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Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys9) (C5B11) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate)

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: IF-IC, FC-FP	Reactivity: H M R Mk Z	Sensitivity: Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350
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Product Usage Information

Application

Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Dilution

1:100
1:50

Storage

Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys9) (C5B11) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 647 Conjugate) detects endogenous levels of histone H3 only when acetylated on Lys9. This antibody does not cross-react with other acetylated histones.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

S. cerevisiae

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which Lys9 is acetylated. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Description

This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 647 fluorescent dye and tested in-house for direct flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analysis in human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys9) (C5B11) Rabbit mAb #9649.

Background

Modulation of chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of DNA wound around eight core histone proteins (two each of H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin (1). The amino-terminal tails of core histones undergo various posttranslational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (2-5). These modifications occur in response to various stimuli and have a direct effect on the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and, therefore, gene expression (6). In most species, histone H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, and 20 (4,7). Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, and 56. Acetylation of H3 at Lys9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms (2,3). Phosphorylation at Ser10, Ser28, and Thr11 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis (8-10). Phosphorylation at Thr3 of histone H3 is highly conserved among many species and is catalyzed by the kinase haspin. Immunostaining with phospho-specific antibodies in mammalian cells reveals mitotic phosphorylation at Thr3 of H3 in prophase and its dephosphorylation during anaphase (11).

Background References

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2. Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) *Biochemistry* 37, 17637-41.
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4. Cheung, P. et al. (2000) *Cell* 103, 263-71.
5. Bernstein, B.E. and Schreiber, S.L. (2002) *Chem Biol* 9, 1167-73.
6. Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) *Nat Cell Biol* 5, 395-9.
7. Thorne, A.W. et al. (1990) *Eur J Biochem* 193, 701-13.
8. Hendzel, M.J. et al. (1997) *Chromosoma* 106, 348-60.
9. Goto, H. et al. (1999) *J Biol Chem* 274, 25543-9.
10. Preuss, U. et al. (2003) *Nucleic Acids Res* 31, 878-85.
11. Dai, J. et al. (2005) *Genes Dev* 19, 472-88.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key

IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) **FC-FP:** Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat **Mk:** Monkey **Z:** Zebrafish

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