
Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog Number: bsm-52244R

Target Protein: Histone H3 (mono methyl K18)

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Recombinant

Clone No.: 2H4

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:50-200)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse (predicted:Rat)

Predicted MW: 17 kDa

Subcellular Nucleus

Locations:

Entrez Gene: 8350

Swiss Prot: P68431

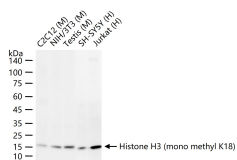
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

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.

VALIDATION IMAGES



25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-52244R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.