SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys14)antibody

Catalog Number: SLM-60205R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone No.:	A11D9
Target:	Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys14)
Purification:	Affinity purified by Protein A
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 (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) Flow-Cyt (1:50-100) ICC/IF (1:100-500) ChIP (5μg/IP) Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus
Background:	Post-translational modifications (PTMs) of histones are a key mechanism in the regulation of chromatin structure by epigenetics, and are known as the 'histone code'. PTMs on histones, including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, and new acylation, directly affect the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and other epigenetic regulations, altering genome stability, gene transcription, etc. Histone acetylation mainly occurs on multiple lysine residues at the amino terminus of core histones in response to various stimuli, and plays an important role in gene expression regulation, DNA damage repair, chromatin dynamics, etc. In most cases, histone H2A is mainly acetylated at Lys5, 9, 15, and 36. H2B is

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	mainly acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, 16, and 20. Histone H3 is mainly acetylated at Lys4, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27, 56, and 79. Histone H4 is mainly acetylated at Lys5, 8, 12, 16, and 20. Histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) are the main regulatory factors.

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