# Recombinant Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** **AN301409L**

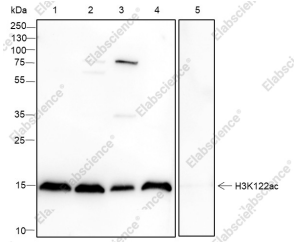
**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| **Immunogen** | Acetylated human histone H3 (Lys122) peptide |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Clone** | C121032 |
| **Purification** | Protein A purified |
| **Buffer** | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant. |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:500-1:2000 |
| **IHC** | 1:200-1:1000 |

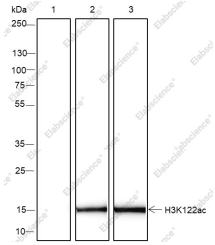
## Data




Western Blot with Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: NIH/3T3, Lane 2: BRL, Lane 3: Rat liver, Lane 4: Mouse kidney, Lane 5: Recombinant Histone H3 (20 ng)

**Observed-MW:15 kDa**

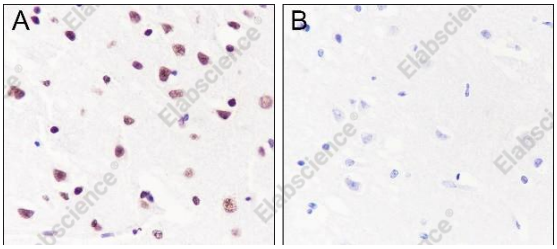
**Calculated-MW:15 kDa**



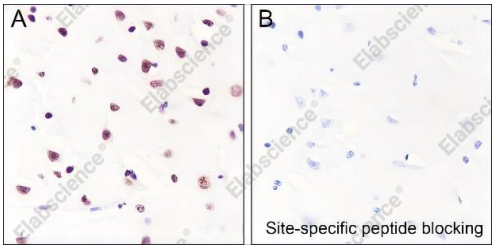

Western Blot with Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa

**Observed-MW:15 kDa**

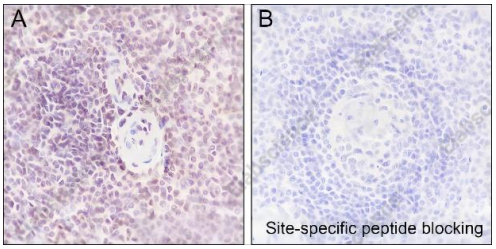
**Calculated-MW:15 kDa**

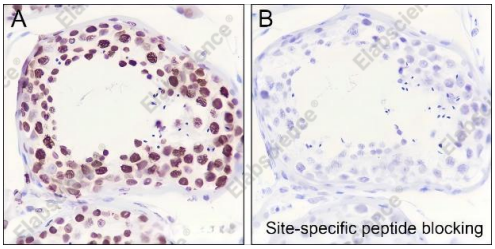



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cerebrum using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

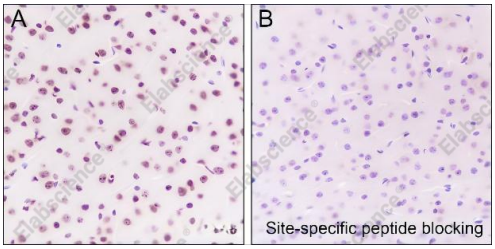



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human spleen using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

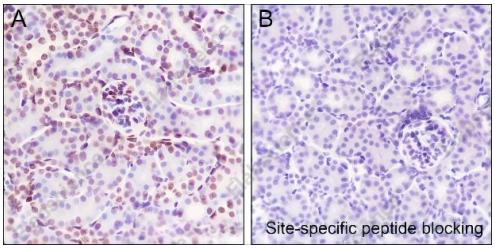


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human testis using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.




Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebrum using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.




Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

## Preparation & Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | Ice bag |

## Background

Histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) are key mechanisms of epigenetics that modulate chromatin structures, termed as “histone code”. The PTMs on histone including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation and novel acylations directly affect the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability, gene transcription, etc. Histone acetylation occurs primarily at multiple lysine residues on the amino-terminal of core histones, in response to various stimuli and plays vital roles in the regulation of gene expression, DNA damage repair, chromatin dynamics, etc. Mostly, histone H2A is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 9, 15, and 36; H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, 16, and 20. Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys4, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27, 56, and 79. Histone H4 is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 8, 12, 16, and 20. Histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) are major regulating factors.