



# Rabbit Anti-Human Histone H3 (Di-Methyl-Lys23) monoclonal antibody, clone SN282 (CABT-L1376)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody reacts to Histone H3 dimethylated at Lysine 23 (K23me2). No cross reactivity with monomethylated Lysine 23 (K23me1) or trimethylated Lysine 23 (K23me3), or other methylation in histone H3.
<b>Target</b>	Histone H3
<b>Immunogen</b>	Di-methyl-peptide corresponding to Di-methyl-Histone H3 (Lys23).
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	SN282
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A Purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.2-7.4, with 50% glycerol, 1% BSA
<b>Preservative</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide

## BACKGROUND

### Introduction

Histone H3 is one of the four core proteins of the nucleosome, and it is involved in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. The N-terminal tail of Histone H3 undergoes many post-translational modifications, including phosphorylation, acetylation, multiple methylation, ubiquitination, and ADP-ribosylation to achieve its diverse functions. HistoneH3 is acetylated and deacetylated on N-terminal lysine residues. Acetylation removes the positive charge on the histone, decreasing the interaction with the negatively charged phosphate groups of DNA, and resulting in a more relaxed structure associated with greater levels of gene transcription. Acetylation of histone H3 at lysine 9 (H3K9Ac) is one of the most well-known epigenetic markers enriched in the promoter region of activated genes.

### Keywords

HTR12;histone H3;CENH3;Centromeric histone CENH3;F6F3.17;F6F3\_17;Histone H3 like centromeric protein HTR12;HTR 12;Histone superfamily protein HTR12

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