

# Rabbit Anti-Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys64)antibody

SL60156R

<b>Product Name</b>	Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys64)
<b>Product Type</b>	Methylated anti
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	The nucleus
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail</b>	Post-translational modifications (PTMs) of histones are key mechanisms in the regulation of chromatin structure by epigenetics, and are known as the "histone code". Post-translational modifications on histones include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, and some newly discovered acyl modifications in recent years. These histone modifications directly affect the binding of chromatin to transcription factors or other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability and gene transcription, among other things. Histone methylation typically occurs on lysine and arginine residues of core histones. Histone methylation can either promote or inhibit gene transcription, depending on whether the histone methylation occurs on lysine or arginine, as well as the number of methyl groups (lysine can undergo mono-, di-, and tri-methylation, while arginine can undergo mono-, symmetric, and asymmetric di-methylation). Histone lysine methylation usually occurs at lysine residues 4, 9, 27, 36, 79 of histone H3 and lysine 20 of histone H4; arginine methylation typically occurs at arginine residues 2, 8, 17, 26 of histone H3 and arginine 3 of histone H4. Protein methyltransferases (HMTs) and histone demethylases (HDMs) are the main regulatory factors for methylation modifications.