

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19115b

Specification

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9H5I1
Other Accession	O9EQO0 , O4R3E0 , NP_078946.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	46682
Antigen Region	367-395

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 79723

Other Names

Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SUV39H2, Histone H3-K9 methyltransferase 2, H3-K9-HMTase 2, Lysine N-methyltransferase 1B, Suppressor of variegation 3-9 homolog 2, Su(var)3-9 homolog 2, SUV39H2, KMT1B

Target/Specificity

This SUV39H2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 367-395 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human SUV39H2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name SUV39H2

Synonyms KMT1B

Function Histone methyltransferase that specifically trimethylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 using monomethylated H3 'Lys-9' as substrate. H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation represents a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression by recruiting HP1 (CBX1, CBX3 and/or CBX5) proteins to methylated histones. Mainly functions in heterochromatin regions, thereby playing a central role in the establishment of constitutive heterochromatin at pericentric and telomere regions. H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation is also required to direct DNA methylation at pericentric repeats. SUV39H1 is targeted to histone H3 via its interaction with RB1 and is involved in many processes, such as cell cycle regulation, transcriptional repression and regulation of telomere length. May participate in regulation of higher-order chromatin organization during spermatogenesis. Recruited by the large PER complex to the E-box elements of the circadian target genes such as PER2 itself or PER1, contributes to the conversion of local chromatin to a heterochromatin-like repressive state through H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation.

Cellular Location

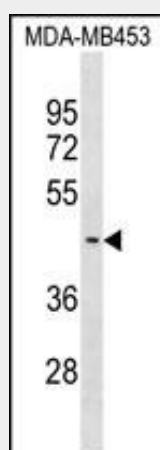
Nucleus. Chromosome, centromere. Note=Associates with centromeric constitutive heterochromatin.

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP19115b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the SUV39H2 antibody detected the SUV39H2 protein (arrow).

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Histone methyltransferase that specifically trimethylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 using monomethylated H3 'Lys-9' as substrate. H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation represents a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression by recruiting HP1 (CBX1, CBX3 and/or CBX5) proteins to methylated histones. Mainly functions in heterochromatin regions, thereby playing a central role in the establishment of constitutive heterochromatin at pericentric and telomere regions. H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation is also required to direct DNA methylation at pericentric repeats. SUV39H1 is targeted to histone H3 via its interaction with RB1 and is involved in many processes, such as cell cycle regulation, transcriptional repression and regulation of telomere length. May participate in regulation of higher order chromatin organization during spermatogenesis.

SUV39H2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Sun, X.J., et al. PLoS ONE 3 (1), E1499 (2008) :
Wu, C., et al. Proteomics 7(11):1775-1785(2007)
Yoon, K.A., et al. Carcinogenesis 27(11):2217-2222(2006)
Frontelo, P., et al. Oncogene 23(30):5242-5251(2004)
Deloukas, P., et al. Nature 429(6990):375-381(2004)