Dnmt3a (64B1446): sc-52921



The Boures to Overtion

BACKGROUND

Methylation at the 5'-position of cytosine is the only known naturally occurring covalent modification of the mammalian genome. DNA methylation requires the enzymatic activity of DNA 5-cytosine methyltransferase (Dnmt) proteins, which catalyze the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosyl methionine to the 5'-position of cytosines residing in the dinucleotide CpG motif, and this methylation results in transcriptional repression of the target gene. The Dnmt enzymes are encoded by independent genes. Dnmt1 is the most abundant, and it preferentially methylates hemimethylated DNA and coordinates gene expression during development. Additional mammalian Dnmt proteins include Dnmt2 and Dnmt3. Dnmt2 lacks the large N-terminal regulator domain of Dnmt1, is expressed at substantially lower levels in adult tissues, and is likely involved in methylating newly integrated retroviral DNA. Dnmt3a and Dnmt3b are encoded by two distinct genes, but both are abundantly expressed in embryonic stem cells, where they also methylate CpG motifs on DNA.

REFERENCES

- Yoder, J.A., et al. 1997. DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferases in mouse cells and tissues. Studies with a mechanism-based probe. J. Mol. Biol.270: 385-395.
- Okano, M., et al. 1998. Dnmt2 is not required for *de novo* and maintenance methylation of viral DNA in embryonic stem cells. Nucleic Acids Res. 26: 2536-2540.
- Walsh, C.P. and Bestor, T.H. 1999. Cytosine methylation and mammalian development. Genes Dev. 13: 26-34.
- Cardoso, M.C. and Leonhardt, H. 1999. DNA methyltransferase is actively retained in the cytoplasm during early development. J. Cell Biol. 147: 25-32.
- Bigey, P., et al. 2000. Transcriptional regulation of the human DNA Methyltransferase (dnmt1) gene. Gene 242: 407-418.
- Fuks, F., et al. 2000. DNA methyltransferase Dnmt1 associates with histone deacetylase activity. Nat. Genet. 24: 88-91.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNMT3A (human) mapping to 2p23; Dnmt3a (mouse) mapping to 12 A2-A3.

SOURCE

Dnmt3a (64B1446) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant Dnmt3a of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 $\mu g \; lg G_1$ in 0.5 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

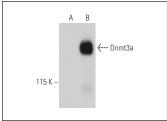
Dnmt3a (64B1446) is recommended for detection of Dnmt3a of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

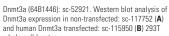
Suitable for use as control antibody for Dnmt3a siRNA (m): sc-37758, Dnmt3a siRNA (h): sc-37757, Dnmt3a shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37758-SH, Dnmt3a shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37757-SH, Dnmt3a shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37758-V and Dnmt3a shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37757-V.

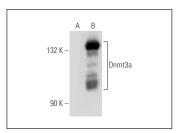
Molecular Weight of Dnmt3a: 100-130 kDa.

Positive Controls: Dnmt3a (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115950 or Dnmt3a (m): 293T Lysate: sc-119814.

DATA







Dnmt3a (64B1446): sc-52921. Western blot analysis of Dnmt3a expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse Dnmt3a transfected: sc-119814 (B) 293T whole cell Ivsates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Muramatsu, D., et al. 2013. Pericentric heterochromatin generated by HP1 protein interaction-defective histone methyltransferase Suv39h1. J. Biol. Chem. 288: 25285-25296.
- Huang, H., et al. 2014. Role of poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase silencing in DNA hypomethylation induced by benzo(a)pyrene. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 452: 708-714.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.



See **Dnmt3a (C-12):** sc-365769 for Dnmt3a antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor[®] 488 and Alexa Fluor[®] 647.