SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Mouse Anti-Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys23)antibody

Catalog Number: SLM-60148M

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone No.:	C11G10
Target:	Di-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys23)
Purification:	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:200-1000) IHC-F (1:200-1000) IF (1:200-1000) ICC/IF (1:100-250) IP (1:20-50) ChIP (6 ug/5x106 cells) Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Monkey)
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus
Background:	Histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) are a key mechanism by which epigenetics regulates chromatin structure and are known as the "histone code". Post-translational modifications on histones include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation and some novel acylation modifications discovered in recent years. These histone modifications directly affect the binding of chromatin to transcription factors or other epigenetic regulators, and change genome stability and gene transcription, etc. Histone methylation usually occurs on lysine and arginine residues of core histones. Histone methylation can either promote or inhibit gene transcription, depending on whether histone methylation occurs on lysine or arginine and the

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	number of methyl groups (lysine can undergo mono-, di- and tri-methylation, and arginine can undergo mono-, symmetric and asymmetric di-methylation). Histone lysine methylation usually occurs on lysine 4, 9, 27, 36 and 79 of histone H3 and lysine 20 of histone H4; arginine methylation usually occurs on arginine 2, 8, 17 and 26 of histone H3 and arginine 3 of histone H4. Protein methyltransferases (HMT) and histone demethylases (HDM) are the main regulatory factors of methylation modifications.

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