Methyl-Histone H3 (Arg2) Antibody





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Applications: W	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 17	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350		
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting		Dilution 1:1000				
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				ycerol. Store at –		
Specificity/Sensitivity		Methyl-Histone H3 (Arg2) Antibody detects endogenous levels of histone H3 only when mono- and di- methylated at arginine 2. The antibody does not cross-react with other histones.						
Source / Purifi	cation	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic methylated peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Arg2 of human histone H3. Antibodies are purified by protei and peptide affinity chromatography.						
Background		Modulation of chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of DNA wound around eight core histone proteins (two each of H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin (1). The amino-terminal tails of core histones undergo various posttranslational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (2-5). These modifications occur in response to various stimuli and have a direct effect on the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and, therefore, gene expression (6). In most species, histone H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, and 20 (4,7). Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, and 56. Acetylation of H3 at Lys9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms (2,3). Phosphorylation at Ser10, Ser28, and Thr11 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis (8-10). Phosphorylation at Thr3 of histone H3 is highly conserved among many species and is catalyzed by the kinase haspin. Immunostaining with phospho-specific antibodies in mammalian cells reveals mitotic phosphorylation at Thr3 of H3 in prophase and its dephosphorylation during anaphase (11).						
Background R	eferences	2. Hansen, J.C. et al. (1 3. Strahl, B.D. and Allis 4. Cheung, P. et al. (20 5. Bernstein, B.E. and 6. Jaskelioff, M. and Pe 7. Thorne, A.W. et al. (8. Hendzel, M.J. et al. (9. Goto, H. et al. (1999 10. Preuss, U. et al. (20	and Kingston, R.E. (1998) <i>Annu Rev Biochem</i> 67, 545-79. t al. (1998) <i>Biochemistry</i> 37, 17637-41. d Allis, C.D. (2000) <i>Nature</i> 403, 41-5. al. (2000) <i>Cell</i> 103, 263-71. . and Schreiber, S.L. (2002) <i>Chem Biol</i> 9, 1167-73. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 5, 395-9. et al. (1990) <i>Eur J Biochem</i> 193, 701-13. et al. (1997) <i>Chromosoma</i> 106, 348-60. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 25543-9. al. (2003) <i>Nucleic Acids Res</i> 31, 878-85. 2005) <i>Genes Dev</i> 19, 472-88.					
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Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).						
Western Blot E	Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.						
Applications K	ey	W: Western Blotting						
Cross-Reactivi	Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human							
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