

Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27) Monoclonal Antibody(3B12)

Catalog No: YM3101

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IP

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

P68431/Q71DI3/P84243

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 319152/15077/15078

Rat Gene Id: 291159/100361558

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q6LED0/P84245

Immunogen: Synthetic Peptide of Histone H3 (Di Methyl Lys27)

Specificity: The antibody detects endogenous Histone H3 (di methyl K27) protein.

Formulation: PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and

50% Glycerol.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

Dilution: WB 1:1000-3000 IP:1:200



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

chromatography using specific immunogen.

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 I

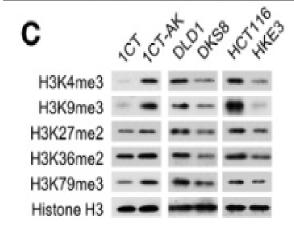
Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Chromosome.

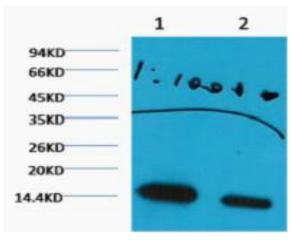
Expression:

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

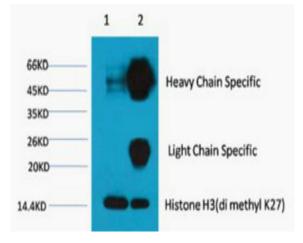
Products Images



Wong, Chi Chun, et al. "In Colorectal Cancer Cells With Mutant KRAS, SLC25A22-Mediated Glutaminolysis Reduces DNA Demethylation to Increase WNT Signaling, Stemness, and Drug Resistance." Gastroenterology 159.6 (2020): 2163-2180.



Western blot analysis of Hela, diluted at 1) 1:1000 2) 1:3000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



1) Input: Hela Cell Lysate 2) IP product: IP dilute 1:200