bsm-33855M **[Primary Antibody]**

Histone H3 (tri methyl K4) Mouse mAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgG1
Clonality: Monoclonal
CloneNo.: 3D10
GeneID: 8350
SWISS: P68431
Target: Histone H3 (tri methyl K4)
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthesised methylpeptide derived from human Histone H3 around the methylation site of Tri Methyl K4: RT(Tri Methyl-K)QT.
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration: 1mg/ml
Storage: 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.
Background: 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.

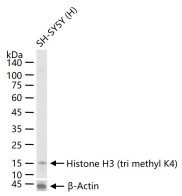
Applications: **WB** (1:500-1000)
IHC-P (1:100-500)
IHC-F (1:400-800)
IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat)

Predicted MW.: 15 kDa

Subcellular Location: Nucleus

VALIDATION IMAGES



25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Histone H3 (tri methyl K4) monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-33855M) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.