abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free ab239406

יובעדער RabMAb

画像数9

製品の概要

製品名 Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free

製品の詳細 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR17707] to Histone H3 (di methyl K4) - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free

由来種 Rabbit

アプリケーション 適用あり: ChIC/CUT&RUN-seq, PepArr, IHC-P, WB, ICC/IF, ChIP

種交差性 交差種: Mouse, Rat, Human

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 WB: HeLa, NIH/3T3 and PC-12 whole cell lysates. IHC-P: Human, mouse and rat colon tissues. ICC/IF: HeLa and NIH/3T3 cells. ChIP: Chromatin prepared from HeLa cells. ChIC/CUT&RUN-

Seq: HeLa cells.

ab239406 is the carrier-free version of ab176878. 特記事項

> Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency.

This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cellbased assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar[®] is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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製品の特性

製品の状態 Liquid

保存方法 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.

バッファー pH: 7.2

Constituent: PBS

キャリア・フリー はい

精製度 Protein A purified

ポリ/モノ モノクローナル **クローン名** EPR17707

アイソタイプ IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee <u>Abpromise保証は、</u>次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab239406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 |
|------------------|-----------|---|
| ChIC/CUT&RUN-seq | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| PepArr | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| IHC-P | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. |
| WB | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. Detects a band of approximately 15 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 15 kDa). |
| ICC/IF | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| ChIP | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |

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).

Citrullination 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.

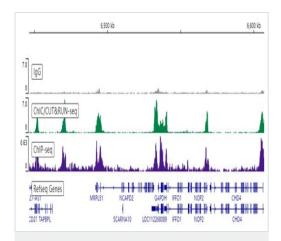
Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and 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.

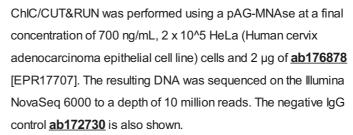
細胞内局在

Nucleus. Chromosome.

画像



ChIC/CUT&RUN sequencing - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade -BSA and Azide free (ab239406)

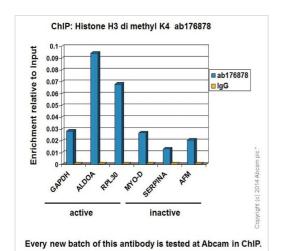


The ChIP data was conducted on chromatin prepared from HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes. ChIP was performed with 10^7 HeLa cells and 4 μ g of <u>ab176878</u>. ChIP DNA was sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 6000 to a depth of 30 million reads.

Additional screenshots of mapped reads can be downloaded **here**.

The University of Geneva owns patents relevant to ChlC (Chromatin Immuno-Cleavage) methods.

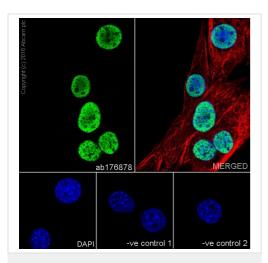
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab176878).



ChIP - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406)

Chromatin was prepared from HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells according to the Abcam X-ChIP protocol. Cells were fixed with formaldehyde for 10 minutes. The ChIP was performed with 25µg of chromatin, 2µg of ab176878 (blue), and 20µl of Anti Rabbit IgG sepharose beads. 2µg of rabbit normal IgG was added to the beads control (yellow). The immunoprecipitated DNA was quantified by real time PCR (Sybr green approach). Primers and probes are located in the first kb of the transcribed region.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (<u>ab176878</u>).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] -ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406)

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) cells labeling Histone H3 (di methyl K4) with <u>ab176878</u> at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor[®] 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green).

