Recombinant Histone H3 (NT) Monoclonal Antibody

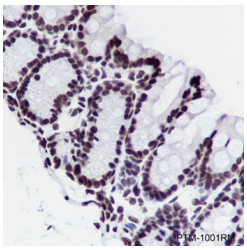
catalog number: AN301549L

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

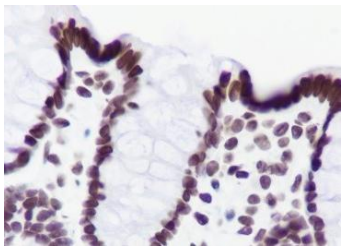
Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of human histone H3 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A248
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

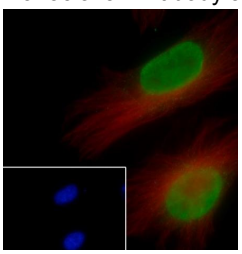
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:500
IF	1:50-1:200
FCM	1:50-1:100
ChIP	6 μg/5×10^6 cells



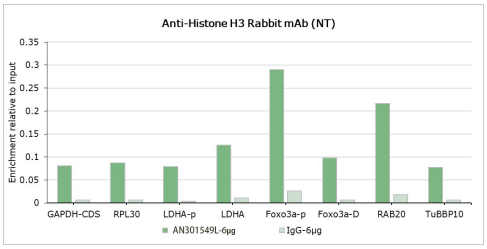
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon using Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat colon using Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed HeLa cells using anti-Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Chromatin immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa immunoprecipitated DNA by real-time PCR using primers specific for the human GAPDH-CDS, RPL30, LDHA-promoter, LDHA, FOXO3a-promoter, FOXO3a-downstream, TUBBP10. The data are presented as enrichment of each sample relative to the total amount of input chromatin at each amplicon.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Histones are a family of basic proteins that form the core of the nucleosome – the fundamental structural unit of chromatin. In a single nucleosome, core histone proteins H2A, H2B, H3, and H4 form an octamer around which the DNA is tightly wrapped. Histone proteins not only serve to compact chromosomal DNA but also play vital roles in the dynamic and long-term regulation of genes by a wide variety of post-translational modifications (PTMs). These PTMs including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, and novel acylations directly affect the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability and gene transcription. Among the histone members, histone H3 is the most extensively modified and its amino-terminal tail structure has been shown to be especially critical for eukaryotic cells.

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