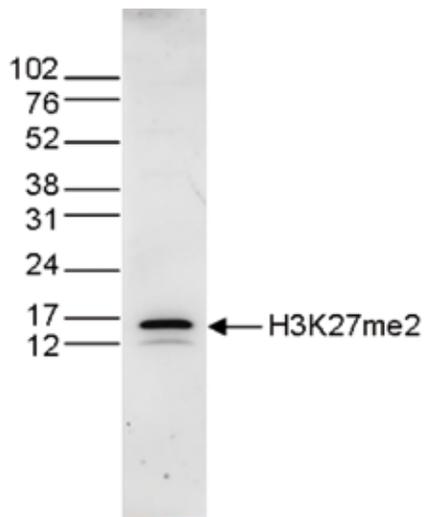


Figure 4. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me2

Histone extracts (15 µg) from HeLa cells were analysed by Western blot using the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me2 (Cat. No. C15410046) 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.

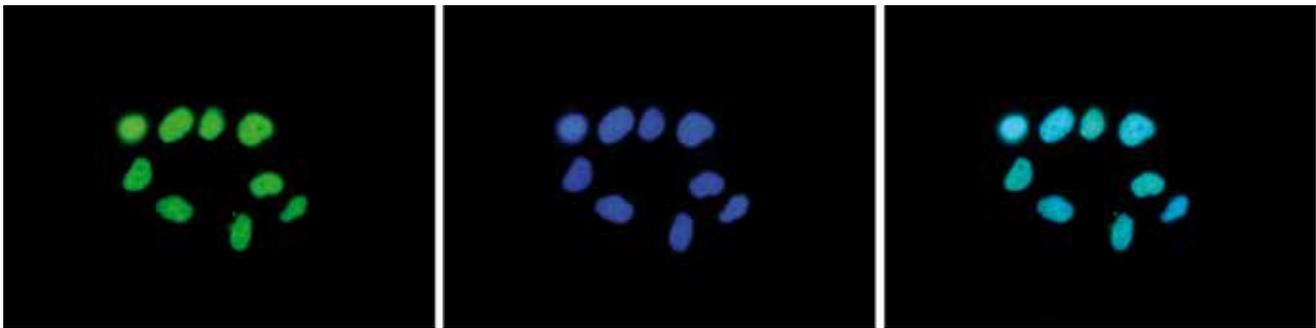


Figure 5. Immunofluorescence using the Diagenode antibody directed against H3K27me2

HeLa cells were stained with the Diagenode antibody against H3K27me2 (Cat. No. C15410046) 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 labelled with the H3K27me2 antibody (left) diluted 1:500 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.

Diagenode sa. BELGIUM | EUROPE

LIEGE SCIENCE PARK
Rue Bois Saint-Jean, 3
4102 Seraing (Ougrée) - Belgium
Tel: +32 4 364 20 50
Fax: +32 4 364 20 51
orders@diagenode.com
info@diagenode.com

Diagenode Inc. USA | NORTH AMERICA

400 Morris Avenue, Suite 101
Denville, NJ 07834 - USA
Tel: +1 862 209-4680
Fax: +1 862 209-4681
orders.na@diagenode.com
info.na@diagenode.com

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