abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K4) antibody [EPR20551-225] ab237341



重组 RabMAb

3 图像

概述

产品名称 Alexa Fluor® 647荧光Anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K4)抗体[EPR20551-225]

描述 Alexa Fluor® 647荧光兔单克隆抗体[EPR20551-225] to Histone H3 (tri methyl K4)

宿主 Rabbit

偶联物 Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm. Em: 668nm

经测试应用 适用于: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt (Intra)

种属反应性 与反应: Mouse

预测可用于: Rat, Human 🔷

免疫原 Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

阳性对照 ICC/IF: NIH/3T3 cells. Flow Cyt (intra): NIH/3T3 cells.

常规说明 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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1

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性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.

存储溶液 pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

纯**度** Protein A purified

克隆 单克隆

克隆编号 EPR20551-225

同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab237341于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度:实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC/IF		1/1000. This product gave a positive signal in NIH3T3 fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).
Flow Cyt (Intra)		1/2500.

靶标

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.

发展阶段 Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down

during the process of differentiation.

翻译后修饰 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 PADI4 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.

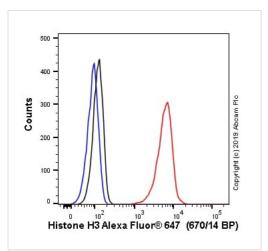
Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and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

Nucleus. Chromosome.

细胞定位

图片



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K4) antibody [EPR20551-225] (ab237341)

ab237341 ab195887

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K4) antibody [EPR20551-225] (ab237341)

Overlay histogram showing NIH/3T3 cells stained with ab237341 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 15 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal Goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab237341) (1x 10^6 in $100~\mu$ l at $0.2~\mu$ g/ml (1/2500 dilution)) for 30 min at 22° C.

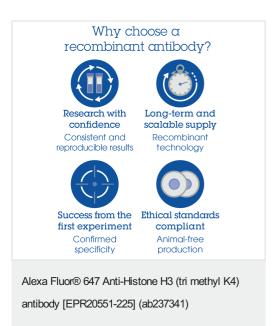
Isotype control antibody (black line) was Rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor[®] 647 (<u>ab199093</u>) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabeled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 40 mW Red laser (640nm) and 670/14 bandpass filter.

This antibody gave a positive signal in NIH/3T3 cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 15 min used under the same conditions.

ab237341 staining Histone H3 (tri methyl K4) - ChIP Grade in NIH/3T3 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab237341 at 1/1000 dilution (shown in red) and ab195887, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labeled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in NIH/3T3 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).



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