

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb

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Specification

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb - Product Information

Application Host Clonality Physical State Isotype Purity Antigen affinity purification	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC Rabbit Polyclonal Liquid IgG
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Localizes to both the large, transcriptionally active, somatic macronucleus (MAC) and the small, transcriptionally inert, germ line micronucleus (MIC)
SIMILARITY SUBUNIT	Belongs to the histone H3 family. The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. Interacts with GCN5, whereby H3S10ph increases histone-protein interactions. Interacts with PDD1 and PDD3.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated to form H3S10ph. H3S10ph promotes subsequent H3K14ac formation by GCN5. H3S10ph is only found in the mitotically dividing MIC, but not in the amitotically dividing MAC. H3S10ph is correlated with chromosome condensation during mitotic or meiotic micronuclear divisions. Acetylation of histone H3 leads to transcriptional activation. H3K14ac formation by GCN5 is promoted by H3S10ph. H3K9acK14ac is the preferred acetylated form of newly synthesized H3. Acetylation occurs almost exclusively in the MAC. Methylated to form H3K4me. H3K4me is only found in the transcriptionally active MAC. Methylated to form H3K9me in developing MACs during conjugation, when genome-wide DNA elimination occurs. At this stage, H3K9me specifically occurs on DNA sequences



being eliminated (IES), probably targeted by small scan RNAs (scnRNAs) bound to IES, and is required for efficient IES elimination. H3K9me is required for the interaction with the chromodomains of PDD1 and PDD3. The full-length protein H3S (slow migrating) is converted to H3F (fast migrating) by proteolytic removal of the first 6 residues. H3F is unique to MIC, and processing seems to occur regularly each generation at a specific point in the cell cycle. Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows

strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation. This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

DISEASE

Important Note

Background Descriptions

Modulation of the chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. The N-terminal tail of core histones undergoes different posttranslational modifications including acetylation, phosphorylation and methylation. These modifications occur in response to cell signal stimuli and have a direct effect on gene expression. In most species, the histone H2B is primarily acetylated at lysines 5, 12, 15 and 20. Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at lysine 9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms. Phosphorylation at Ser10 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis.

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb - Additional Information

Target/Specificity

Expressed in testicular cells.Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IHC-F~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>ICC~~N/A

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb - Protein Information



Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb - Images



Tissue: Mouse colon Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94588



Tissue: Human neuroblastoma Section type: Formalin fixed & Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:200 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for AP94461





Cell line: HeLa Fixative: 4% Paraformaldehyde Permeabilization: 0.1% TritonX-100 Primary ab dilution: 1:200 Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue) Comment: Color red is the positive signal for AP94461



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:2000 Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) Lysate: HeLa, C2C12, COS-7 Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 60 s Predicted MW: 17 kDa Observed MW: 17 kDa

Tri-Methyl-Histone H3 (Lys36) Rabbit pAb - Background

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