

#### TECHNICAL DATASHEET

## H3K9me3 monoclonal antibody

Cat. No. C15100146 (SN-146-100) Type: Monoclonal ChIP-grade

Source: Mouse Lot #: 001 Size: 100 µl

Concentration: not determined

Specificity: Human: positive

Other species: not tested

Purity: Concentrated supernatant from a mouse hybridoma

cell culture containing 0.05% azide.

**Storage:** Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C.

Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for

use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Description:

Monoclonal antibody raised in mouse against histone H3 trimethylated at lysine 9 (H3K9me3), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

### **Applications**

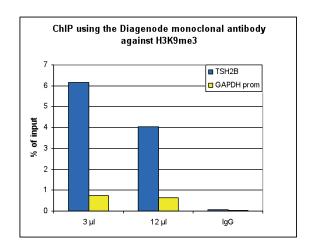
	Suggested dilution	Results
ChIP *	3 μl/ChIP	Fig 1
Dot blotting	1:10,000	Fig 2
Western blotting	1:1,1000	Fig 3

<sup>\*</sup> Please note that of the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-10 µl per IP.

### Target description

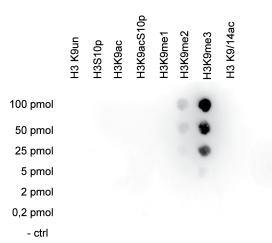
Histones are present in the chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases. Methylation of histone H3K9 is associated with gene repression.

#### Results



# Figure 1. ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against H3K9me3

ChIP assays were performed using human HeLa cells, the Diagenode monclonal antibody against H3K9me3 [Cat. No. C15100146] and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the "LowCell# ChIP" kit (Cat. No. C01010070), using sheared chromatin from 10,000 cells. Two different quantities of antibody (3 and 12  $\mu$ l per ChIP experiment) were analysed. IgG (1  $\mu$ g/IP) was used as negative IP control. QPCR was performed with primers for the GAPDH promoter and for the inactive gene TSH2B. Figure 1 shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).



# Figure 2. Cross reactivity tests using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against H3K9me3

A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the Diagenode monoclonal antibody against H3K9me3 (Cat. No. C15100146) with peptides containing different modifications or unmodified sequences of histone H3. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of peptide containing the respective histone modification were spotted on a membrane. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:10,000. Figure 2 shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest.

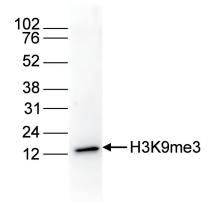


Figure 3. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against H3K9me3

Histone extracts of HeLa cells (15  $\mu$ g) were analysed by Western blot using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody against H3K9me3 (Cat. No. C15100146) diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right; the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.

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