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

H3f3b Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21845c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P84244
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB53620
Calculated MW	15328

Additional Information

Gene ID	15078;15081
Other Names	Histone H33, H3f3a, H33a
Target/Specificity	This H3f3b antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 31-65 amino acids from human H3f3b.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	H3f3b Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	H3-3a {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P84243}
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.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome.

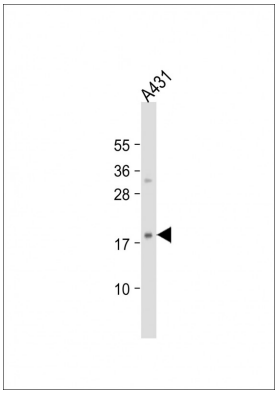
Background

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.

References

Hraba-Renevey S.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 17:2449-2461(1989).
Bramlage B.,et al.Differentiation 62:13-20(1997).
Lopez-Alanon D.M.,et al.DNA Cell Biol. 16:639-644(1997).
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
Mancini P.,et al.J. Mol. Evol. 59:458-463(2004).

Images



Anti-H3f3b Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 15 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.