

BACKGROUND

Histone H3 lysine 9 dimethylation (H3K9me2) is an important posttranslational modification associated with transcriptional silencing. In contrast to H3K9me3 that is localized in pericentric heterochromatin, H3K9me2 is mainly localized within the silent regions of the euchromatin. At least three methyltransferases, G9a, GLP-1 (EuHMTare), and ESET (SetDB1, or KMT1E), have been identified to be able to catalyze the formation of H3K9me2. G9a is the major histone methyltransferase for H3K9me2 formation, because knockout of this gene in mice causes a 90% loss of H3K9me2. Knockout of this gene resulted in embryonic lethality and the embryos failed to develop past E8.5. Although GLP-1 (EuHMTare) itself is also a methyltransferase for the formation of H3K9me2, it forms a heteromeric complex with G9a and its knockout phenocopied G9a deletion. Histone H3 lysine 27 dimethylation (H3K27me2) is also a repressive mark associated with transcriptional silencing. The Polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2) that contains Ezh2, Eed, and Suz12 catalyzes the formation of this mark. The three components of the PRC2 complex are all essential for embryonic development, since knockout of any one of them leads to severe defects during gastrulation. It was shown recently that KIAA1718, a member of the PHF2/PHF8 family, is a histone demethylase specific for both H3K9me2 and H3K27me2.¹

ERG-associated protein with SET domain (ESET), also known as SET domain bifurcated 1 (SETDB1) is a histone methyltransferase that catalyses a repressive mark on euchromatin by mediating the methylation of mono- and dimethylated states of histone H3 Lys 9 residue to form H3K9me2 and H3K9me3, respectively. These marks are generally associated with transcriptional silencing and are bound by corepressors such as HP1. The ESET protein contains a Tudor domain, a methyl-CpG binding domain and a bifurcated SET domain that is responsible for its catalytic activity. ESET is critical for very early development since the *Eset*-null embryos die at the peri-implantation stage with defective development of the inner cell mass (ICM), from which no embryonic stem (ES) cells could be derived. Thus, it is reasoned that Eset may play an important role in ES cell biology.² The *Eset*-null phenotype is similar to that of *Oct4*-null embryos. It was shown that ESET maintains pluripotency through repression of *Cdx2*, a key trophectoderm determinant, by histone H3 lysine 9 trimethylation (H3K9me3) of the promoter region. Notably, this repression is mediated through the synergistic function of small ubiquitin-related modifier (SUMO)ylated ESET and Oct4. ESET localises to the promyelocytic leukaemia (PML) nuclear bodies and is SUMOylated in ES cells. Interaction of ESET with Oct4 depends on a SUMO-interacting motif (SIM) in Oct4, which is critical for the repression of *Cdx2*. Thus, SUMOylated ESET-Oct4 complex is critical for both the initiation and

maintenance of pluripotency through repression of differentiation, particularly of the trophectoderm lineage by epigenetic silencing of *Cdx2*.³ Moreover, it was shown that a DNA-methylation-independent pathway involving KAP1 and ESET/ESET-mediated H3K9me3 is required for proviral silencing during the period early in embryogenesis when DNA methylation is dynamically reprogrammed.⁴ In addition, studies point to a role for neuronal ESET in the regulation of affective and motivational behaviors through repressive chromatin remodeling at a select set of target genes, resulting in altered NMDA receptor subunit composition and other molecular adaptations.⁵

References:

- Huang, C. et al: Cell Res. 20:154-65, 2010
- Yuan, P. et al: Genes Dev. 23:2507-20, 2009
- Yeap, L-S. et al: Epigenetics & Chromatin 2:12, 2009
- Matsui, T. et al: Nature 646:927-31, 2010
- Jiang, Y. et al: J. Neurosci. 30:7152-67, 2010

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Source:

ESET Antibody is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified recombinant fragments of human ESET expressed in *E. Coli*.

Specificity and Sensitivity:

This antibody detects ESET proteins without cross-reactivity with other family members.

Storage Buffer: PBS and 30% glycerol

Storage:

Store at -20°C for at least one year. Store at 4°C for frequent use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

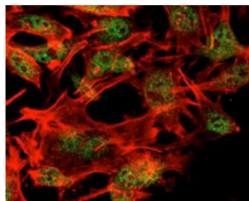
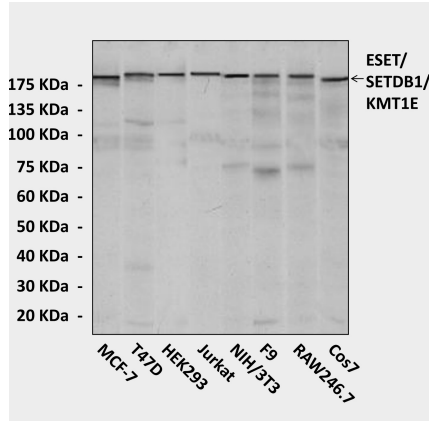
APPLICATIONS

Application:	*Dilution:
WB	1:1000
IP	n/d
IHC	n/d
ICC	1:50-200
FACS	n/d

*Optimal dilutions must be determined by end user.



QUALITY CONTROL DATA



Top: Western Blot detection of ESET proteins in various cell lysates using ESET Antibody. **Bottom:** This antibody stains LOVO cells in confocal immunofluorescent assay (ESET Antibody: Green; Actin filaments: Red).

