Best Tools for immunology Research

Histone H3 (Tri-Methyl-K10) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YH0012
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Histone H3
Fields :	>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Shigellosis;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	Histone H3
Protein Name :	Histone H3
Human Gene Id :	8350
Human Swiss Prot No :	P68431/Q71DI3/P84243/Q6NXT2
Immunogen :	Synthetic Tri-Methyl peptide from human protein at AA range: 10
Specificity :	The antibody detects endogenous Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (K10)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	15kD

Cell Pathway : Systemic lupus erythematosus;

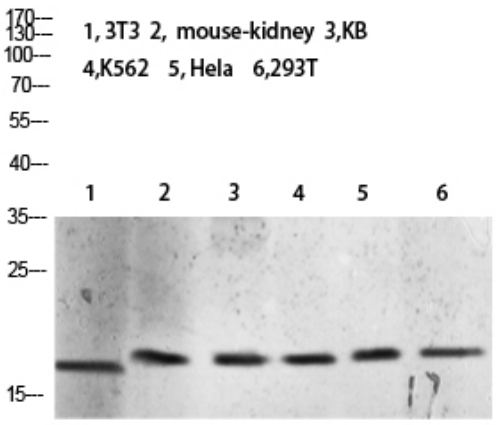
Background : Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a nucleosome, an octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H3 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

Function : caution:Was originally (PubMed:2587222) thought to originate from mouse.,developmental stage:Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.,function:Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589,miscellaneous:This histone is only present in mammals and is enriched in acetylation of Lys-15 and dimethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me2).,PTM:Acetylation is generally l

Subcellular Location : Nucleus. Chromosome.

Expression : Blood,Epithelium,Kidney,Lung,Ovary,Spleen,Uterus,

Products Images



Western blot analysis of 293T lysate, antibody was diluted at 2000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000