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Histone H3 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8433

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P68431
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	809CT10.4.2
Calculated MW	15404

Additional Information

Gene ID	8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968
Other Names	Histone H31, Histone H3/a, Histone H3/b, Histone H3/c, Histone H3/d, Histone H3/f, Histone H3/h, Histone H3/i, Histone H3/j, Histone H3/k, Histone H3/l, HIST1H3A, H3FA
Target/Specificity	This Histone H3 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with Histone H3 recombinant protein.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	Histone H3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

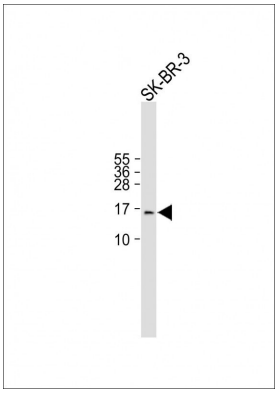
Background

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.

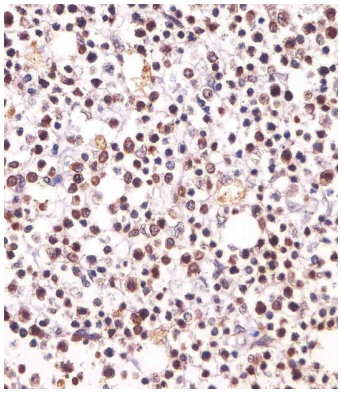
References

Zhong R.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 11:7409-7425(1983).
Marashi F.,et al.Biochem. Cell Biol. 64:277-289(1986).
Albig W.,et al.Genomics 10:940-948(1991).
Kardalinou E.,et al.J. Cell. Biochem. 52:375-383(1993).
Runge D.,et al.Submitted (OCT-1994) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



All lanes : Anti-Histone H3 at 1:500 dilution Lane 1: SK-BR-3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG/A/M(H/L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/2000 dilution. Observed band size : 15kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AM8433 staining Histone H3 in human tonsil tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

Citations

- Isorhynchophylline ameliorates paraquat-induced acute kidney injury by attenuating oxidative stress and mitochondrial damage via regulating toll-interacting expression
- Inhibition of SGLT1 protects against glycemic variability-induced cardiac damage and pyroptosis of cardiomyocytes in

diabetic mice
- Protective effect of toll-interacting protein overexpression against paraquat-induced lung injury in mice and A549 cells through inhibiting oxidative stress, inflammation, and NF-κB signaling pathway
- Intermittent high glucose induces pyroptosis of rat H9C2 cardiomyocytes via sodium-glucose cotransporter 1
- Involvement of miR-27a-3p in diabetic nephropathy via affecting renal fibrosis, mitochondrial dysfunction, and endoplasmic reticulum stress
- Suppression of autophagy through JAK2/STAT3 contributes to the therapeutic action of rhynchophylline on asthma
- Paeoniflorin accelerates foot wound healing in diabetic rats though activating the Nrf2 pathway
- Paeoniflorin inhibited nod-like receptor protein-3 inflammasome and NF-κB-mediated inflammatory reactions in diabetic foot ulcer by inhibiting the chemokine receptor CXCR2
- HOXB5 promotes proliferation, migration, and invasion of pancreatic cancer cell through the activation of the GSK3β/β-catenin pathway
- Tectorigenin inhibits inflammation and pulmonary fibrosis in allergic asthma model of ovalbumin-sensitized guinea pigs
- Polydatin ameliorates chemotherapy-induced cognitive impairment (chemobrain) by inhibiting oxidative stress, inflammatory response, and apoptosis in rats
- miR-29c-3p inhibits microglial NLRP3 inflammasome activation by targeting NFAT5 in Parkinson's disease
- MiR-144-5p limits experimental abdominal aortic aneurysm formation by mitigating M1 macrophage-associated inflammation: Suppression of TLR2 and OLR1
- Icariside II attenuates eosinophils-induced airway inflammation and remodeling via inactivation of NF-κB and STAT3 in an asthma mouse model
- Coptisine ameliorates renal injury in diabetic rats through the activation of Nrf2 signaling pathway
- Role of allograft inflammatory factor-1 in the regulation of inflammation and oxidative stress in primary peritoneal mesothelial cells.
- miR-196a-5p promotes metastasis of colorectal cancer via targeting IκBα.
- TRAF-interacting protein with forkhead-associated domain (TIFA) transduces DNA damage-induced activation of NF-κB.
- Nucleolar and coiled-body phosphoprotein 1 (NOLC1) regulates the nucleolar retention of TRF2.
- Anterior gradient 2 is induced in cutaneous wound and promotes wound healing through its adhesion domain.