

## Mononucleosomes (H3.3 $\Delta$ N32), Human Recombinant

<b>Catalog No</b>	16-1017	<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Lot No</b>	23009002-02	<b>Source</b>	<i>E. coli</i> & synthetic DNA
<b>Pack Size</b>	50 $\mu$ g	<b>Tag</b>	None
<b>Concentration</b>	4.9 $\mu$ M	<b>MW</b>	192,436.8 Da

### DESCRIPTION

Recombinant mononucleosomes (H3.3  $\Delta$ N32) consist of 147 base pairs of DNA wrapped around an octamer core of histone proteins (two each of H2A, H2B, H3.3 and H4) to form a nucleosome, the basic repeating unit of chromatin. The 147 bp 601 sequence, identified by Lowary and Widom [1], has high affinity for histone octamers and is useful for nucleosome assembly. The amino acid sequence for H3.3 in H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 dNuc begins with glycine 33 (amino acids 1-32 are deleted).

### TECHNICAL INFORMATION

<b>Storage</b>	Stable for six months at $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ from date of receipt. For best results, aliquot and avoid freeze/thaws
<b>Formulation</b>	0.94 mg/mL mononucleosome in 53.0 $\mu$ L 10 mM Tris HCl pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA, 25 mM NaCl, 2 mM DTT, 20% glycerol. (27.4 $\mu$ g protein, 50 $\mu$ g DNA + protein)

### APPLICATION NOTES

H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 mononucleosome is highly purified and suitable for a variety of applications, including use as a substrate in enzyme assays, high-throughput screening and inhibitor testing, chromatin binding studies, protein-protein interaction assays, structural studies, and in effector protein binding experiments. The N-terminal deletion allows for the study of the role of the N-terminus in many aspects of chromatin biology.

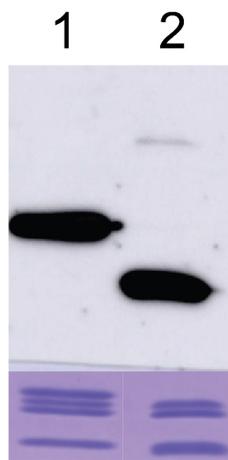
### GENE & PROTEIN INFORMATION

<b>UniProt ID</b>	H2A - P04908 (alt. names: H2A type 1-B/E, H2A.2, H2A/a, H2A/m) H2B - O60814 (alt. names: H2B K, HIRA-interacting protein 1) H3.3 - P84243 H4 - P62805
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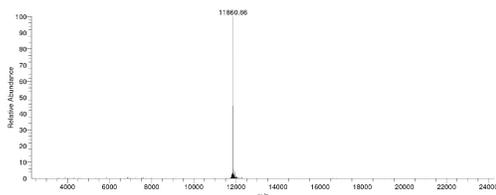
### REFERENCES

[1] Lowary & Widom *J. Mol. Biol.* (1998). PMID: 9514715

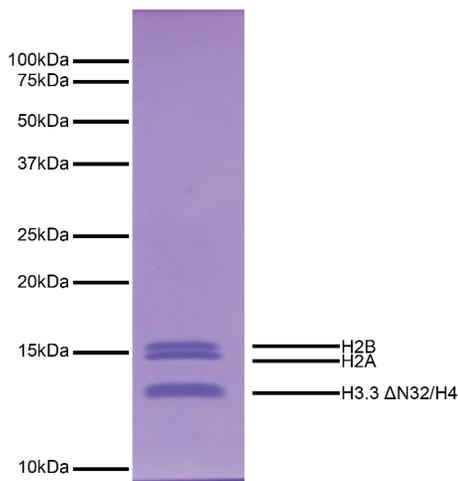
## VALIDATION DATA



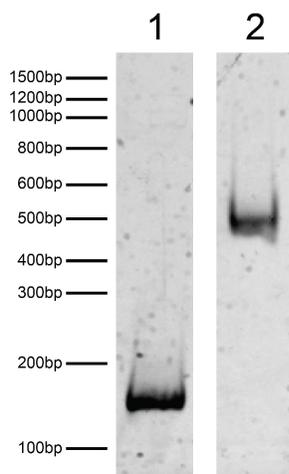
**FIGURE 1 Western blot data.** Western analysis of H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 dNuc. **Top Panel:** H3.3 Wild type (WT; Lane 1) and H3.3  $\Delta$ N32-containing nucleosomes (Lane 2) were probed with an anti-H3 COOH-terminal antibody and analyzed via ECL readout. **Bottom Panel:** Detail from Coomassie stained gel showing histones from H3.3 WT (Lane 1) and H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 nucleosomes (Lane 2).



**FIGURE 2 Mass spec data.** Synthetic H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 histone analyzed by high resolution mass spectrometry. Expected mass = 11860.85 Da. Determined mass = 11,860.66 Da.



**FIGURE 3 Protein gel data.** Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE gel of proteins in H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 dNuc (1  $\mu$ g) demonstrates the purity of histones in the preparation. Sizes of molecular weight markers and positions of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 and H4) are indicated. H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 and H4 co-migrate.



**FIGURE 4 DNA gel data.** H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 dNuc resolved via native PAGE gel and stained with ethidium bromide to visualize DNA. **Lane 1:** Free DNA (EpiCypher 18-0006; 100 ng). **Lane 2:** Intact H3.3  $\Delta$ N32 nucleosomes (400 ng).