



Rabbit Anti-Centromeric histone H3-like protein-2 antibody

SL0483R

Product Name:	Centromeric histone H3-like protein-2
Chinese Name:	组蛋白H3样抗体
Alias:	centromere-specific H3 variant protein; Centromeric histone H3-like protein 2; Centromeric histone H3-like protein-2; cenp-A; A4PIF1 BRAJU.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Brassica juncea
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	20kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Brassica juncea Centromeric histone H3-like protein-2:3-19/178
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Histones are highly conserved proteins that serve as the structural scaffold for the organization of nuclear DNA into chromatin. The four core histones, H2A, H2B, H3,

and H4, assemble into an octamer (2 molecules of each). Subsequently, 146 base pairs of DNA are wrapped around the octamer, forming a nucleosome, the basic subunit of chromatin. Histone modifications regulate DNA transcription, repair, recombination, and replication. The most commonly studied modifications are acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination. These modifications can alter local chromatin architecture, or recruit trans-acting factors that recognize specific histone modifications (the "histone code" hypothesis). Trimethylation of histone H3 on Lys9 (H3K9me3) is one of the most highly studied epigenetic marks. H3K9me3 functions in the repression of euchromatic genes, and in epigenetic control of heterochromatin assembly, most likely via acting as a recognition motif for the binding of chromatin-associated proteins, such as Swi6 or HP1Alpha/Beta. The enzymes responsible for H3K9me3 formation are SUV39H1 and SUV39H2.

SWISS:

N/A

Gene ID:

N/A

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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