

H3K9me1 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11340**Specification**

H3K9me1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, DB
Primary Accession	P68431
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	15404

H3K9me1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968

Positive Control	IF: HeLa cells, WB: HeLa cells, ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: Human osteosarcoma cells, Dot blot: Histone peptides
Application & Usage	IF: 1:200, WB: 1:1000, ELISA: 1:2000 - 1:3000, Dot Blot: 1:200,000, ChIP: 10 µl/ChIP.

Other Names

Histone H3

Target/Specificity

H3K9me1

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

In PBS with 0.05% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

H3K9me1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

H3K9me1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name H3C1 ([HGNC:4766](#))

Synonyms H3FA, HIST1H3A

Function

Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome.

H3K9me1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

H3K9me1 Antibody - Images

H3K9me1 Antibody - Background

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases. Methylation of histone H3K9 is associated with gene repression and heterochromatin formation, although higher levels of H3K9me1 have been found in some more active promoters.