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Dnmt1 Antibody (C-term S1602)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1032A

Product Information

Application	FC, WB, E
Primary Accession	P26358
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	183165
Antigen Region	1588-1616

Additional Information

Gene ID	1786
Other Names	DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 1, Dnmt1, CXXC-type zinc finger protein 9, DNA methyltransferase HsaI, DNA MTase HsaI, MHsaI, MCMT, DNMT1, AIM, CXXC9, DNMT
Target/Specificity	This Dnmt1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1588-1616 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Dnmt1.
Dilution	FC~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	Dnmt1 Antibody (C-term S1602) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DNMT1
Synonyms	AIM, CXXC9, DNMT
Function	Methylates CpG residues. Preferentially methylates hemimethylated DNA. Associates with DNA replication sites in S phase maintaining the methylation

	pattern in the newly synthesized strand, that is essential for epigenetic inheritance. Associates with chromatin during G2 and M phases to maintain DNA methylation independently of replication. It is responsible for maintaining methylation patterns established in development. DNA methylation is coordinated with methylation of histones. Mediates transcriptional repression by direct binding to HDAC2. In association with DNMT3B and via the recruitment of CTCFL/BORIS, involved in activation of BAG1 gene expression by modulating dimethylation of promoter histone H3 at H3K4 and H3K9. Probably forms a corepressor complex required for activated KRAS- mediated promoter hypermethylation and transcriptional silencing of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) or other tumor-related genes in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells (PubMed:24623306). Also required to maintain a transcriptionally repressive state of genes in undifferentiated embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed:24623306). Associates at promoter regions of tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) leading to their gene silencing (PubMed:24623306). Promotes tumor growth (PubMed:24623306).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Note=Localized to the perinucleolar region.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous; highly expressed in fetal tissues, heart, kidney, placenta, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and expressed at lower levels in spleen, lung, brain, small intestine, colon, liver, and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is less expressed than isoform 1.

Background

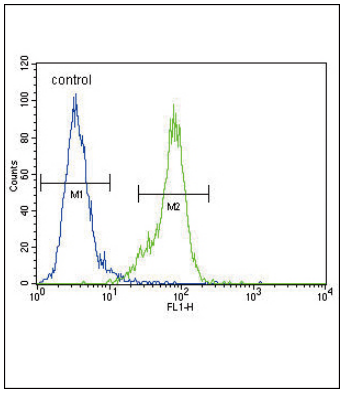
Methylation of DNA at cytosine residues plays an important role in regulation of gene expression, genomic imprinting and is essential for mammalian development. Hypermethylation of CpG islands in tumor suppressor genes or hypomethylation of bulk genomic DNA may be linked with development of cancer. To date, 3 families of mammalian DNA methyltransferase genes have been identified which include Dnmt1, Dnmt2 and Dnmt3. Dnmt1 is constitutively expressed in proliferating cells and inactivation of this gene causes global demethylation of genomic DNA and embryonic lethality. Dnmt2 is expressed at low levels in adult tissues and its inactivation does not affect DNA methylation or maintenance of methylation. The Dnmt3 family members, Dnmt3a and Dnmt3b, are strongly expressed in ES cells but their expression is down regulated in differentiating ES cells and is low in adult somatic tissue. Dnmt1 co-purifies with the retinoblastoma (Rb) tumour suppressor gene product, E2F1, and HDAC1. Dnmt1 also cooperates with Rb to repress transcription from promoters containing E2Fbinding sites suggesting a link between DNA methylation, histone deacetylase and sequence-specific DNA binding activity, as well as a growth-regulatory pathway that is disrupted in nearly all cancer cells.

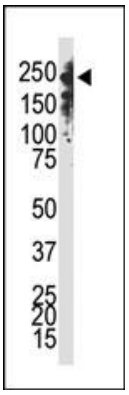
References

Peterson, E.J., et al., Cancer Res. 63(20):6579-6582 (2003). Leu, Y.W., et al., Cancer Res. 63(19):6110-6115 (2003). Saito, Y., et al., Int. J. Cancer 105(4):527-532 (2003). Siedlecki, P., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 306(2):558-563 (2003). Macaluso, M., et al., Oncogene 22(23):3511-3517 (2003).

Images

Dnmt1 Antibody (C-term S1602) (Cat. #AP1032a) flow cytometric analysis of MDA-MB435 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.





The anti-Dnmt1 C-term Pab (Cat. #AP1032a) is used in Western blot to detect Dnmt1 in Jurkat cell lysate.

Citations

- DNA methylation and regulation of DNA methyltransferases in a freeze tolerant vertebrate.
- Glucocorticoid-induced S-adenosylmethionine enhances the interferon signaling pathway by restoring STAT1 protein methylation in hepatitis B virus-infected cells.
- Epigenetic mechanisms of age-dependent KIR2DL4 expression in T cells.
- Age-related changes in Usp9x protein expression and DNA methylation in mouse brain.