

## ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171]

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Product Description | Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [RM171] recognizes Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23)  |
| Tested Reactivity   | Hu   |
| Tested Application  | Dot, WB  |
| Specificity         | This antibody reacts to Histone H3 dimethylated at Lysine 23 (K23me2). No cross reactivity with monomethylated Lysine 23 (K23me1) or trimethylated Lysine 23 (K23me3), or other methylation in histone H3. |
| Host                | Rabbit   |
| Clonality           | Monoclonal   |
| Clone               | RM171  |
| Isotype             | IgG  |
| Target Name         | Histone H3   |
| Species             | Others   |
| Immunogen           | A dimethyl-peptide corresponding to Dimethyl-Histone H3 (Lys23).   |
| Conjugation         | Un-conjugated  |
| Alternate Names     | Histone H3/f; Histone H3.1; Histone H3/d; Histone H3/b; Histone H3/c; Histone H3/a; Histone H3/l; Histone H3/j; Histone H3/k; Histone H3/h; H3/A; H3FA; Histone H3/i                                       |

### Application Instructions

|                   |  |               |
|-------------------|--|---------------|
| Application table | Application  | Dilution      |
|                   | Dot  |               |
|                   | WB   | 0.5 - 2 µg/ml |
| Application Note  | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. |               |

### Properties

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Form                | Liquid   |
| Purification        | Purification with Protein A.   |
| Buffer              | PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 1% BSA.  |
| Preservative        | 0.09% Sodium azide   |
| Stabilizer          | 50% Glycerol and 1% BSA  |
| Concentration       | 1 mg/ml  |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw |

cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Note**

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

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|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Database links | <a href="#">GeneID: 8350 Human</a><br><br><a href="#">Swiss-port # P68431 Human</a>  |
| Gene Symbol    | HIST1H3A   |
| Gene Full Name | histone cluster 1, H3a   |
| Background     | Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a nucleosome, an octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H3 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]  |
| Function       | Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling. [UniProt]   |
| Research Area  | Controls and Markers antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Loading Control antibody; Loading Control antibody for Nuclear Fractions; Organelle Marker antibody for Nucleus; Nuclear translocation Study antibody; CARM1 mediated histone arginine methylation antibody; Cell Cycle Study antibody; Polycomb Complexes antibody   |
| PTM            | <p>Acetylation is generally linked to gene activation. Acetylation on Lys-10 (H3K9ac) impairs methylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s). Acetylation on Lys-19 (H3K18ac) and Lys-24 (H3K24ac) favors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me). Acetylation at Lys-123 (H3K122ac) by EP300/p300 plays a central role in chromatin structure: localizes at the surface of the histone octamer and stimulates transcription, possibly by promoting nucleosome instability.</p> <p>Citrullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 (H3R17ci) by PADI4 impairs methylation and represses transcription.</p> <p>Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me2a) by CARM1 is linked to gene activation. Symmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene repression. Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-3 (H3R2me2a) by PRMT6 is linked to gene repression and is mutually exclusive with H3 Lys-5 methylation (H3K4me2 and H3K4me3). H3R2me2a is present at the 3' of genes regardless of their transcription state and is enriched on inactive promoters, while it is absent on active promoters.</p> <p>Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K36me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) are linked to gene activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) facilitates subsequent acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-80 (H3K79me) is associated with DNA double-strand break (DSB) responses and is a specific target for TP53BP1. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are linked to gene repression. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) is a specific target for HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) and prevents subsequent phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) and acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) require preliminary monoubiquitination of H2B at 'Lys-120'. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin. Monomethylation at Lys-57 (H3K56me1) by EHMT2/G9A in G1 phase promotes interaction with PCNA and is required for DNA replication.</p> <p>Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and RPS6KA5 is important during interphase because it enables the transcription of genes following external stimulation, like mitogens, stress, growth factors or UV irradiation and result in the activation of genes, such as c-fos and c-jun. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which is linked to gene activation, prevents methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) but facilitates acetylation of H3 and H4. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB mediates the dissociation of HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) from heterochromatin. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) is also an essential regulatory mechanism for neoplastic cell transformation. Phosphorylated at Ser-29 (H3S28ph) by MAP3K20 isoform 1, RPS6KA5 or AURKB during mitosis or upon ultraviolet B irradiation. Phosphorylation at Thr-7 (H3T6ph) by PRKCB is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents</p> |

