

**Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1034c****Specification**

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**Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9Y6K1](#)**Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1788**Other Names**

DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 3A, Dnmt3a, DNA methyltransferase HsaIIIA, DNA MTase HsaIIIA, MHsaIIIA, DNMT3A

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1034c](/products/AP1034c) was selected from the Center region of human Dnmt3a. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** DNMT3A**Function**

Required for genome-wide de novo methylation and is essential for the establishment of DNA methylation patterns during development (PubMed:[12138111](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12138111), PubMed:[16357870](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16357870), PubMed:[30478443](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30478443)). DNA methylation is coordinated with methylation of histones (PubMed:[12138111](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12138111), PubMed:[16357870](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16357870), PubMed:[30478443](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30478443)). It modifies DNA in a non-processive manner and also methylates non-CpG sites (PubMed:[12138111](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12138111), PubMed:[16357870](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16357870), PubMed:[30478443](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30478443)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16357870" target="\_blank">16357870</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30478443" target="\_blank">30478443</a>). May preferentially methylate DNA linker between 2 nucleosomal cores and is inhibited by histone H1 (By similarity). Plays a role in paternal and maternal imprinting (By similarity). Required for methylation of most imprinted loci in germ cells (By similarity). Acts as a transcriptional corepressor for ZBTB18 (By similarity). Recruited to trimethylated 'Lys-36' of histone H3 (H3K36me3) sites (By similarity). Can actively repress transcription through the recruitment of HDAC activity (By similarity). Also has weak auto-methylation activity on Cys-710 in absence of DNA (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome Cytoplasm. Note=Accumulates in the major satellite repeats at pericentric heterochromatin {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O88508}

#### **Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in fetal tissues, skeletal muscle, heart, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, kidney, and at lower levels in placenta, brain, liver, colon, spleen, small intestine and lung

### **Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - 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. Dnmt3a is a DNA methyltransferase that is thought to function in de novo methylation, rather than maintenance methylation. The protein localizes to the cytoplasm and nucleus and its expression is developmentally regulated.

### **Dnmt3a Antibody (Center D472) Blocking Peptide - References**

Xie, S., et al., Gene 236(1):87-95 (1999).Robertson, K.D., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 27(11):2291-2298 (1999).