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H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11407

Specification

H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal antibody - Product Information

Application	**CHIP, DB, E, WB**
Primary Accession	P68431
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**15404**

H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968

Positive Control	**Western blot: Whole cell and histone extracts, IF: NIH3T3 cells, ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: HeLa cells, Dot blot: Histone Peptides.**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1:1000, Dot Blot: 1:20,000, ChIP: 1 µl/ChIP, IF: 1:500, ELISA: 1:1000.**

Other Names
Histone 3

Target/Specificity
H3R17me2(asym)K18ac

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic

or therapeutic procedures.

H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal 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.

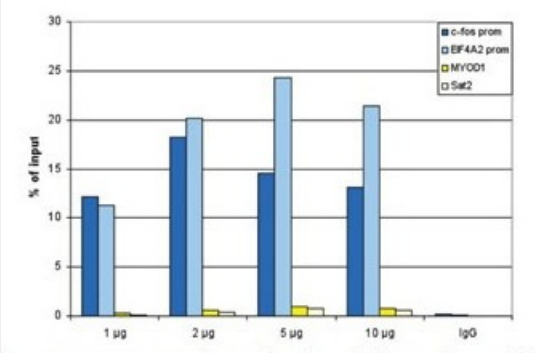
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal antibody - Images



ChIP assays were performed using HeLa cells and the antibody and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. A titration of the antibody consisting of 1, 2, 5, and 10 µl per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (2 µg/IP) was used as negative control. The Fig shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of IP DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).

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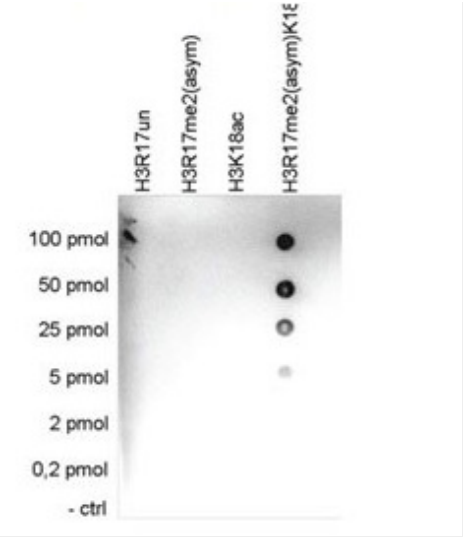
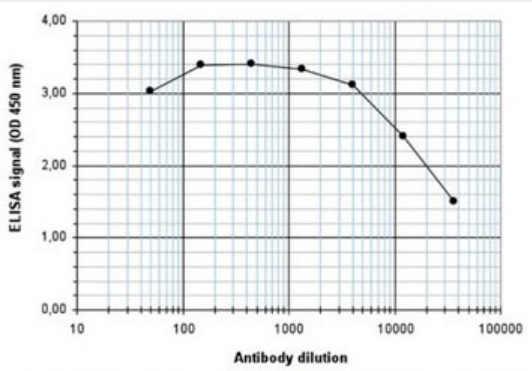
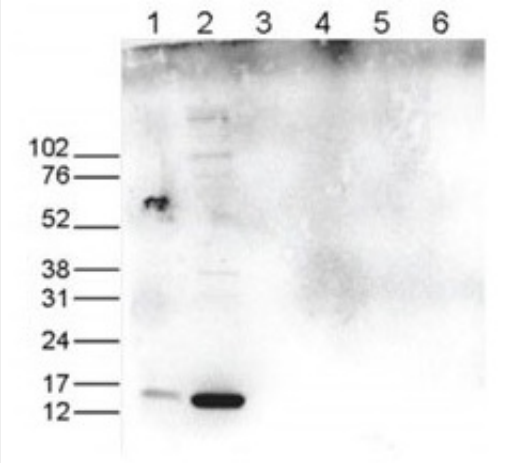


A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the antibody with peptides containing other modifications and unmodified H3 and H4. 100 to 0.2 pmol of the peptide containing the respective histone modification were spotted on a membrane. The Fig shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest.



To determine the titer, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody. The antigen used was a peptide containing the histone modification of interest. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:28800.



Western blot was performed on whole cell and histone extracts from HeLa cells (15 µg). The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right; the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.

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H3R17me2(asym)K18ac polyclonal 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. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. 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.