Recombinant Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody

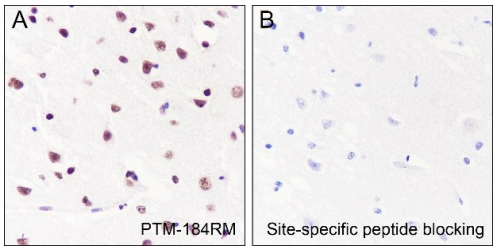
catalog number: AN301409L

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

Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Acetylated human histone H3 (Lys122) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A104
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



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

Preparation & Storage

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.

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