



MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

*For research use only. Not for clinical diagnosis.***Catalog No. 51-001****Anti- 5-Methylcytosine****BACKGROUND**

DNA methylation is a type of chemical modification of DNA that can be inherited and subsequently removed without changing the original DNA sequence. As such, it is part of the epigenetic code and is also the most well characterized epigenetic mechanism. DNA methylation involves the addition of a methyl group to DNA - for example, to the number 5 carbon of the cytosine pyrimidine ring - in this case with the specific effect of reducing gene expression. In adult somatic tissues, DNA methylation typically occurs in a CpG dinucleotide context; non-CpG methylation is prevalent in embryonic stem cells. In plants, cytosines are methylated both symmetrically (CpG or CpNpG) and asymmetrically (CpNpNp), where N can be any nucleotide but guanine. This hybridoma has been constructed by Prof. H. Sano.

Product type	Primary antibodies
Host	Mouse
Source	Ascites fluid
Form	Liquid
	Mouse ascites fluid added with 0.05 % sodium azide
Volume	100 µl
Concentration	
Specificity	5-Methylcytosine
Antigen	5-Methylcytosine conjugated to bovine serum albumin (Ref 3)
Clone	5MC-CD
Isotype	IgM

Application notes IC, Immuno-blotting
Recommended use

Recommended dilutions

Immunocytochemistry: ~200 fold dilution (Figure below and Ref.1 & 2)

Immuno-blotting detection of DNA with 5-methylcytosine on nitrocellulose: ~3000 fold dilution (Ref. 3 & 4)

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Staining Pattern

Cross reactivity DNA with 5-Methylcytosine

Storage 4°C (long period, -80°C)

- References**
- 1) Sharif J. et al. The SRA protein Np95 mediates epigenetic inheritance by recruiting Dmnt1 to methylated DNA. Nature 450: 908-912 (2007)
 - 2) Nishiyama R. et al. A chloroplast-resident DNA methyltransferase is responsible for hypermethylation of chloroplast genes in Chlamydomonas maternal gametes. PNAS 99: 5925-30 (2002).



- 3) Sano H, Sager R. Detection of heavy methylation in human repetitive DNA subsets by a monoclonal antibody against 5-methylcytosine *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 951:157-65 (1988).
- 4) Sano H, Royer HD, & Sager R. Identification of 5-methylcytosine in DNA fragment immobilized on nitrocellulose paper. *PNAS* 77:3581-85 (1980)

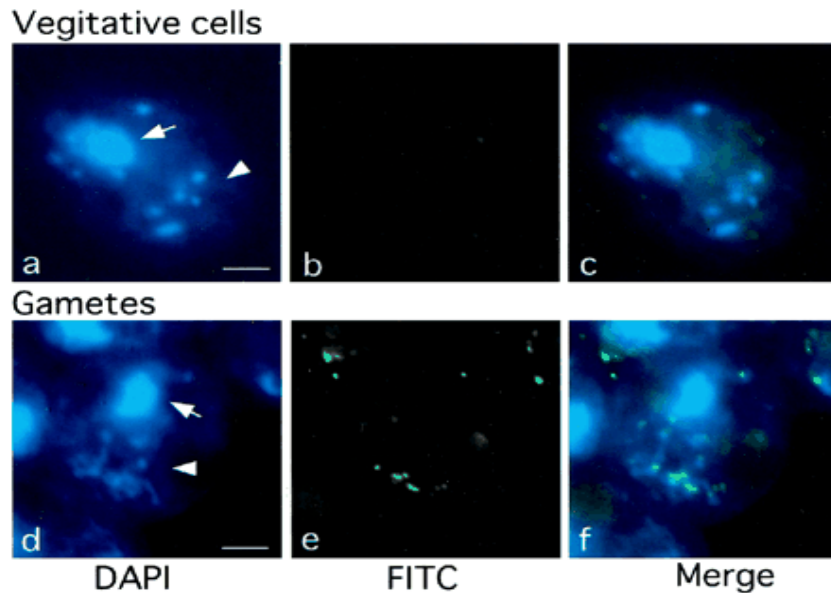


Fig. Methylation of chloroplast DNA visualized by immunochemistry.
Samples are *Chlamidomonas me-1* cells.
Left: DAPI-stained cells.
Middle: Cells stained with anti-5MeC antibody and FITC-conjugated 2nd antibody.
Right: Merged image. Chloroplast DNA is exclusively methylated in gamete cells

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