

**Product Name: DiMethyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) Rabbit  
Monoclonal Antibody  
Catalog #: AMRe03979**



---

## Summary

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Production Name</b> | DiMethyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody |
| <b>Description</b>     | Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal antibody                 |
| <b>Host</b>            | Rabbit   |
| <b>Application</b>     | WB,IHC-F,IHC-P,ICC/IF                                  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>      | Human, Mouse, Rat                                      |

## Performance

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Modification</b> | Dimethylated  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG   |
| <b>Clonality</b>    | Monoclonal Antibody   |
| <b>Form</b>         | Liquid  |
| <b>Storage</b>      | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.        |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA. |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity Purified   |

## Immunogen

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Gene Name</b>         | H3C1   |
| <b>Alternative Names</b> | H3K79me2; Histone H3/b; Histone H3/c; Histone H3/d; Histone H3/f |
| <b>Gene ID</b>           | 8350   |
| <b>SwissProt ID</b>      | P68431   |

## Application

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Dilution Ratio</b>   | WB: 1/500-1/1000 IHC: 1/50-1/100 IF: 1/50-1/200 |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b> | Calculated MW:15 kDa;Observed MW: 17 kDa        |

**Product Name: DiMethyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) Rabbit  
Monoclonal Antibody  
Catalog #: AMRe03979**



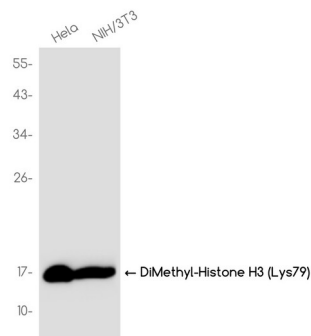
## Background

Histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) are key mechanisms of epigenetics that modulate chromatin structures, termed as “histone code” . The PTMs on histone including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation and novel acylations directly affect the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability, gene transcription, etc. Histone methylation occurs primarily at lysine and arginine residues on the amino terminal of core histones. Methylation of histones can either increase or decrease transcription of genes, depending on which amino acids (Lys or Arg) in the histones are methylated and how many methyl groups are attached (mono-, di-, tri-methylation on Lys, mono-di-symmetric/asymmetric methylation on Arg). Mostly, lysine methylation occurs primarily on histone H3 Lys4, 9, 27, 36, 79 and H4 Lys20, while Arginine methylation occurs primarily on histone H3 Arg2, 8, 17, 26 and H4 Arg3. Histone methylases (HMTs) and histone demethylases (HDMs) are major regulating factors.

## Research Area

Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of DiMethyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) in HeLa, 3T3 lysates using DiMethyl-Histone H3 (Lys79) antibody.

## Note

For research use only.