

# Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog # AP63192** 

## Specification

### Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P68431
Reactivity Human

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit

Clonality Rappit
Polyclonal

### Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

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

#### **Other Names**

### **Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

#### **Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

## **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

### Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) 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.

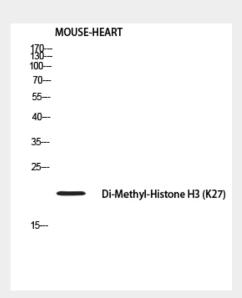


## Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of MOUSE-HEART using Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (K27) Polyclonal Antibody antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

### Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.