

Rabbit Histone H3K9me2 Antibody | anti-H3K9me2 antibody

AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody (rAb)

CATALOG # AAA60297	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Wide Range Predicted	APPLICATIONS Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Histone H3K9me2; AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody (rAb); anti-H3K9me2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Wide Range Predicted
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Protein A Chromatography
Form/Format	140mM Hepes, pH7.5, 70mM NaCl, 32mM NaOAc, 0.035% sodium azide, and 30% glycerol. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
Concentration	1ug/ul (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-H3K9me2 antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Conjugation	Methylated
Immunogen	This antibody was raised against a branched peptide containing dimethyl lysine 9 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



Application Data

AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody (rAb) tested by Luminex bead-based specificity analysis. Luminex bead-based specificity analysis was used to confirm the specificity of AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody (rAb) antibody for methyl-lysine 9 H3. Peptides corresponding to regions around major sites of histone H3 methylation or other methyl-lysine peptides were conjugated to MagPlex Luminex beads and incubated with various amounts of AbFlexHistone H3K9me2 antibody (rAb). Peptide-bound antibody was detected with anti-mouse IgG-Phycoerythrin and read in a Luminex instrument. Luminex is a registered trademark of Luminex Corporation.



SDS-PAGE

AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody tested by Western blot. 20 ug of HeLa nuclear extract* was run on SDS-PAGE and probed with antibody at 0.5 ug/ml.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-H3K9me2 antibody	Short Description: AbFlex antibodies are recombinant antibodies (rAbs) that have been generated using defined DNA sequences to produce highly specific, reproducible antibodies. Each AbFlex antibody contains a 6xHis-tag, a Biotinylation Tag for enzymatic biotin conjugation using the biotin ligase, BirA, and a sortase recognition motif (LPXTG) to attach a variety of labels directly to the antibody including fluorophores, enzymatic substrates (HRP, AP), peptides, drugs as well as solid supports. Our AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody (rAb) was raised in a Rabbit host. It has been validated for use in Western blot; it is predicted that it will react with a wide range of sample types. Background: AbFlex antibodies are recombinant antibodies (rAbs) that have been generated using defined DNA sequences to produce highly specific, reproducible antibodies. Each AbFlex antibody contains a 6xHis-tag, a Biotinylation Tag for enzymatic biotin conjugation using the biotin ligase, BirA, and a sortase recognition motif (LPXTG) to attach a variety of labels directly to the antibody including fluorophores, enzymatic substrates (HRP, AP), peptides, drugs as well as solid supports. AbFlex Histone H3K9me2 antibody was expressed in CHO cells, and contains rabbit immunoglobulin heavy and light chains. 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. Histone H1 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; these modifications play a major role in regulating gene expression. The methylation of histones can occur on two different residues: arginine or lysine. Histone methylation can be associated with transcriptional activation or repression, depending on the methylated residue. Lysine 9 of histone H3 can be mono-, di- or trimethylated by different histone methyltransferases (HMTs) such as SuvH39H1 or G9a. This methylated lysine can be demethylated by histone demethylases as JMJD1A, LSD1 or JMJD2C. Methylation of this residue is mainly associated with transcriptional repression.
Product Categories/Family for anti-H3K9me2 antibody	Primary Antibodies

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	17kDa
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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/rabbit-antibody/histone-h3k9me2/60297>