

### **Histone H3 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog # AP70344

### **Specification**

## **Histone H3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IHC-P Primary Accession P68431

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

## **Histone H3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

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

### **Other Names**

HIST1H3A; H3FA; HIST1H3B; H3FL; HIST1H3C; H3FC; HIST1H3D; H3FB; HIST1H3E; H3FD; HIST1H3F; H3FI; HIST1H3G; H3FH; HIST1H3H; H3FK; HIST1H3I; H3FF; HIST1H3J; H3FJ; Histone H3.1; Histone H3/a; Histone H3/b; Histone H3/c; Histone H3/d; Histone H3

### **Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~ $\sim$ N/A

### **Format**

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

# **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

### **Histone H3 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 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>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Histone H3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



# Histone H3 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.