

**bs-3772R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Histone H3 (Di Methyl K9) Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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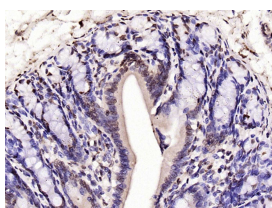
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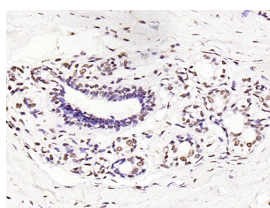
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

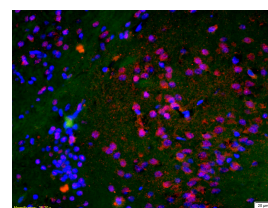
<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> IHC-P (1:100-500)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500)
<b>GeneID:</b> 8350	<b>SWISS:</b> P68431	<b>IF</b> (1:100-500)
<b>Target:</b> Histone H3 (Di Methyl K9)		<b>Flow-Cyt</b> (1µg /Test)
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthesised methylpeptide derived from human Histone H3 around the methylation site of Di Methyl K9: AR(Di Methyl-K)ST.		<b>Reactivity:</b> Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Fruit Fly)
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 15 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Nucleus
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> Modulation of the chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. The N-terminal tail of core histones undergoes different posttranslational modifications including acetylation, phosphorylation and methylation. These modifications occur in response to cell signal stimuli and have a direct effect on gene expression. In most species, the histone H2B is primarily acetylated at lysines 5, 12, 15 and 20. Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at lysines 9, 14, 18 and 23. Acetylation at lysine 9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms. Phosphorylation at Ser10 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

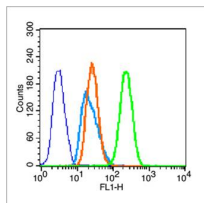
Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat colon); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Histone H3 (Di Methyl K9)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3772R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human breast); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Histone H3 (Di Methyl K9)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3772R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-Histone H3 (Di Methyl K9) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3772R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C; The secondary antibody was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, Cy3 conjugated (bs-0295G-Cy3) used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C. DAPI (5µg/ml, blue, C-0033) was used to stain the cell nuclei



Blank control (blue line): Hela (fixed with 70% ethanol (Overnight at 4°C) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice). Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-ne H3 (Di Methyl K9) antibody (bs-3772R), Dilution: 1µg /10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC, Dilution: 1µg /test.