10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

HIST2H3C(27Ac) Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2159a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q71DI3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	6E7A9
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	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 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 (HGNC:20505)
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