# abcam

### **Product datasheet**

## Histone H3 (phospho S28) Assay Kit (Colorimetric) ab115129

概述	
产品名称	Histone H3 (phospho S28) Assay试剂 <b>盒</b> (Colorimetric)
检测方法	Colorimetric
样 <b>品</b> 类型	Tissue, Adherent cells, Suspension cells
检测类型	Quantitative
灵敏度	2 ng/well
检测时间	3h 00m
种属反应性	与反应: Mouse, Human
	预测可用于: Mammals 🛛 📤
产品概述	Phosphorylation of histone H3 at serine 28 is conserved through eukaryotes, and an increase in phosphorylation has been shown to correlate with gene activation and cell growth. <i>In vitro</i> studies have shown that phosphorylation of histone H3 at both S10 and S28 is coupled with dynamic acetylation of H3, where histone H3 (phospho S28) had a higher steady state of acetylation than that of H3 (phospho S10). H3 (phospho S28) is regulated by the cell cycle and has been used as a mitotic marker.
	Abcam's Histone H3 (phospho S28) Assay Kit (Colorimetric) (ab115129) allows the user to measure global histone H3 (phospho S28) quickly and consistently. The kit is ready-to-use and provides all the essential components needed to carry out a successful assay experiment and it suitable for specifically measuring global histone H3 phophorylation at Ser28 using a variety of mammalian cells including fresh and frozen tissues, cultured adherent and suspension cells.
平台	Microplate reader

#### 性能

存放说明

#### Please refer to protocols.

组 <b>件</b>	48 tests	96 tests
10X Wash Buffer	1 x 10ml	1 x 20ml
8 Well Sample Strips (with Frame)	4 units	9 units
8 Well Standard Control Strips	2 units	3 units

组 <b>件</b>		48 tests	96 tests	
Antibody Buffer		1 x 6ml	1 x 12ml	
Color Developer		1 x 5ml	1 x 10ml	
Detection Antibody, 1 mg/mL		1 x 5µl	1 x 10µl	
Standard Control, 100 μg/mL		1 x 10µl	1 x 20µl	
Stop Solution		1 x 3ml	1 x 6ml	
功能	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.			
序列相似性	Belongs to the histone H3 family.			
发 <b>展</b> 阶 <b>段</b>	Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.			
翻译后修饰	<ul> <li>methylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s). Acetylation favors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me).</li> <li>Citrullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 represses transcription.</li> <li>Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-18 (H3R17 Symmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me22 Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-3 (H3R2me2 Asymmetric dimethylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) fa Methylation at Lys-8 (H3K79me) is associa and is a specific target for TP53BP1. Methyl are linked to gene repression. Methylation at proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) and preve (H3S10ph) and acetylation of H3 and H4. Mer require preliminary monoubiquitination of H2 Lys-28 (H3K27me) are enriched in inactive 2 Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 condensation and cell-cycle progression duri at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and RPS enables the transcription of genes following a factors or UV irradiation and result in the acti Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which Lys-10 (H3K9me) but facilitates acetylation or phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which Lys-10 (H3K9me) but facilitates acetylation or phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), by RPS6KA4 and RPS enables the transcription of genes following a factors or UV irradiation and result in the acti Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which Lys-10 (H3K9me) bu</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Acetylation is generally linked to gene activation. Acetylation on Lys-10 (H3K9ac) impairs nethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s). Acetylation on Lys-19 (H3K18ac) and Lys-24 (H3K24ac) avors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me).</li> <li>Citrullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 (H3R17ci) by PAD4 impairs methylation and appresses transcription.</li> <li>Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene activation.</li> <li>Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene repression.</li> <li>Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene repression and is nutually exclusive with H3 Lys-5 methylation (H3K4me2 and H3K4me3). H3R2me2a is present at ne 3' of genes regardless of their transcription state and is enriched on inactive promoters.</li> <li>Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K36me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) are linked to gene ctivation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) facilitates subsequent acetylation of H3 and H4.</li> <li>Methylation at Lys-80 (H3K79me) is associated with DNA double-strand break (DSB) responses ind is a specific target for TP53BP1. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) re linked to gene repression. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) is a specific target for HP1</li> <li>roteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) and prevents subsequent phosphorylation at Lys-80 (H3K79me) are enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin.</li> <li>Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated uring anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome ondensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at ser-11 (H3S10ph) by PS6KA4 and RPS6KA5 is important during interphase because it nables the transcription of genes following external stimulation, like mitogens, stress, growth actors or UV irradiation and result in the activation of genes, such as c-fos and c-jun.</li> <li>Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which is linked to gene activation, prevents methy</li></ul>		

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. Mucleus. Chromosome.

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