

Histone H3 (NT) Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Histone H3 (NT) Recombinant Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP94650

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC

Host Rabbit
Clonality Recombinant
Physical State Liquid
Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Localizes to both the large, transcriptionally

active, somatic macronucleus (MAC) and the small, transcriptionally inert,

germ line micronucleus (MIC).

SIMILARITY Belongs to the histone H3 family.

SUBUNIT The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A,

H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. Interacts with GCN5, whereby H3S10ph increases histone-protein interactions.

Interacts with PDD1 and PDD3.

Post-translational Phosphorylated to form H3S10ph. H3S10ph promotes subsequent H3K14ac modifications formation by GCN5. H3S10ph is only found in the mitotically dividing MIC, but

formation by GCN5. H3S10ph is only found in the mitotically dividing MIC, but not in the amitotically dividing MAC. H3S10ph is correlated with chromosome condensation during mitotic or meiotic micronuclear divisions. Acetylation of histone H3 leads to transcriptional activation. H3K14ac formation by GCN5 is promoted by H3S10ph. H3K9acK14ac is the preferred acetylated form of newly synthesized H3. Acetylation occurs almost exclusively in the MAC. Methylated to form H3K4me. H3K4me is only found in the transcriptionally active MAC. Methylated to form H3K9me in developing MACs during conjugation, when genome-wide DNA elimination occurs. At this stage,

H3K9me specifically occurs on DNA sequences being eliminated (IES), probably targeted by small scan RNAs (scnRNAs) bound to IES, and is required for efficient IES elimination. H3K9me is required for the interaction with the

chromodomains of PDD1 and PDD3. The full-length protein H3S (slow migrating) is converted to H3F (fast migrating) by proteolytic removal of the first 6 residues. H3F is unique to MIC, and processing seems to occur

regularly each generation at a specific point in the cell cycle.

DISEASE Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division

slows down during the process of differentiation.

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions Modulation of the chromatin structure plays an important role in the

regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), is the primary building block of

chromatin. The N-terminal tail of core histones undergoes different

posttranslational modifications including acetylation, phosphorylation and methylation. These modifications occur in response to cell signal stimuli and

have a direct effect on gene expression. In most species, the histone H2B is primarily acetylated at lysines 5, 12, 15 and 20. Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at lysines 9, 14, 18 and 23. Acetylation at lysine 9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms. Phosphorylation at Ser10 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis.

Additional Information

Target/Specificity Expressed in testicular cells.Expressed during S phase, then expression

strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of

differentiation.

Dilution WB=1:500-1:1000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:50-1:200,IF=0,Fl

ow-Cyt=1:50-1:100

Format 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

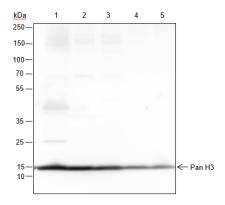
reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

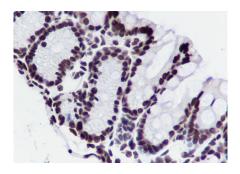
Background

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Images



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Lysate: 1: HeLa, 2: NIH-3T3, 3: BRL, 4: Rat kidney, 5: Mouse kidney Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 30 s Predicted MW: 15 kDa Observed MW: 15 kDa

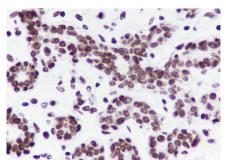


Tissue: Mouse colon Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:500 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94650

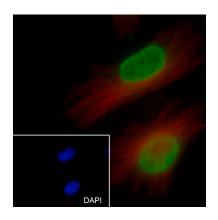
Tissue: Rat colon Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH



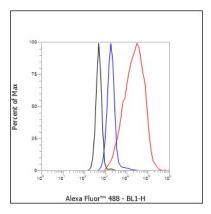
9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:500 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94650



Tissue: Human prostatic hyperplasia Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:500 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94650



Cell line: HeLa Fixative: 100% Ice-cold methanol Permeabilization: 0.1% TritonX-100 Primary ab dilution: 1:200 Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue) Counter stain: Tubulin (Red) Comment: Color green is the positive signal for AP94650



Cell line: HeLa Fixative: 4% Paraformaldehyde Permeabilization: 90% Methanol Primary ab dilution: 1:100 Secondary ab: Goat anti Rabbit IgG Unlabelled control: The cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Black line). Isotype control: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Blue line). Comment: Line red is the positive signal for AP94650

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.