10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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H3R17me2 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11339

Specification

H3R17me2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**CHIP, DB, E, WB**
Primary Accession	P68431
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**15404**

H3R17me2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968

Positive Control	**WB: HeLa cells, ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: Human osteosarcoma cells, Dot blot: Histone peptides**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1:250, ELISA: 1:1000 – 1:3000, Dot Blot: 1:20,000, ChIP: 10-15 µl/ChIP.**

Other Names
Histone H3

Target/Specificity
H3R17me2

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In PBS with 0.05% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
H3R17me2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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H3R17me2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name H3C1 (HGNC:4766)

Synonyms H3FA, HIST1H3A

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.

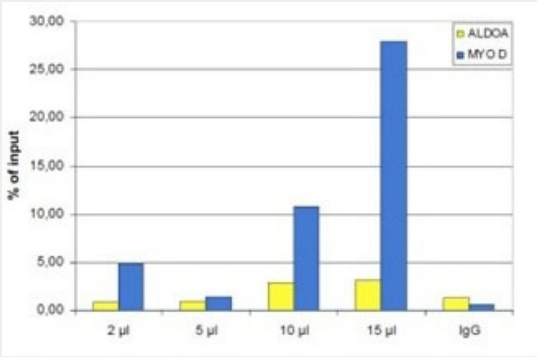
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

H3R17me2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

H3R17me2 Antibody - Images



ChIP assays were performed using human osteosarcoma (U2OS) cells and the antibody and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. A titration of the antibody consisting of 2, 5, 10 and 15 µl per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (5 µg/IP) was used as negative control. The Fig shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of IP DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis). QPCR was performed with primers for the promoter of the active ALDOA gene and for the coding region of the inactive MYOD gene

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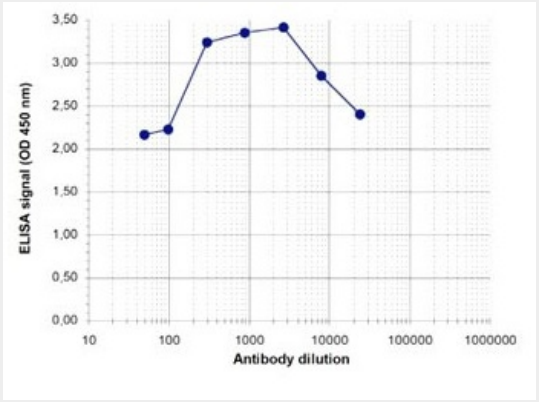
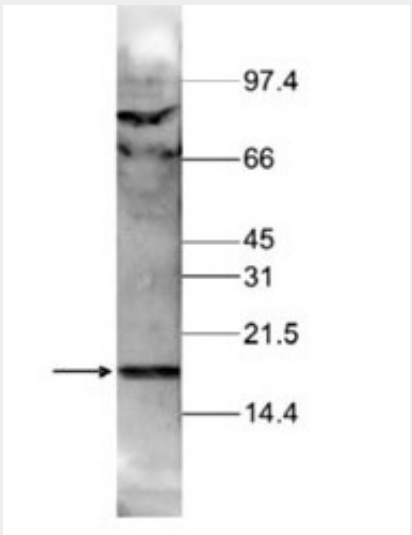
A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the antibody with peptides containing other modifications of histone H3 and H4 and unmodified sequences from histone H3. 100 to 0.2 pmol of the peptide containing the respective histone modification were spotted on a membrane. The Fig shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest.



To determine the titer, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody. The antigen used was a peptide containing the histone modification of interest. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:40,000.



HeLa cells (15 µg) were analysed by WB blot using the H3R17me2 antibody

H3R17me2 Antibody - Background

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.