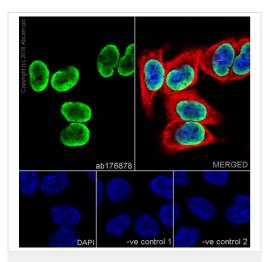
Confocal image showing nuclear staining on NIH/3T3 cell line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with Antialpha Tubulin mouse MAb (ab7291) at 1/1000 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (AlexaFluor®594) (ab150120) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (red)

The negative controls are as follows:-

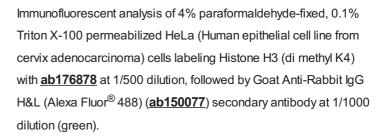
-ve control 1: <u>ab176878</u> at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (AlexaFluor[®]594) (<u>ab150120</u>) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

-ve control 2: Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse MAb (<u>ab7291</u>) at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor[®] 488) (<u>ab150077</u>) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab176878).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] -ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406)



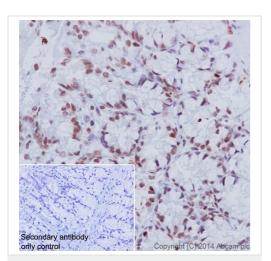
Confocal image showing nuclear staining on HeLa cell line. The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with Antialpha Tubulin mouse MAb (ab7291) at 1/1000 dilution followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) (ab150120) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (red).

The negative controls are as follows:-

-ve control 1: <u>ab176878</u> at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor[®] 594) (<u>ab150120</u>) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

-ve control 2: Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse MAb (<u>ab7291</u>) at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (Alexa Fluor[®] 488) (<u>ab150077</u>) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab176878).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406)

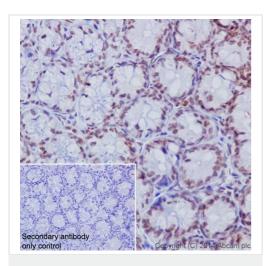
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat colon tissue labeling Histone H3 (di methyl K4) with **ab176878** at 1/2000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (HRP) (**ab97051**) at 1/500 dilution.

Nuclear staining on rat colon is observed. Counterstained with hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab176878**).

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406)

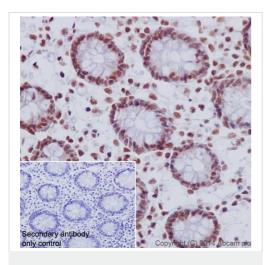
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue labeling Histone H3 (di methyl K4) with <u>ab176878</u> at 1/2000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (HRP) (<u>ab97051</u>) at 1/500 dilution.

Nuclear staining on mouse colon is observed. Counterstained with hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (<u>ab176878</u>).

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406)

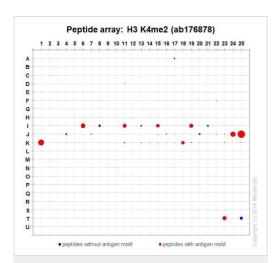
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon tissue labeling Histone H3 (di methyl K4) with <u>ab176878</u> at 1/2000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (<u>ab97051</u>) at 1/500 dilution.

Nuclear staining on human colon is observed. Counterstained with hematoxylin.

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/500 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab176878).

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

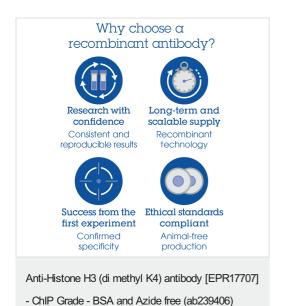


Peptide Array - Anti-Histone H3 (di methyl K4) antibody [EPR17707] - ChIP Grade - BSA and Azide free (ab239406) <u>ab176878</u> was tested in Peptide array against 501 different modified and unmodified histone peptides; each peptide is printed on the array at six concentrations (each in triplicate).

Circle area represents affinity between the antibody and a peptide: all antigen-containing peptides are displayed as red circles, all other peptides as blue circles. The affinity is calculated as area under curve when antibody binding values are plotted against the corresponding peptide concentration. Each circle area is normalized to the peptide with the strongest affinity.

The complete dataset, including full list of all peptides and information on the position of each peptide in the diagram, can be downloaded **here**.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab176878).



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