Mouse Histone H3K56ac Monoclonal Antibody | anti-H3K56ac antibody

Histone H3K56ac antibody (mAb)(Clone 12.1)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA59970	**Mouse**	**Budding Yeast, Fission Yeast, Human, Wide Range Predicted**	**Dot Blot, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, Immunoprecipitation**

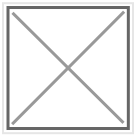
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Histone H3K56ac; Monoclonal Antibody; Histone H3K56ac antibody (mAb)(Clone 12.1); anti-H3K56ac antibody

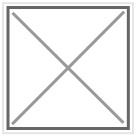
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Budding Yeast, Fission Yeast, Human, Wide Range Predicted
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	12.1
Purity/Purification	Protein A Chromatography
Form/Format	Purified IgG in PBS with 30% glycerol and 0.035% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
Concentration	1ug/ul (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-H3K56ac antibody	DB (Dot Blot), ChIP (Chromatin immunoprecipitation)
Conjugation	Acetylated
Immunogen	This Histone H3 acetyl Lys56 antibody was raised against a peptide containing acetyl-Lys56 of human histone H3.
Abs Residue	Lys
Preparation and Storage	Some products may be shipped at room temperature. This will not affect their stability or performance. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles by aliquoting items into single-use fractions for storage at -20 degree C for up to 2 years. Keep all reagents on ice when not in storage.1ug/ul

IMAGES



DB (Dot Blot)
Histone H3 acetyl Lys56 pAb tested by dot blot analysis. Dot blot analysis was used to confirm the specificity of Histone H3 acetyl Lys56 pAb for acetyl Lys56 histone H3. Acetylated peptides corresponding to the immunogen and related peptides were spotted onto PVDF and probed with the antibody at 1 ug/ml. The amount of peptide (picomoles) spotted is indicated next to each row. Lane 1: acetyl-Lys56 peptide. Lane 2: unmodified H3 peptide. Lane 3: acetyl-Lys4 peptide. Lane 4: acetyl-Lys9 peptide. Lane 5: acetyl-Lys14 peptide. Lane 6: acetyl-Lys18 peptide. Lane 7: acetyl-Lys23 peptide. Lane 8: acetyl-Lys27 peptide. Lane 9: acetyl-Lys36 peptide. Lane 10: acetyl-Lys64 peptide.



ChIP (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation)
Chromatin IP analysis of Histone H3 acetyl Lys56 antibody. Chromatin IP was performed using Low Cell ChiP Kit using 3 ug of Histone H3 acetyl Lys56 mAb. RT-qPCR was performed on ChIP DNA using a primer pair specific for the PABPC1 gene or a negative control region. Data are presented as Binding Events Detected per 1000 Cells using Epigenetic Services normalization scheme which accounts for primer efficiency and the amount of chromatin used in the ChIP reaction.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-H3K56ac antibody	Short Description: Our Histone H3K56ac antibody (mAb)(Clone 12.1) was raised in a Mouse host. It has been validated for use in Chromatin Immunoprecipitation and Dot blot; it has been shown to react with Budding Yeast, Fission Yeast and Human samples, but it is predicted that it will react with a wide range of sample types. Background: Histone H3 is one of the core components of the nucleosome. The nucleosome is the smallest subunit of chromatin and consists of 147 base pairs of DNA wrapped around an octamer of core histone proteins (two each of Histone H2A, Histone H2B, Histone H3 and Histone H4). Histone H1 is a linker histone, present at the interface between the nucleosome core and DNA entry/exit points; it is responsible for establishing higher-order chromatin structure. Chromatin is subject to a variety of chemical modifications, including post-translational modifications of the histone proteins and the methylation of cytosine residues in the DNA. Reported histone modifications include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, carbonylation and SUMOylation; they play a major role in regulating gene expression. Lysine N-epsilon-acetylation is a dynamic, reversible and tightly regulated protein and histone modification that plays a major role in chromatin remodeling and in the regulation of gene expression in various cellular functions. Acetylation of histone H3 occurs at several different lysine positions in the histone tail, and is performed by Histone Acetyltransferases (HATs) such as CBP/p300. Acetylation of histones is often associated with transcriptional activation. Histone H3 Lys56 acetylation occurs normally during S phase, but disappears in G2. This modification persists in presence of DNA damage and also plays a role in nucleosome assembly. Rtt109 was shown to be the major histone acetyltransferase (HAT) for Lys56 acetylation.
Product Categories/Family for anti-H3K56ac antibody	Primary Antibodies

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	17kDa

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/histone-h3k56ac-antibody-clone-12-1-dot-blot-chromatin-immunoprecipitation-elisa/59970