

Rabbit Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) Antibody | anti-Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) antibody

Rabbit anti Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys 27)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA71427	Rabbit	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken, Bovine	Immunohistochemistry, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot, ELISA

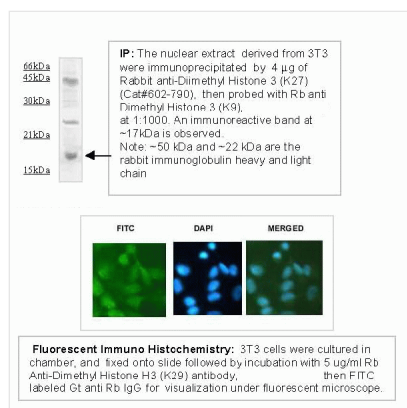
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys27); Rabbit anti Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys 27); Rabbit anti-Dimethyl-Histone H3 (K27); Histone H3 dimethylated at Lys27 (H3-K27me2); H3K27[Me2].; anti-Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken, Bovine
Specificity	This antibody only recognizes ~ 17 kDa of Dimethylated Histone H3 at K27. It does not cross react to nonmethylated H3 or mono-, Tri-methylated Histone H3.
Purity/Purification	The Rabbit IgG is purified by Epitope-specific Affinity Chromatography.
Form/Format	This affinity purified antibody is supplied in sterile Phosphatebuffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer
Concentration	Size: 100 ug/200 ul (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ChIP (Chromatin immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Antigen Preparation	A synthetic peptide containing AR[Me2-K]ST in which Me2-K corresponds to Dimethyl lysine 27 of human histone H3.
Positive Control	3T3 Nuclear Extract
Cellular Location	Nuclear
Preparation and Storage	The antibodies are stable for 12 months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -70 degree C. The antibodies can be stored at 2 degree C-8 degree C for three month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) antibody	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that together with DNA make up the nucleosome structure in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The methylation of specific residues in the histone tails is a central modification for regulating epigenetic transitions in chromatin. Whereas methylation of histone H3 on lysine 4, 36, and 79 has been linked with gene activation, methylation of H3 on lysines 9, 27 and histone H4 on lysine 20 is associated with heterochromatin and some repressed genes with euchromatin. Modified lysine residues can exist in a mono-, di-, or tri-methylated state, while the arginine residues can be mono- or di-methylated. Histone H3 Lys4 trimethylation (H3-K4me3) is a conserved mark of actively transcribed chromatin. This antibody is specific for histone H3 tri-methylated at K4. The sequence is found in all mammals and a wide range of species, including D. melanogaster, Arabidopsis, Chicken and Xenopus. The antibody will react with any of the above species where the trimethylation modification is present.
References	Vakoc C et al. Histone H3 Lysine 9 Methylation and HP1gamma Are Associated with Transcription Elongation through Mammalian Chromatin. Molecular Cell (2003), Volume 19, Issue 3, Pages 381 - 391. David J Seward, et al. Demethylation of trimethylated histone H3 Lys4 in vivo by JARID1 JmjC proteins. Nature Structural & Molecular Biology 14, 240 - 242 (2007)

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	17 kDa
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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-bovine-chicken-human-mouse-ovine-rat-antibody/dimethyl-histone-h3-lys27/71427>