

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Histone H3 (mono+di+tri methyl K14) Antibody (Clone#I-8)		
<b>Gene Name</b>	H3C1/H3C2/H3C3/H3C4/H3C6/H3C7/H3C8/H3C10/H3C11/H3C12		
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit		
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal		
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG		
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, mouse		
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, ICC/IF		
<b>Contents</b>	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.		
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3 (mono+di+tri methyl K14)		
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography		
<b>Observed MW</b>	15-17 kDa		
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):1:50-200		

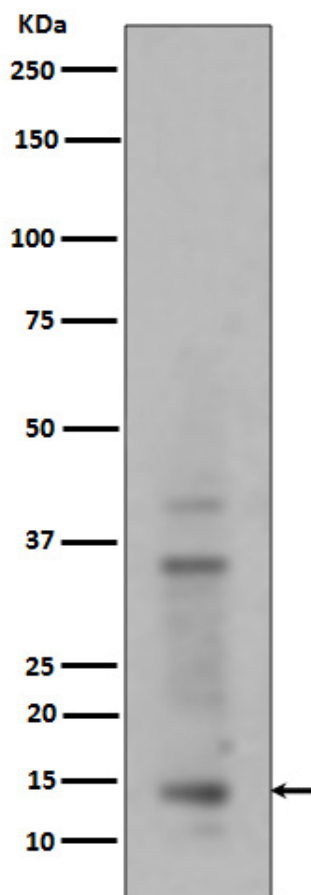
## Storage

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+di+tri methyl K14) expression in HeLa cell lysate.