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H3K36me1 polyclonal antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11352

Specification

H3K36me1 polyclonal antibody - Product Information

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

H3K36me1 polyclonal antibody - Additional Information

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

Positive Control	**Western blot: HeLa cells, IF: U2OS cells, ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: HeLa cells, Dot blot: Histone Peptides.**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1:1000, ELISA: 1:100, Dot Blot: 1:20,000, IF: 1:500, ChIP: 5 µg/ChIP.**

Other Names
Histone H3

Target/Specificity
H3K36me1

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
H3K36me1 polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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H3K36me1 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.

H3K36me1 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

H3K36me1 polyclonal antibody - Images

H3K36me1 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.