

H3K4me2 polyclonal antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11398**Specification**

H3K4me2 polyclonal antibody - Product Information

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

H3K4me2 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, Dot Blot: 1:20,000, ChIP: 1 µl/ChIP, IF: 1:5000.

Other Names
Histone 3**Target/Specificity**
H3K4me2**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**
H3K4me2 polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

H3K4me2 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.

H3K4me2 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

H3K4me2 polyclonal antibody - Images

H3K4me2 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.