

SMYD3 (D2Q4V) Rabbit mAb

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)



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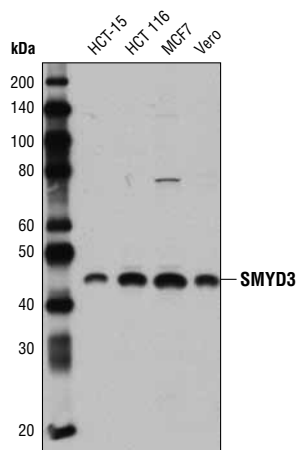
Entrez Gene ID #64754
UniProt ID #Q9H7B4

Applications W Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, Mk	Molecular Wt. 42 kDa	Isotype Rabbit IgG**
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Background: SET and MYND domain containing protein 3 (SMYD3) is a member of the SET domain-containing family of protein methyltransferases and is localized to both the nucleus and cytoplasm (1-3). Several histone substrates have been identified for SMYD3; however, the data is controversial. In one study, SMYD3 has been shown to methylate histone H3 Lys4 (both di- and tri-methylation) and interact with RNA polymerase II to activate transcription (1). A second study has shown that SMYD3 preferentially methylates histone H4 Lys20 and interacts with nuclear receptor corepressor complex (NCOR) to repress transcription (2). A third study has shown that SMYD3 preferentially methylates histone H4 Lys5 (mono-, di-, and tri-methylation) (3). In addition, SMYD3 has been shown to methylate the endothelial growth factor receptor 1 (VEGFR1) on Lys831 and stimulate its kinase activity (4). Regardless of the preferred protein substrates, it is clear that SMYD3 functions as an oncogene. Research studies have shown SMYD3 is highly over-expressed in liver, breast, and rectal carcinomas. Over-expression of SMYD3 in multiple cell lines enhances proliferation, adhesion, and migration, while reduced expression results in significant suppression of cell growth (1,5-10). In addition, multiple cancer cell lines express both full length SMYD3 and a cleaved form of SMYD3 lacking the N-terminal 34 amino acids, and the cleaved form shows increased methyltransferase activity toward histone H3 (11).

Specificity/Sensitivity: SMYD3 (D2Q4V) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total SMYD3 protein. This antibody does not cross-react with other SMYD proteins.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Pro357 of human SMYD3 protein.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using SMYD3 (D2Q4V) Rabbit mAb.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For product specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Hamamoto, R. et al. (2004) *Nat Cell Biol* 6, 731-40.
- (2) Foreman, K.W. et al. (2011) *PLoS One* 6, e22290.
- (3) Van Aller, G.S. et al. (2012) *Epigenetics* 7, 340-3.
- (4) Kunizaki, M. et al. (2007) *Cancer Res* 67, 10759-65.
- (5) Luo, X.G. et al. (2007) *J Biosci Bioeng* 103, 444-50.
- (6) Wang, S.Z. et al. (2008) *BMB Rep* 41, 294-9.
- (7) Zou, J.N. et al. (2009) *Cancer Lett* 280, 78-85.
- (8) Luo, X.G. et al. (2009) *IUBMB Life* 61, 679-84.
- (9) Luo, X.G. et al. (2010) *IUBMB Life* 62, 194-9.
- (10) Ren, T.N. et al. (2011) *Med Oncol* 28 Suppl 1, S91-8.
- (11) Silva, F.P. et al. (2008) *Oncogene* 27, 2686-92.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.