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Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) Antibody

Histone H3 K79Me3 Antibody
Catalog # ASR5654

Specification

Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] antibody is tested in Western Blot, Dot Blot, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, and Immunofluorescence. This antibody is useful for Immunocytochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~15.4 kDa corresponding to Histone H3 protein by Western Blotting in HeLa histone prep lysate or the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Epi-Plus™ antibody production in collaboration with Novus Biologicals.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic trimethylated peptide surrounding Lysine 79 of human Histone H3.**
Stabilizer	**30% Glycerol**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 126961;333932;653604

Other Names
126961

Purity
Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. This antibody reacts with human Histone H3. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with Human, mouse, and C. elegans. Predicted to react with many species including rat, chicken, Xenopus, Drosophila, and plant based on 100% sequence homology. Cross-reactivity with Histone H3 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition
Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name H3C15 (HGNC:20505)

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.

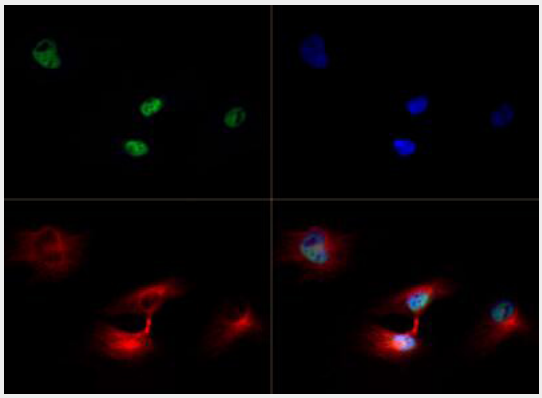
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) 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

Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of Rabbit Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] Antibody. Tissue: HeLa cells

during prophase. Fixation: 0.5% PFA. Antigen retrieval: Not required. Primary antibody: Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] antibody at a 1:100 dilution for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: Dylight 488 secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] is nuclear and chromosomal. Staining: Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] is expressed in green, nuclei and alpha-tubulin are counterstained with DAPI (blue) and Dylight 550 (red).

Anti-Histone H3 [Trimethyl Lys79] (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fibre is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. Covalent modifications of the canonical core histones, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and monoubiquitination are used to mark nucleosomes to create chromatin domains with a range of functions. The information encoded by histone modifications can contribute to the formation and/or maintenance of transcriptionally active and inactive chromatin in response to various signalling pathways. Anti-Histone H3 are ideal for researchers interested in Chromatin Research, Epigenetics, Chromatin Modifiers, Histones and Modified Histones, and Phospho Specific research.