ARG45022
anti-Histone H3 crotonyl (Lys9) antibody [RM339]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody recognizes Histone H3 crotonyl (Lys9)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	Dot, WB
Specificity	This antibody reacts to Histone H3 crotonylated at Lysine 9 (K9cr), and does not cross-react with acetylated or butyrylated Lysine 9. No cross reactivity with other crotonylated Lysines in histone H3
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	RM339
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Histone H3
Species	Human
Immunogen	A crotonyl-peptide corresponding to Crotonyl-Histone H3 (Lys9).
Alternate Names	H3-3A; H3.3 Histone A; H3.3A; H3F3A; H3F3; H3 Histone Family Member 3A; H3 Histone, Family 3A; Histone H3.3; BRYLIB1; H3-3B; H3.3B; H3F3B

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
Dot	0.5 µg/mL - 2 µg/mL
WB	1 µg/mL - 5 µg/mL

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS with 50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09%
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	H3-3A
Gene Full Name	H3.3 Histone A
Background	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene contains introns and its mRNA is polyadenylated, unlike most histone genes. The protein encoded is a replication-independent member of the histone H3 family. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	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. [Uniprot]
Cellular Localization	Chromosome, Nucleosome core, Nucleus. [Uniprot]