

**Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO14352****Specification****Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P84243</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3020;3021

**Other Names**

Histone H3.3, H3-3A (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=4764" target="\_blank">HGNC:4764</a>), H3.3A, H3F3, H3F3A

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>FC 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3 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.

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** H3-3A ([HGNC:4764](#))

**Synonyms** H3.3A, H3F3, H3F3A

### Function

Variant histone H3 which replaces conventional H3 in a wide range of nucleosomes in active genes. Constitutes the predominant form of histone H3 in non-dividing cells and is incorporated into chromatin independently of DNA synthesis. Deposited at sites of nucleosomal displacement throughout transcribed genes, suggesting that it represents an epigenetic imprint of transcriptionally active chromatin. 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

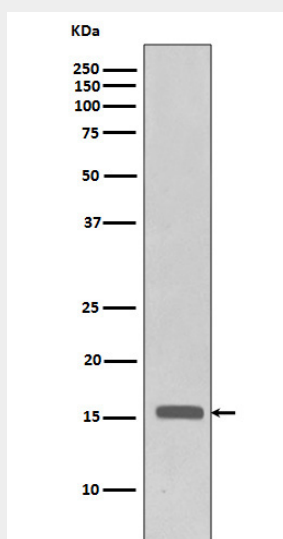
Nucleus. Chromosome

## Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

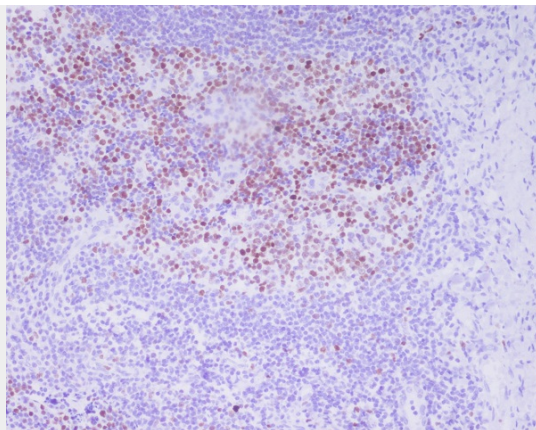
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) H3F3A Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Phospho-Histone H3 (Thr3) in HeLa cell lysates treated with FBS + Calyculin A.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil, using Phospho-Histone H3 (T3) Antibody.