



Rabbit Anti-Human Histone H3 (Di-Methyl-Lys9) monoclonal antibody, clone 4I7M5 (CABT-L1346)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	This antibody is predicted to react with Rat, Cat, Pig and Monkey.
Target	Histone H3
Immunogen	Peptide corresponding to Human HIST1H3A (aa 4-11)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clone	4I7M5
Purification	Protein A Purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ChIP, ELISA, FC, ICC, IF, WB
Format	Liquid
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.2
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. For long term storage, store at -20°C, avoiding freeze/thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of 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. Trimethylation of histone H3K9 is associated with heterochromatin formation and gene silencing.

Keywords

HTR12;histone H3;CENH3;Centromeric histone CENH3;F6F3.17;F6F3_17;Histone H3 like centromeric protein HTR12;HTR 12;Histone superfamily protein HTR12;FUNCTIONS IN: DNA binding;INVOLVED IN: double fertilization forming a zygote and endosperm;LOCAT