10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP6190c**

## Specification

### MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P42568

### MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 4300

**Other Names**
Protein AF-9, ALL1-fused gene from chromosome 9 protein, Myeloid/lymphoid or mixed-lineage leukemia translocated to chromosome 3 protein, YEATS domain-containing protein 3, MLLT3, AF9, YEATS3

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP6190c>AP6190c</a> was selected from the N-term region of human MLLT3. 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.

### MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

**Name** MLLT3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:16001262, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7136}

**Function**
Chromatin reader component of the super elongation complex (SEC), a complex required to increase the catalytic rate of RNA polymerase II transcription by suppressing transient pausing by the polymerase at multiple sites along the DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20159561" target="_blank">20159561</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20471948" target="_blank">20471948</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25417107" target="_blank">25417107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27105114" target="_blank">27105114</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27545619" target="_blank">27545619</a>). Specifically recognizes and binds acylated histone H3, with a preference for histone H3 that is crotonylated (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25417107" target="_blank">25417107</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27105114" target="_blank">27105114</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27545619" target="_blank">27545619</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30374167" target="_blank">30374167</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30385749" target="_blank">30385749</a>). Crotonylation marks active promoters and enhancers and confers resistance to transcriptional repressors (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25417107" target="_blank">25417107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27105114" target="_blank">27105114</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27545619" target="_blank">27545619</a>). Recognizes and binds histone H3 crotonylated at 'Lys-9' (H3K9cr), and with slightly lower affinity histone H3 crotonylated at 'Lys-18' (H3K18cr) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27105114" target="_blank">27105114</a>). Also recognizes and binds histone H3 acetylated and butyrylated at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac and H3K9bu, respectively), but with lower affinity than crotonylated histone H3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25417107" target="_blank">25417107</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27105114" target="_blank">27105114</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30385749" target="_blank">30385749</a>). In the SEC complex, MLLT3 is required to recruit the complex to crotonylated histones (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27105114" target="_blank">27105114</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27545619" target="_blank">27545619</a>). Recruitment of the SEC complex to crotonylated histones promotes recruitment of DOT1L on active chromatin to deposit histone H3 'Lys-79' methylation (H3K79me) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25417107" target="_blank">25417107</a>). Plays a key role in hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) maintenance by preserving, rather than conferring, HSC stemness (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31776511" target="_blank">31776511</a>). Acts by binding to the transcription start site of active genes in HSCs and sustaining level of H3K79me2, probably by recruiting DOT1L (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31776511" target="_blank">31776511</a>).

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00376, ECO:0000269|PubMed:27105114}. Chromosome. Note=Colocalizes with acylated histone H3 (PubMed:25417107, PubMed:27105114). Colocalizes with histone H3 crotonylated at 'Lys-18' (H3K18cr) (PubMed:27105114)

**Tissue Location**
Enriched in undifferentiated hematopoietic stem cells in fetal liver, cord blood and bone marrow

## MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

## MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - Images

## MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - Background

The human AF9 gene is one of the most common fusion partner genes with the ALL1 gene at 11q23 (also called MLL), resulting in the t(9;11)(p22;q23). The AF9 gene is more than 100 kb, and 2 patient breakpoint cluster regions (BCRs) have been identified; BCR1 is within intron 4, previously called site A, whereas BCR2 or site B spans introns 7 and 8. Several different structural elements have been identified in AF9, including a colocalizing in vivo DNA topo II cleavage site and an in vitro DNase I hypersensitive (DNase 1 HS) site in intron 7 in BCR2. Reversibility experiments demonstrated a religation of the topo II cleavage sites. In addition, 2 scaffold associated regions (SARs) are located centromeric to the topo II and DNase I HS cleavage sites and border breakpoint regions in 2 leukemic cells lines: SAR1 is located in intron 4, whereas SAR2 encompasses parts of exons 5-7. The patient breakpoint regions of AF9 share the same structural elements as the MLL

BCR. A DNA breakage and repair model for nonhomologous recombination between MLL and its partner genes, particularly AF9, has been proposed.

**MLLT3 Antibody (N-term H54) Blocking Peptide - References**

Iida, S., et al., Oncogene 8(11):3085-3092 (1993).Nakamura, T., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90(10):4631-4635 (1993).Strissel, P. L., et al., Hum. Molec. Genet. 9: 1671-1679 (2000).