

Dnmt2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-116114

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

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- 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., Ramchandani, S., Theberge, J., Araujo, F.D. and Szyf, M. 2000. Transcriptional regulation of the human DNA methyltransferase (Dnmt1) gene. *Gene* 242: 407-418.
- Fuks, F., Burgers, W.A., Brehm, A., Hughes-Davies, L. and Kouzarides, T. 2000. DNA methyltransferase Dnmt1 associates with histone deacetylase activity. *Nat. Genet.* 24: 88-91.
- Okano, M., Xie, S. and Li, E. 1998. Dnmt2 is not required for *de novo* and maintenance methylation of viral DNA in embryonic stem cells. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 26: 2536-2540.
- Hsieh, C.L. 1999. *In vivo* activity of murine *de novo* methyltransferases, Dnmt3a and Dnmt3b. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 19: 8211-8218.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNMT2 (human) mapping to 10p13.

PRODUCT

Dnmt2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Dnmt2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

Dnmt2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Dnmt2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

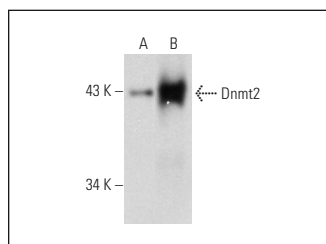
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

Dnmt2 (D-9): sc-365001 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human Dnmt2 expression in Dnmt2 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

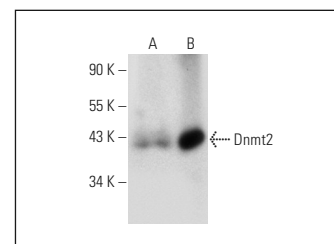
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



Dnmt2 (D-9): sc-365001. Western blot analysis of Dnmt2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human Dnmt2 transfected: sc-116114 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



Dnmt2 (A-7): sc-271513. Western blot analysis of Dnmt2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human Dnmt2 transfected: sc-116114 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

PROTOCOLS

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