

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

HostRabbitIsotypeIgG, κCloneA104

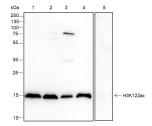
Purification Protein A purified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

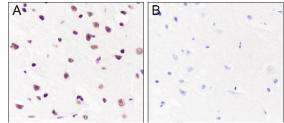
WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:200-1:1000

Data

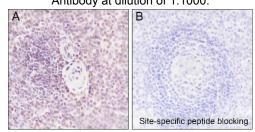


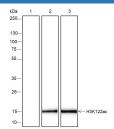
Western Blot with Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: NIH/3T3, Lane 2: BRL, Lane 3: Rat liver, Lane 4: Mouse kidney, Lane 5: Recombinant Histone H3 (20 ng)

Observed-MW:15 kDa Calculated-MW:15 kDa



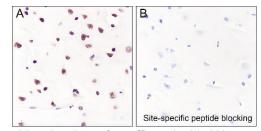
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cerebrum using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



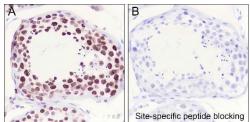


Western Blot with Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa

Observed-MW:15 kDa Calculated-MW:15 kDa



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



Rev. V1.1

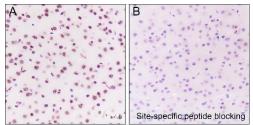
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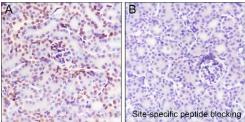
A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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



cerebrum using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse



dilution of 1:1000.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using using Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at 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, 2 3, 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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