

## Recombinant Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302120L

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

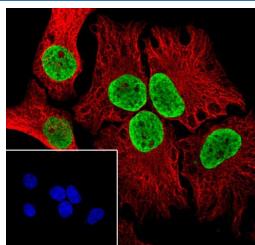
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Dimethylated human histone H3 (Lys122) peptide
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, κ
<b>Clone</b>	A844
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

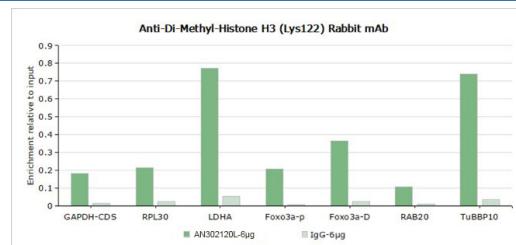
### Applications

	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IF	1:50
IP	1:25-1:100
ChIP	6 µg/5×10 <sup>6</sup> cells

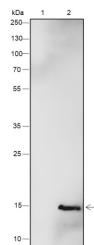
### Data



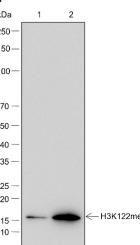
Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% ice-cold methanol) fixed HeLa cells using anti-Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Chromatin immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa immunoprecipitated DNA by real-time PCR using primers specific for the human GAPDH-CDS, RPL30, LDHA-CDS, FOXO3a-P, FOXO3a-D, RAB20 and TuBBP10. The data are presented as enrichment of each sample relative to the total amount of input chromatin at each amplicon.



Western Blot with Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa cytosol, Lane 2: HeLa nuclear  
**Observed-MW:15 kDa**  
**Calculated-MW:15 kDa**



Western Blot with Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Mouse brain, Lane 2: Rat brain  
**Observed-MW:15 kDa**  
**Calculated-MW:15 kDa**

### For Research Use Only

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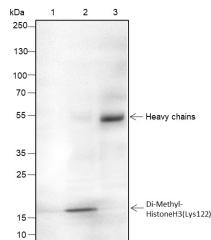
Web: [www.elabscience.com](http://www.elabscience.com)

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Rev. V1.1



Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys122) Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane 1: 5% Input, Lane 2: Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG Isotype

**Observed-MW:15 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:15 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

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

**Shipping** Ice bag

### Background

Post translational modifications on histones include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation and some new acylation modifications found in recent years. These histone modifications directly affect the binding of chromatin to transcription factors or other epigenetic regulators, and change genome stability and gene transcription. Histone methylation usually occurs in lysine and arginine residues of core histones. Histone methylation can promote or inhibit gene transcription, depending on whether histone methylation occurs on lysine or arginine and the number of methylation groups (lysine can be monomethyl, dimethyl and trimethylated, arginine can be monomethyl, symmetric and asymmetric dimethyl). Histone lysine methylation usually occurs on lysine 4, 9, 27, 36, 79 of histone H3 and lysine 20 of histone H4; Arginine methylation usually occurs on arginine 2, 8, 17, 26 of histone H3 and arginine 3 of histone H4. Protein methylase (HMT) and histone demethylase (HDM) are the main regulators of methylation modification. H3K122me2 is a newly discovered modification site.

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