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H3K79me1 polyclonal antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV11346

Specification

H3K79me1 polyclonal antibody - Product Information

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

H3K79me1 polyclonal antibody - Additional Information

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

Positive Control	**Western blot: HeLa cells, ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: HeLa cells, Dot blot: Histone Peptides.**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1:1000, ELISA: 1:500 – 1:1000, Dot Blot: 1:100,000, ChIP: 5-10 µl/ChIP.**

Other Names
Histone H3

Target/Specificity
H3K79me1

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
H3K79me1 polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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H3K79me1 polyclonal 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.

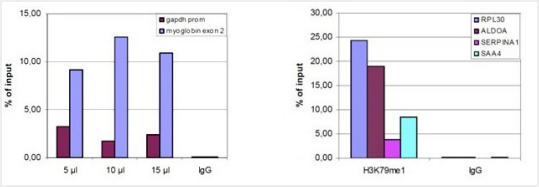
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

H3K79me1 polyclonal 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

H3K79me1 polyclonal antibody - Images



ChIP assays were performed using HeLa cells, and optimized PCR primer pairs for qPCR. IgG (5 µg/IP) was used as a negative IP control. The IP'd DNA was analysed by qPCR using primers for different positive and negative loci. The results are expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis). Fig 1: recovery of the GAPDH promoter and myoglobin exon 2 with a titration of the H3K79me1 antibody consisting of 5, 10 and 15 µl per ChIP experiment. Fig 2: recovery of RPL30, ALDOA, SERPINA1 and SAA4 using 10 µl of antibody per ChIP experiment.

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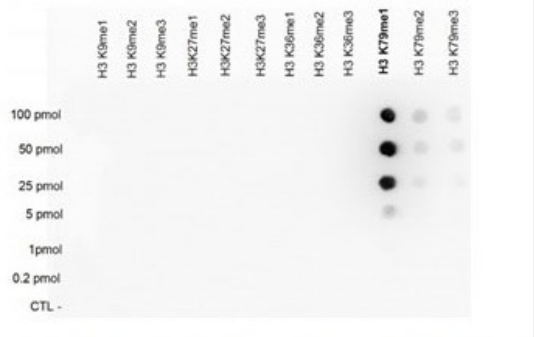
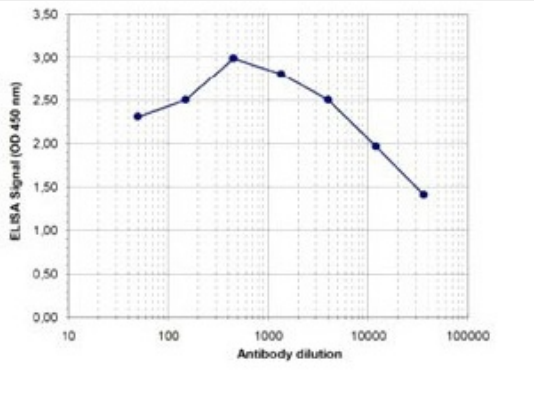


A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the antibody with peptides containing other modifications of H3 sequences. These include di- and trimethylation of the same lysine and mono-, di- and trimethylation of lysine 9, 27 and 36. 100 to 0.2 pmol of the peptide containing the 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 1:30000.

H3K79me1 polyclonal 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.