Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01536)

TargetMol

Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) Antibody (5C369)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human; Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology: mouse, rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5C369
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved Hela, untreated (-) or treated with Calyculin A (100 nM, 30 min; +), using Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10)rabbit monoclonal Antibody at 1:10000 dilution. 2. Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved Hela, untreated (line A); treated with calyculin A (100 nM, 30min; +) (line B); treated with calyculin A and λ-phosphatase (line C) using Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) rabbit monoclonal Antibody at 1:20000 dilution. (Validation Experiment) 3. Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved Hela, untreated (line A); treated with calyculin A (100 nM, 30min; +) (line B), using Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) rabbit monoclonal Antibody at 1:20000 dilution (upper) or anti-Histone H3 antibody (lower). (Validation Experiment)
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:10000-1:50000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues around Ser10 of Human Phospho-Histone H3
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Histone H3 (p-S10);Phospho-Histone H3 (S10);p-Histone H3 (S10);Histone H3 (p-Ser10);p-Histone H3 (Ser10)

Research Background

Histone H3.1, also known as HIST1H3A, HIST1H3B, HIST1H3C, HIST1H3D, HIST1H3E, HIST1H3F, HIST1H3G, HIST1H3H, HIST1H3I, HIST1H3J, is a member of the histone H3 family which is a core component of nucleosome. It is expressed during the S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machinery which requires 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. Histones are basic

nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around an octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher-order chromatin structures.

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