

Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-30088

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

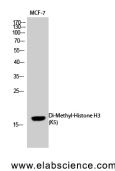
Description

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3 around the di-methylation site of K5. |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Buffer | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4 |

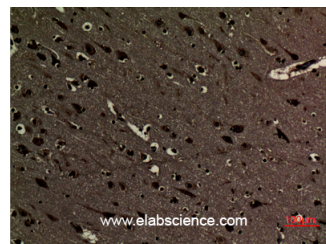
Applications Recommended Dilution

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:2000 |
| IHC | 1:100-300 |
| ELISA | 1:20000 |

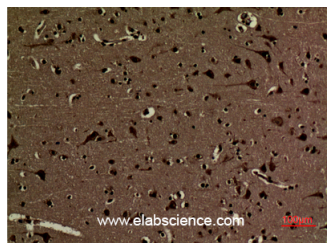
Data



Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells with Histone H3 (Di-Methyl-Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody.
Observed Mw:17kDa
Calculated Mw:15kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using Histone H3 (Di-Methyl-Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using Histone H3 (Di-Methyl-Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

For Research Use Only

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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.

For Research Use Only