

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-Histone H3 (mono methyl R2) Antibody (Clone#DFB-8)
Gene Name	H3C1/H3C2/H3C3/H3C4/H3C6/H3C7/H3C8/H3C10/H3C11/H3C12
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human, mouse
Tested Application	WB, ICC/IF
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3 (mono methyl R2)
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Observed MW	15-17 kDa
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):1:50-200

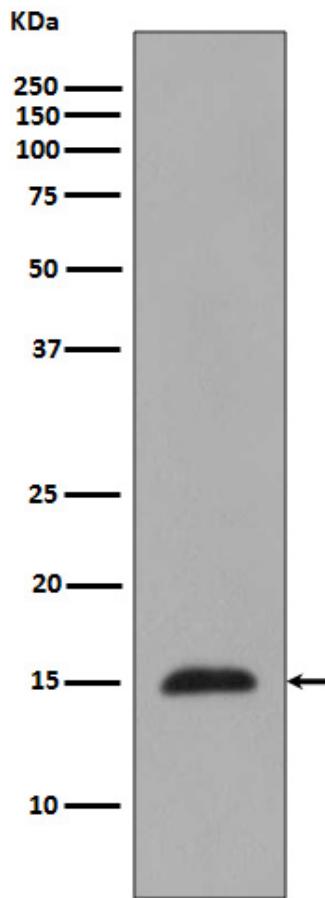
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

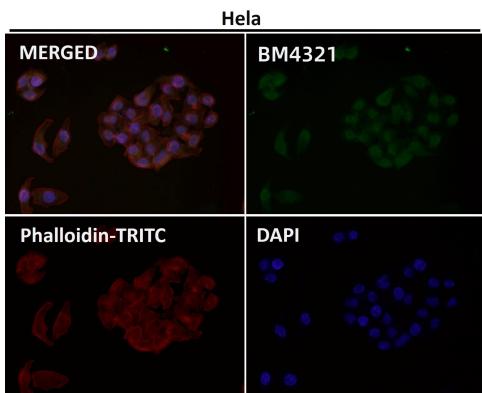
Background Information

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Histone H3 (mono methyl R2) expression in HeLa cell lysate.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody.