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H3S10p polyclonal antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11408

Specification

H3S10p polyclonal antibody - Product Information

Application	**CHIP, DB, E, WB**
Primary Accession	P68431
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**15404**

H3S10p polyclonal antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968

Positive Control	**Western blot: HeLa cells, IF: U2OS cells, ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: HeLa cells, Dot blot: Histone Peptides.**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1:1000, Dot Blot: 1:20,000, ChIP: 2 µl/ChIP, IF: 1:2000, ELISA: 1:100.**

Other Names
Histone 3

Target/Specificity
H3S10p

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
H3S10p polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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H3S10p polyclonal antibody - Protein Information

Name H3C1 (HGNC:4766)

Synonyms H3FA, HIST1H3A

Function
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.

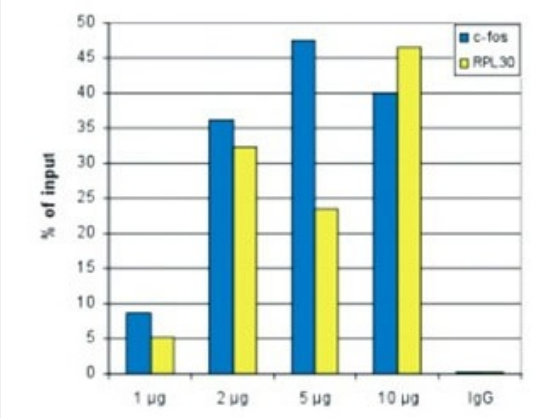
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

H3S10p polyclonal 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

H3S10p polyclonal antibody - Images



ChIP assays were performed using HeLa cells and the antibody and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. A titration of the antibody consisting of 1, 2, 5, and 10 µl per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (5 µg/IP) was used as negative control. The Fig shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of IP DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).

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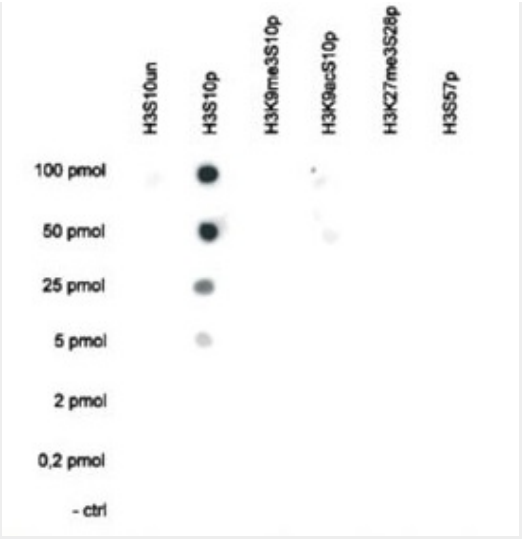
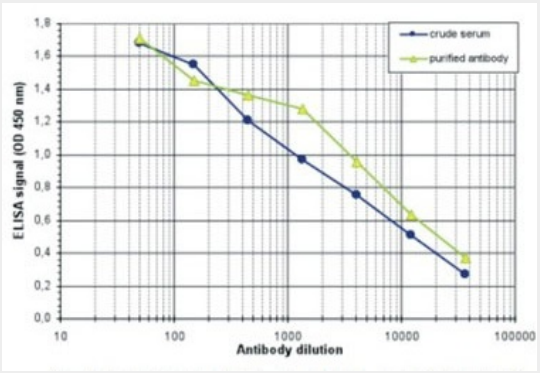


A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the antibody with peptides containing other modifications and unmodified H3 and H4. 100 to 0.2 pmol of the peptide containing the respective histone modification were spotted on a membrane. The Fig shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest. Note that the antibody does not recognize the H3S10p modification if the neighboring K9 is acetylated or trimethylated.



To determine the titer, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody. The antigen used was a peptide containing the histone modification of interest. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:5200.

HeLa cells were treated with colcemid, and 15 µg of histone extracts of the cells were analysed by Western blot using the antibody. The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right;

the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.

H3S10p polyclonal antibody - Background

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called “histone code”. Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases. Phosphorylation of H3S10 is associated with mitosis.