

DNMT1 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1843a

Specification

DNMT1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	E, WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P26358
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	183.2kDa KDa

Description

DNA (cytosine-5-)-methyltransferase 1 has a role in the establishment and regulation of tissue-specific patterns of methylated cytosine residues. Aberrant methylation patterns are associated with certain human tumors and developmental abnormalities. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human DNMT1 (AA: 1448-1594) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

DNMT1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1786

Other Names

DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 1, Dnmt1, 2.1.1.37, CXXC-type zinc finger protein 9, DNA methyltransferase Hsa1, DNA MTase Hsa1, M.Hsa1, MCMT, DNMT1, AIM, CXXC9, DNMT

Dilution

E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

DNMT1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DNMT1 Antibody - 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.

DNMT1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

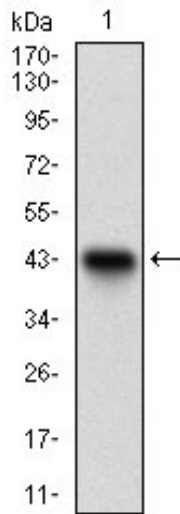
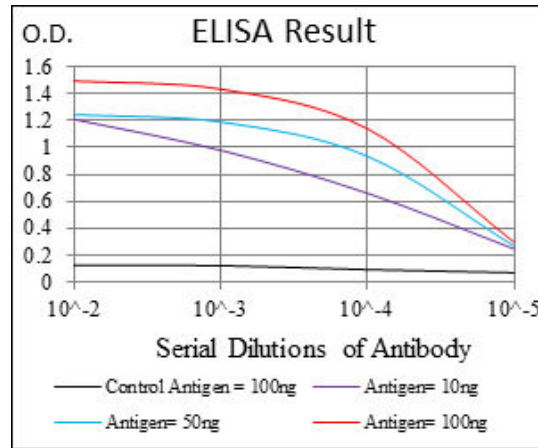


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using DNMT1 mAb against human DNMT1 recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 42.6 kDa)

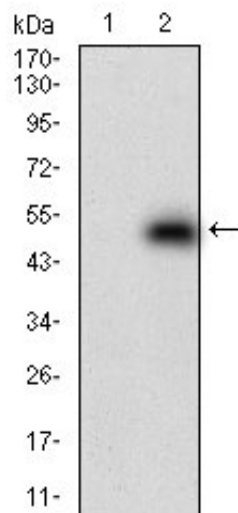


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using DNMT1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and DNMT1 (AA: 1448-1594)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

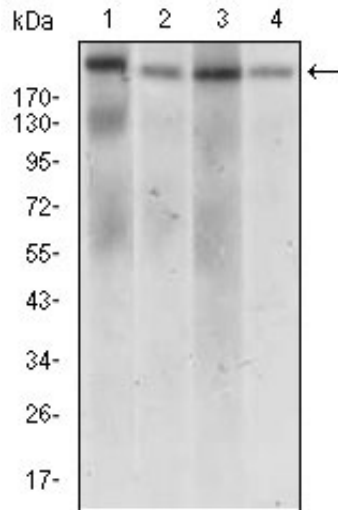


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using IL2RA mouse mAb against Jurkat (1), Cos7 (2), HCT116 (3) and NTERA-2 (4) cell lysate.

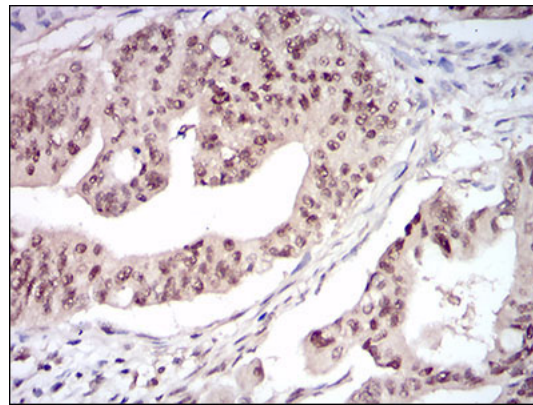


Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum cancer tissues using DNMT1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

DNMT1 Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The type II cytokeratins consist of basic or neutral proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains coexpressed during differentiation of simple and stratified epithelial tissues. This type II cytokeratin is specifically expressed in the basal layer of the epidermis with family member KRT14. Mutations in these genes have been associated with a complex of diseases termed epidermolysis bullosa simplex. The type II cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 12q12-q13. ; ;

DNMT1 Antibody - References

1. PLoS One. 2011;6(11):e27684.
2. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2011 Oct 17;30:98.