A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Histone H3 (Mono Methyl Arg2) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302117L

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

Description

Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse;Monkey;Pig;Arabidopsis thaliana;Phaeodactylum tricornutum

Immunogen Monomethylated human histone H3 (Arg2) peptide

Host Rabbit Isotype lgG, κ Clone A841

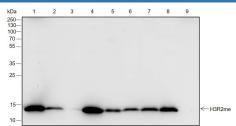
Purification Protein Apurified

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

Applications Recommended Dilution

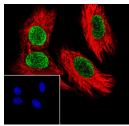
1:1000-1:2000 WB 1:100-1:400 IF

Data

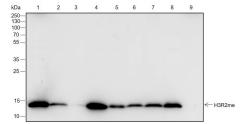


Western Blot with Histone H3 (Mono Methyl Arg2) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: C2C12 nuclear, Lane 3: C2C12 cytoplasm, Lane 4: BRL, Lane 5: COS-7, Lane 6: Mouse liver, Lane 7: Rat kidney, Lane 8: Pig brain, Lane 9: Recombinant histone H3(20 ng)

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

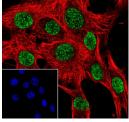


Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.



Western Blot with Histone H3 (Mono Methyl Arg2) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane 1: Phaeodactylum tricornutum, Lane 2: Maize leaf

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



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed HeLa cells using anti-Histone H3 (Mono Methyl Arg2) fixed C2C12 cells using anti-Histone H3 (Mono Methyl Arg2) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400.

Rev. V1.1

Preparation & Storage

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

Shipping Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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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 methylation occurs primarily at lysine and arginine residues on the amino terminal of core histones. Methylation of histones can either increase or decrease transcription of genes, depending on which amino acids (Lys or Arg) in the histones are methylated and how many methyl groups are attached (mono-, di-, Trimethylation on Lys, mono-di-symmetric/asymmetric methylation on Arg). Mostly, lysine methylation occurs primarily on histone H3 Lys4, 9, 27, 36, 79 and H4 Lys20, while Arginine methylation occurs primarily on histone H3 Arg2, 8, 17, 26 and H4 Arg3. histone methyltransferases (HMTs) and histone demethylases (HDMs) are major regulating factors.

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