

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5634

Specification

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P84244
Other Accession	O16695 , P68432 , O42681 , P68431 , P68433 , O6LBF0 , O6LED0 , P59226 , O6LBE3 , P84227 , O6LCK1 , P84230 , P84229 , O6LCW8 , O64400 , O4ORF4 , P08903 , Q71T45 , Q71DI3 , P84231 , O402E1 , P69246 , P68429 , P84228 , O6LBE8 , P84234 , P68430 , A2Y533 , Q2RAD9 , P68427 , P69248 , P84232
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Human, Bovine, Rat, Chicken, Zebrafish, Xenopus, C.Elegans, Drosophila, Pig, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	M=15 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 15078;15081

Antigen Region
103-136

Other Names
Histone H33, H3f3a, H33a

Dilution
WB~~1:2000

Target/Specificity
This H3f3b antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 103-136 amino acids from mouse H3f3b.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name H3-3a {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P84243}

Function

Variant histone H3 which replaces conventional H3 in a wide range of nucleosomes in active genes. Constitutes the predominant form of histone H3 in non-dividing cells and is incorporated into chromatin independently of DNA synthesis. Deposited at sites of nucleosomal displacement throughout transcribed genes, suggesting that it represents an epigenetic imprint of transcriptionally active chromatin. 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

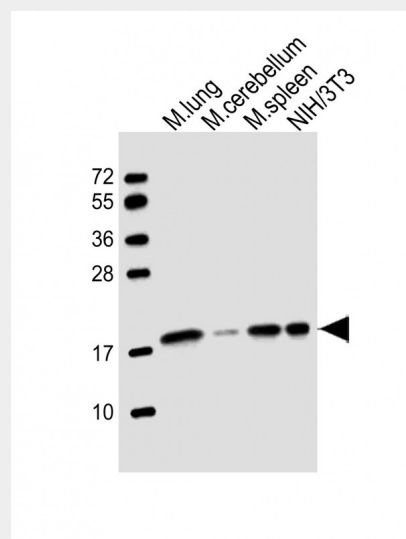
Nucleus. Chromosome.

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - 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](#)

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: mouse lung lysate Lane 2: mouse cerebellum lysate Lane 3: mouse spleen lysate Lane 4: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 15 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Variant histone H3 which replaces conventional H3 in a wide range of nucleosomes in active genes. Constitutes the predominant form of histone H3 in non-dividing cells and is incorporated into chromatin independently of DNA synthesis. Deposited at sites of nucleosomal displacement throughout transcribed genes, suggesting that it represents an epigenetic imprint of transcriptionally active chromatin. 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.

H3f3b Antibody (C-Term) - References

Hraba-Renevey S., et al. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:2449-2461(1989).
Bramlage B., et al. *Differentiation* 62:13-20(1997).
Lopez-Alanon D.M., et al. *DNA Cell Biol.* 16:639-644(1997).
Carninci P., et al. *Science* 309:1559-1563(2005).
Mancini P., et al. *J. Mol. Evol.* 59:458-463(2004).