



Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys79) Monoclonal Antibody(Q7)

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| Catalog No | BYab-01112 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | HIST1H3A/HIST1H3B/HIST1H3C/HIST1H3D/HIST1H3E/HIST1H3F/HIST1H3G/HIST1H3H/HIST1H3I/HIST1H3J/HIST2H3A/HIST2H3C/HIST2H3D/H3F3A/H3F3B |
| Protein Name | Histone H3.1/Histone H3.2/Histone H3.3 |
| Immunogen | Synthetic Peptide of Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys79) |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous Histone H3 (di methyl K79) protein. |
| Formulation | PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB: 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | H3K79ME2; 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/f; Histone H3/h; Histone H3/i; Histone H3/j; Histone H3/k; Histone H3/l; HIST2H3A; HIST2H3C; H3F2; H3FM; HIST2H3D; Histone H3.2; Histone H3/m; Histone H3/o; H3F3A; H3.3A; H3F3; PP781; H3F3B; H3.3B; Histone H3.3 |
| Observed Band | 15kD |
| Cell Pathway | Nucleus. Chromosome. |
| Tissue Specificity | Blood,Epithelium,Kidney,Lung,Ovary,Spleen,Uterus, |

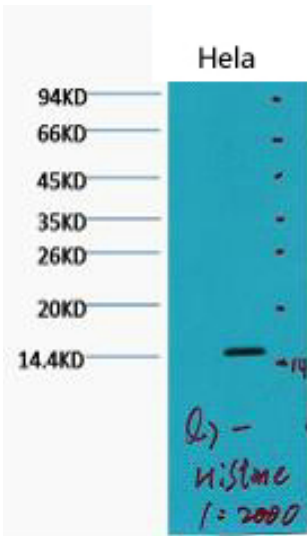
Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd



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| Function | <p>caution:Was originally (PubMed:2587222) thought to originate from mouse.,developmental stage:Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.,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.,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589,miscellaneous:This histone is only present in mammals and is enriched in acetylation of Lys-15 and dimethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me2).,PTM:Acetylation is generally l</p> |
| Background | <p>Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a nucleosome, an octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H3 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],</p> |
| matters needing attention | <p>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!</p> |
| Usage suggestions | <p>This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.</p> |



Products Images



Western blot analysis of Hela, diluted at 1:2000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).