

H3K23me2 monoclonal antibody

Cat. No. C15210007

Type: Monoclonal	Specificity: Human. Other species not tested.
Isotype: NA	Concentration: 1 µg/µl
Source: Rabbit	Purity: Protein A purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09% azide.
Lot #: 001D	Storage: Store at -20°C
Size: 100 µg/ 100 µl	Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Last Data Sheet Update: March 16, 2017

Description

Monoclonal antibody raised in rabbit against histone H3 dimethylated at Lys23 (H3K23me2), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

Applications

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
ChIP *	0.5 µg/ChIP	Fig 1, 2
Western blotting	1:500	Fig 3

* Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 0.5-5 µg per IP.

Target Description

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases.

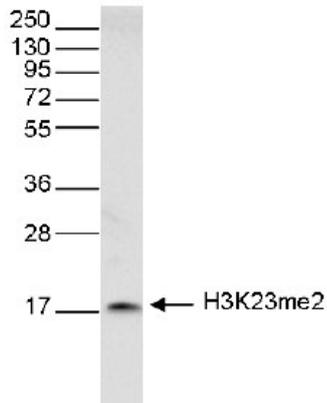


Figure 3. Western blot analysis using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody directed against H3K23me2
Whole cell extracts from HeLa cells were analysed by Western blot using the Diagenode monoclonal antibody against H3K23me2 (cat. No. C15210007) diluted 1:500 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right; the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.