

**Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7)**  
Catalog # AP63759**Specification**

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**Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P68431</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal

**Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968

**Other Names**  
HIST1H3A

**Dilution**  
IHC~~IHC 1:100-200

**Format**  
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**  
-20°C

**Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7) - Protein Information**

**Name** H3C1 ([HGNC:4766](#))

**Synonyms** H3FA, HIST1H3A

**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.

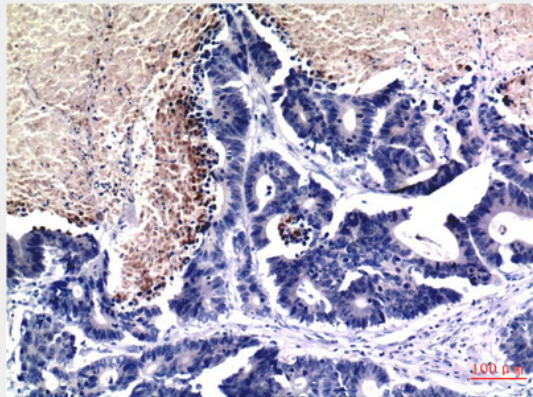
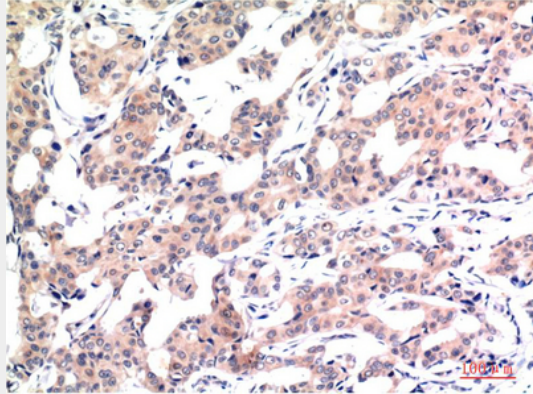
**Cellular Location**  
Nucleus. Chromosome.

**Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7) - Images



### Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Monoclonal Antibody(2E7) - Background

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.