



Histone H3 (citrulline R2) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-10573
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	HIST1H3A H3FA; HIST1H3B H3FL; HIST1H3C H3FC; HIST1H3D H3FB; HIST1H3E H3FD; HIST1H3F H3FI; HIST1H3G H3FH; HIST1H3H H3FK; HIST1H3I H3FF; HIST1H3J H3FJ
Protein Name	Histone H3 (citrulline R2)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3 (citrulline R2)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H3 (citrulline R2) at Human, Mouse, Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.229% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Histone H3.1 (Histone H3/a) (Histone H3/b) (Histone H3/c) (Histone H3/d) (Histone H3/f) (Histone H3/h) (Histone H3/i) (Histone H3/j) (Histone H3/k) (Histone H3/l)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Chromosome.
Tissue Specificity	Blood, Epithelium, Kidney, Lung, Ovary, Spleen, Uterus,
Function	caution: Was originally (PubMed:2587222) thought to originate from mouse., developmental stage: Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation., 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., mass spectrometry: Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589, miscellaneous: This histone is only present in mammals and is enriched in acetylation of Lys-15 and dimethylation of Lys-10



(H3K9me2).,PTM:Acetylation is generally l

Background

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 replication-dependent histone that is 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 the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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