

# H3C1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: D-AB-10286L

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

## Description

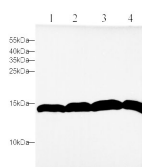
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human H3C1 protein expressed by E.coli
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
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## Data



Western blot with H3C1 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:C6 whole cell lysate,lane 2:NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate,lane 3:Jurkat whole cell lysate,lane 4:Hela whole cell lysate.

**Observed-MV:15 kDa**

**Calculated-MV:15 kDa**

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

## Background

Histones are small,highly basic proteins that consist of a globular domain with unstructured N- and C-terminal tails protruding from the main structure. Histone H3 is one of the five main histones that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A,H2B,H3,and H 4) form an octamer,around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units,called nucleosomes. In addition to their role in DNA compartmentalization,histones also play crucial roles in various biologic processes, including gene expression and regulation,DNA repair,chromatin condensation,cell cycle progression,chromosome segregation,and apoptosis. The ability of histones to regulate chromatin dynamics primarily originates from various posttranslational modifications carried out by histone-modifying enzymes.

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