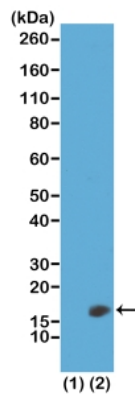
demethylation of Lys-5 (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. At centromeres, specifically phosphorylated at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) from prophase to early anaphase, by DAPK3 and PKN1. Phosphorylation at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) by PKN1 is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that promotes demethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me) by KDM4C/JMJD2C. Phosphorylation at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) by chromatin-associated CHEK1 regulates the transcription of cell cycle regulatory genes by modulating acetylation of Lys-10 (H3K9ac). Phosphorylation at Tyr-42 (H3Y41ph) by JAK2 promotes exclusion of CBX5 (HP1 alpha) from chromatin.

Monoubiquitinated by RAG1 in lymphoid cells, monoubiquitination is required for V(D)J recombination (By similarity). Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins.

Lysine deamination at Lys-5 (H3K4all) to form allysine is mediated by LOXL2. Allysine formation by LOXL2 only takes place on H3K4me3 and results in gene repression (PubMed:22483618).

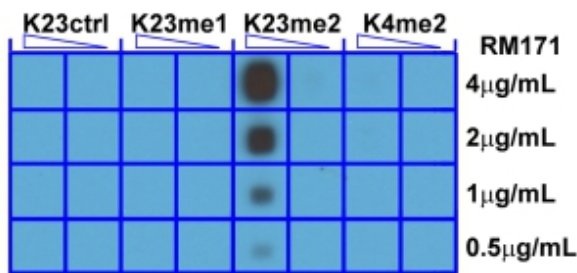
Crotonylation (Kcr) is specifically present in male germ cells and marks testis-specific genes in post-meiotic cells, including X-linked genes that escape sex chromosome inactivation in haploid cells. Crotonylation marks active promoters and enhancers and confers resistance to transcriptional repressors. It is also associated with post-meiotically activated genes on autosomes.

Images



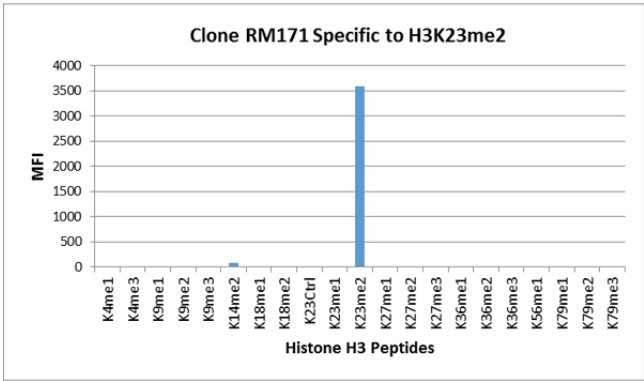
ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171] WB image

Western blot: 1) Recombinant histone H3.3, and 2) acid extracts of HeLa cells stained with ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171] at 0.5 µg/ml, showed a band of histone H3 dimethylated at Lysine 23 (K23me2) in HeLa cells.



ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171] Dot blot image

Dot blot: A Peptide dot blot shows ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171] only reacts to Histone H3 dimethyl-Lysine 23 (K23me2). No cross reactivity with nonmodified Lysine 23 (K23Ctrl), monomethylated Lysine 23 (K23me1), or dimethylated Lysine 4 (K4me2).



ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171] Specificity test image

ARG57222 anti-Histone H3 dimethyl (Lys23) antibody [RM171] specifically reacts to Histone H3 dimethylated at Lysine 23 (K23me2). No cross reactivity with other methylated lysines in Histone H3.