

Histone H3K9me1 antibody (mAb)

Catalog No: 39681

RRID: AB_2793303

Clone: MABI 0306

Application(s): ChIP, DB, WB

Reactivity: Human, Wide Range Predicted

Quantity: 100 µg

Purification: Protein G Chromatography

Host: Mouse

Isotype: IgG2a

Molecular Weight: 17 kDa

Background: Histone H3 is one of the core components of the nucleosome. The nucleosome is the smallest subunit of chromatin and consists of 147 base pairs of DNA wrapped around an octamer of core histone proteins (two each of Histone H2A, Histone H2B, Histone H3 and Histone H4). Histone H1 is a linker histone, present at the interface between the nucleosome core and DNA entry/exit points. Histone H1 is responsible for establishing higher-order chromatin structure. Chromatin is subject to a variety of chemical modifications, including post-translational modifications of the histone proteins and the methylation of cytosine residues in the DNA. Reported histone modifications include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, carbonylation and SUMOylation; these modifications play a major role in regulating gene expression.

The methylation of histones can occur on two different residues: arginine or lysine. Histone methylation can be associated with transcriptional activation or repression, depending on the methylated residue. Lysine 9 of histone H3 can be mono-, di- or trimethylated by different histone methyltransferases (HMTs) such as SuvH39H1 or G9a. This methylated lysine can be demethylated by histone demethylases as JMJD1A, LSD1 or JMJD2C. Methylation of this residue is mainly associated with transcriptional repression.

Immunogen: This Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide containing monomethyl Lys9 of human histone H3.

Buffer: PBS pH 7.5 containing 30% glycerol and 0.035% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.

Application Notes:

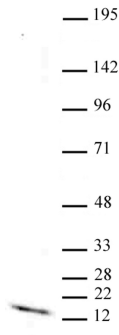
Applications Validated by Active Motif:

WB: 0.5 - 2 µg/ml dilution

Storage and Guarantee: Some products may be shipped at room temperature. This will not affect their stability or performance. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles by aliquoting items into single-use fractions for storage at -20°C for up to 2 years. Keep all reagents on ice when not in storage. This product is guaranteed for 12 months from date of receipt.

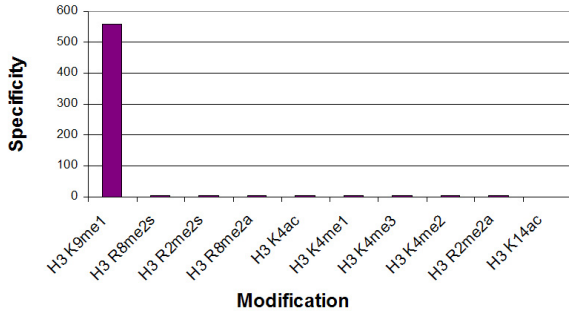
This product is for research use only and is not for use in diagnostic procedures.

This antibody is manufactured by MAB Institute, Inc.



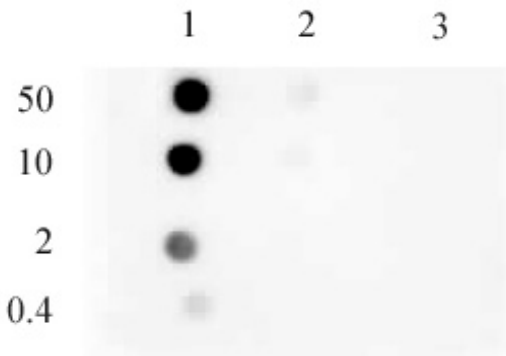
Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 antibody tested by Western blot.

HeLa nuclear extract (20 µg) probed with Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 antibody (2 µg/ml dilution).



Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 antibody specificity tested by peptide array analysis.

Peptide array analysis was used to confirm the specificity of this antibody for its intended modification. Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 antibody was applied at a dilution of 1:2,000 to Active Motif's MODified™ Histone Peptide Array (Catalog No. 13001). The arrays were scanned with ArrayAnalysis Software 7 and the results plotted. Specificity data is shown for the most reactive peptides and those related to the immunogen. Recognition of the H3 monomethyl Lys9 peptide is inhibited by a citrulline at position 8 and blocked by Ser10 and Thr11 phosphorylation. Array Data File



Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 mAb tested by dot blot analysis.

Dot blot analysis was used to confirm the specificity of Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 mAb for monomethyl-Lys9 histone H3. Methylated recombinant histone proteins corresponding to the immunogen and related proteins were spotted onto PVDF and probed with the antibody at 0.3 µg/ml. The amount of protein (picomoles) spotted is indicated next to each row.

Lane 1: monomethyl lysine 9 protein.

Lane 2: dimethyl lysine 9 protein.

Lane 3: trimethyl lysine 9 protein.

No detection of proteins (unmodified, mono-, di-, or tri-methylated) corresponding to lysine 27 of histone H3 was observed with Histone H3 monomethyl Lys9 antibody.