

Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody, Cy3 Conjugated

Catalog No: YM2089

Reactivity: Zebrafish

Applications: WB

Target: Histone H3

Fields: >>Neutrophil extracellular trap

formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Shigellosis;>>Transcriptional misregulation in

cancer;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus

Gene Name: HIST1H3A/HIST1H3B/HIST1H3C/HIST1H3D/HIST1H3E/HIST1H3F/HIST1H3

G/HIST1H3H/HIST1H3I/HIST1H3J/HIST2H3A/HIST2H3C/HIST2H3D/H3F3A/H

3F3B

Protein Name: Histone H3.1/Histone H3.2/Histone H3.3

Human Gene Id: 8350/8351/8352/8353/8354/8355/8356/8357/8358/8968

Human Swiss Prot

No:

P68431/Q71DI3/P84243

Specificity: Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody Cy3 Conjugated specially designed for your

Immunofluorescence analysis.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50%

Glycerol.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse IgG1

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-

chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage Stability: Stable for one year at -15°C to -25°C from date of shipment. For maximum

recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing

the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezi



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 I

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Chromosome.

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

Products Images

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