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DNMT1 Antibody (S1105)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1032b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P26358
Other Accession	Q9Z330, P13864, NP_001370
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB14236
Calculated MW	183165
Antigen Region	1083-1112

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 1083-1112 amino acids from human DNMT1.
Dilution	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 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	DNMT1 Antibody (S1105) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	DNMT1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.3, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2976}
Function	DNA methyltransferase that methylates CpG residues (PubMed: 17200670,

	PubMed:18754681, PubMed:21745816, PubMed:26070743). Preferentially methylates hemimethylated DNA (PubMed:21745816, PubMed:26070743). Associates with DNA replication sites in S phase maintaining the methylation pattern in the newly synthesized strand, that is essential for epigenetic inheritance (PubMed:17200670, PubMed:21745816). Associates with chromatin during G2 and M phases to maintain DNA methylation independently of replication (PubMed:21745816). It is responsible for maintaining methylation patterns established in development (PubMed:21745816). DNA methylation is coordinated with methylation of histones (PubMed:16357870). Mediates transcriptional repression by direct binding to HDAC2 (PubMed:10888872). 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 (PubMed:18413740). 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).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome Note=Associates with replication foci during S-phase: recruited to hemimethylated DNA sites via its RFTS domain, which specifically recognizes and binds histone H3 ubiquitinated at 'Lys-14', 'Lys-18' and 'Lys-23' (H3K14ub, H3K18ub and H3K23ub, respectively) (PubMed:29053958). Localized to the perinucleolar region (PubMed:24492612).
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.

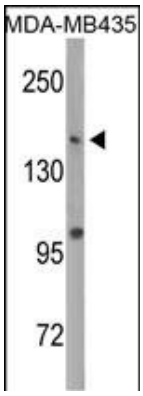
Background

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



Western blot analysis of DNMT1 Antibody (S1105) (Cat.# AP1032b) in MDA-MB435 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). DNMT1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Citations

- Reg3g Promotes Pancreatic Carcinogenesis in a Murine Model of Chronic Pancreatitis.
- OxLDL up-regulates microRNA-29b, leading to epigenetic modifications of MMP-2/MMP-9 genes: a novel mechanism for cardiovascular diseases.
- Role of epigenetic regulation on the induction of apoptosis in Jurkat leukemia cells by white grape pomace rich in phenolic compounds.
- Dose-response analysis of epigenetic, metabolic, and apical endpoints after short-term exposure to experimental hepatotoxicants.

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