Histone H3.3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #42256

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Description

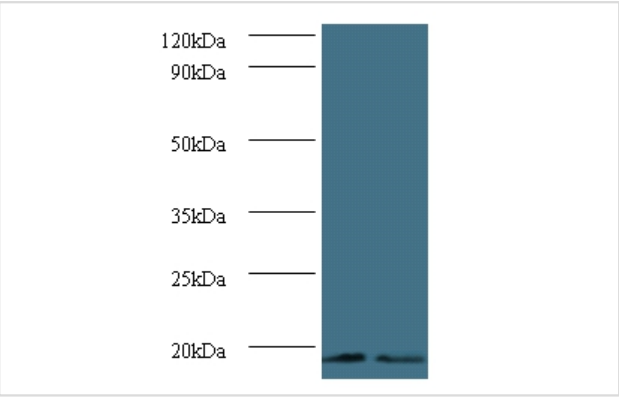
Product Name	Histone H3.3 Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Caprylic Acid Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation purified
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total Histone H3.3 polyclonal antibody.
Immunogen Type	protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant human Histone H3.3 protein
Target Name	Histone H3.3
Other Names	H3F3B, H3.3B, H3F3A, H3.3A, H3F3, PP781, Histone H3.3
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P84243
Uniprot	P84243
GeneID	3020;3021;
Calculated MW	15kd
Formulation	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

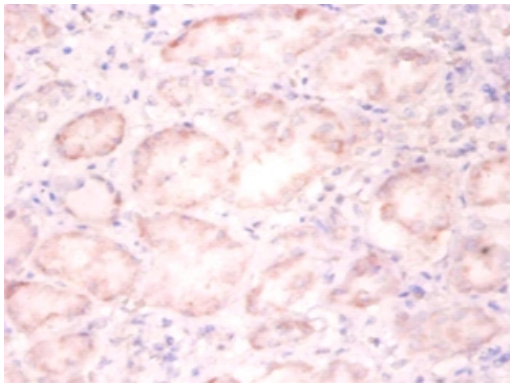
Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:20 - 1:200

Images



All lanes:Histone H3.3 antibody at 2ug/ml
Lane 1:293T whole cell lysate
Lane2:EC109 whlole cell lysate
Secondary
Goat polyclonal Rabbit at 1/1000 dilution
Predicted band size:15kda
Observed band size:15kda



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embeded human kidney using #42256 at dilution of 1:100.

Background

Variant histone H3 which replaces conventional H3 in a wide range of nucleosomes in active genes. Constitutes the predominant form of histone H3 in non-dividing cells and is incorporated into chromatin independently of DNA synthesis. Deposited at sites of nucleosomal displacement throughout transcribed genes, suggesting that it represents an epigenetic imprint of transcriptionally active chromatin. 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.

References

[1]"Structure of a human histone cDNA: evidence that basally expressed histone genes have intervening sequences and encode polyadenylylated mRNAs." Wells D., Kedes L. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:2834-2838(1985) [2]"Unusual structure, evolutionary

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only