

Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [EP1874Y] ab76312

リコンビナント RabMAb

画像数 3

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [EP1874Y]
製品の詳細	Rabbit monoclonal [EP1874Y] to Histone H3 (phospho S28)
由来種	Rabbit
特異性	This antibody detects Histone H3 and Histone H3.3 when phosphorylated on Serine 28. It does not detect H3.3 when phosphorylated on Serine 31.
アプリケーション	適用あり: WB, Dot blot 適用なし: Flow Cyt, ICC/IF, IHC-P or IP
種交差性	交差種: Human 交差が予測される動物種: Chicken 
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
ポジティブ・コントロール	HeLa cell lysates treated with FBS + calyculin A.
特記事項	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility- Improved sensitivity and specificity- Long-term security of supply- Animal-free production <p>For more information see here.</p> <p>Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.</p> <p>Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.</p>

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture supernatant

精製度	Protein A purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	EP1874Y
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise保証は、 次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab76312の使用に適用されます
アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		1/2000 - 1/5000. Detects a band of approximately 17 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 15 kDa).
Dot blot		1/100.

追加情報 Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt, ICC/IF, IHC-P or IP.

ターゲット情報

機能	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.
配列類似性	Belongs to the histone H3 family.
発生段階	Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.
翻訳後修飾	Acetylation is generally linked to gene activation. Acetylation on Lys-10 (H3K9ac) impairs methylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s). Acetylation on Lys-19 (H3K18ac) and Lys-24 (H3K24ac) favors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me). Citullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 (H3R17ci) by PAD4 impairs methylation and represses transcription. Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me2a) by CARM1 is linked to gene activation. Symmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene repression. Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-3 (H3R2me2a) by PRMT6 is linked to gene repression and is mutually exclusive with H3 Lys-5 methylation (H3K4me2 and H3K4me3). H3R2me2a is present at the 3' of genes regardless of their transcription state and is enriched on inactive promoters, while it is absent on active promoters. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K36me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) are linked to gene activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) facilitates subsequent acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-80 (H3K79me) is associated with DNA double-strand break (DSB) responses and is a specific target for TP53BP1. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are linked to gene repression. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) is a specific target for HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) and prevents subsequent phosphorylation at Ser-11

(H3S10ph) and acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) require preliminary monoubiquitination of H2B at 'Lys-120'. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin.

Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and RPS6KA5 is important during interphase because it enables the transcription of genes following external stimulation, like mitogens, stress, growth factors or UV irradiation and result in the activation of genes, such as c-fos and c-jun.

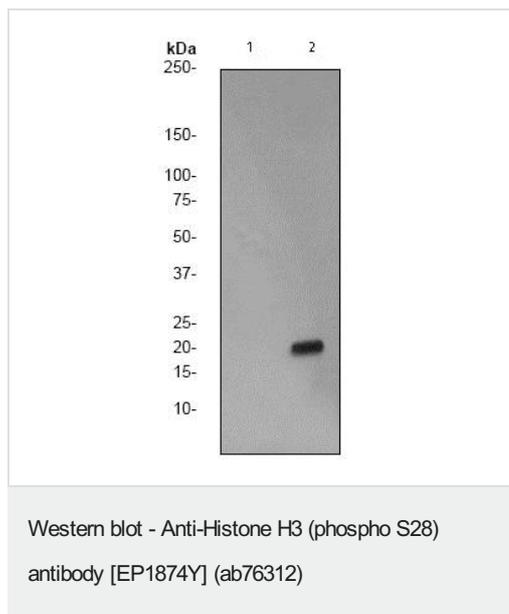
Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which is linked to gene activation, prevents methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) but facilitates acetylation of H3 and H4. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB mediates the dissociation of HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) from heterochromatin. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) is also an essential regulatory mechanism for neoplastic cell transformation. Phosphorylated at Ser-29 (H3S28ph) by MLTK isoform 1, RPS6KA5 or AURKB during mitosis or upon ultraviolet B irradiation. Phosphorylation at Thr-7 (H3T6ph) by PRKCBB is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of Lys-5 (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. At centromeres, specifically phosphorylated at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) from prophase to early anaphase, by DAPK3 and PKN1. Phosphorylation at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) by PKN1 is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that promotes demethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me) by KDM4C/JMJD2C. Phosphorylation at Tyr-42 (H3Y41ph) by JAK2 promotes exclusion of CBX5 (HP1 alpha) from chromatin.

Monoubiquitinated by RAG1 in lymphoid cells, monoubiquitination is required for V(D)J recombination (By similarity). Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins.

細胞内局在

Nucleus. Chromosome.

画像



All lanes : Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [EP1874Y] (ab76312) at 1/5000 dilution

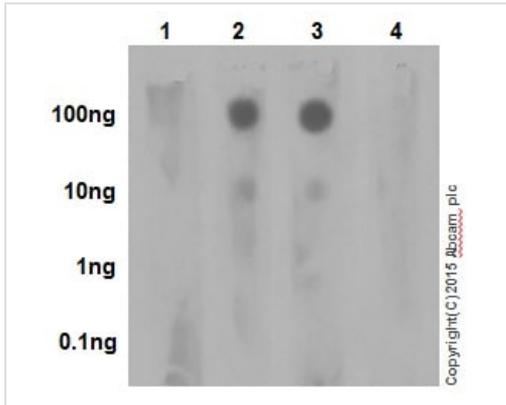
Lane 1 : HeLa cell lysates untreated

Lane 2 : HeLa cell lysates treated with FBS + calyculin A

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 15 kDa

Observed band size: 17 kDa



Dot Blot - Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [EP1874Y] (ab76312)

Dot blot performed using ab76312 at a dilution of 1/100. Lane 1 - Unmodified H3 peptide. Lane 2 - H3S28ph peptide. Lane 3 - H3.3S28ph peptide. Lane 4 - H3.3S31ph peptide. A HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit (H+L) was used as the secondary antibody at a dilution of 1/1000. The exposure time was 3 minutes and the dilution and blocking buffer used were 5% NFD/MTBST.

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

 <p>Research with confidence Consistent and reproducible results</p>	 <p>Long-term and scalable supply Recombinant technology</p>
 <p>Success from the first experiment Confirmed specificity</p>	 <p>Ethical standards compliant Animal-free production</p>

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