

# HIST2H3C(27Ac) Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2158a

#### **Product Information**

**Application** IHC, FC, E **Primary Accession Q71DI3** Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal **Clone Names** 2D7B3 Isotype IgG1 **Calculated MW** 15388

**Description** Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome

structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a nucleosome, an octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H3 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in a histone cluster on chromosome 1. This gene is one of four histone genes in the cluster that are duplicated; this record represents the telomeric copy.

Immunogen Synthesized peptide of human HIST2H3C (AA: ATKAARK(Ac)SAPATGGV).

**Formulation** Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 126961;333932;653604

Other Names Histone H3.2, H3-clustered histone 13 {ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:25311},

H3-clustered histone 14 {ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:20503}, H3-clustered histone 15 {ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:20505}, Histone H3/m, Histone H3/o,

H3C15 (HGNC:20505)

**Dilution** IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000

**Storage** Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** HIST2H3C(27Ac) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name H3C15 ( <u>HGNC:20505</u>)

**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.

#### References

1.Cell Cycle. 2014;13(3):440-52. 2.Cell Cycle. 2009 Jun 1;8(11):1747-53.

## **Images**

