Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-01935)

Anti-Mono-methyl-HIST1H3A (Lys18) Antibody (6Y799)

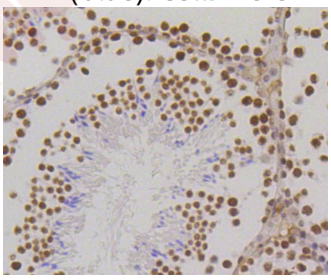
Product Details

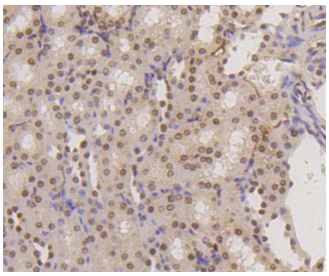
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 15 kDa.
Clone:	6Y799
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

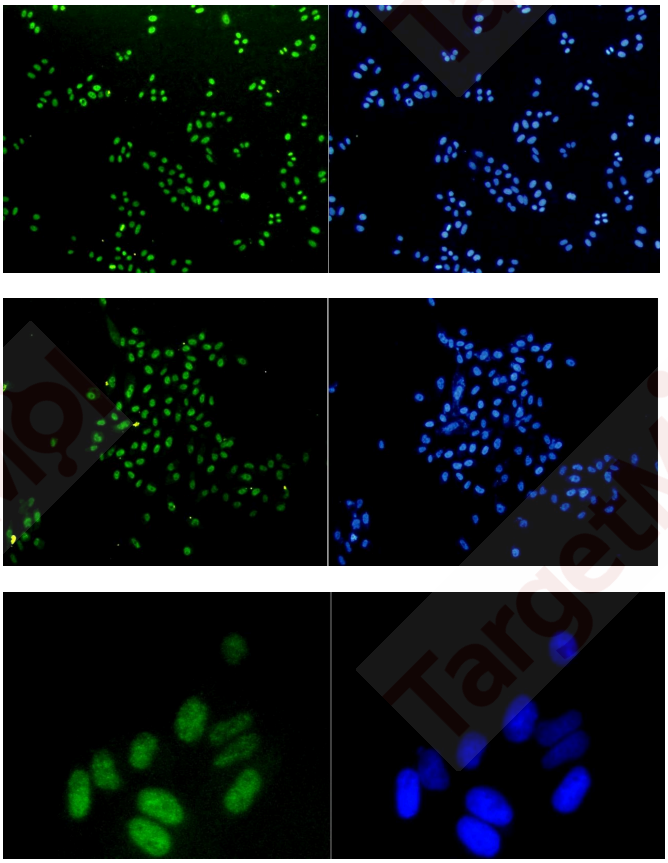
Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. ICC staining Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) in PC-3M cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. ICC staining Histone H3 (mono methyl K18) in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.







Application:	ICC/IF,IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID:	P68431
Synonyms:	H3K18me;Histone H3K18-monomethylated;Mono-Me-HIST1H3A (K18);MonoMe-H3K18;Mono-methyl-HIST1H3A (K18);Mono-Me-HIST1H3A (Lys18)

Research Background

Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fibers. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) form the octamer, which is comprised of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Human and mouse Histone H4 are subject to methylation at Lys 20, a modification that may be necessary for select DNA transactions or chromatin state transitions.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481