Acetyl-Histone H3 Antibody Sampler Kit



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1 Kit (6 x 20 microliters)



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

Product #	Quantity	Mol. Wt	Isotype/Source
4499	20 µl	17 kDa	Rabbit IgG
9649	20 µl	17 kDa	Rabbit IgG
7627	20 µl	17 kDa	Rabbit IgG
13998	20 µl	17 kDa	Rabbit IgG
8173	20 µl	17 kDa	Rabbit IgG
4243	20 µl	17 kDa	Rabbit
7074	100 µl		Goat
	4499 9649 7627 13998 8173 4243	4499 20 μl 9649 20 μl 7627 20 μl 13998 20 μl 8173 20 μl 4243 20 μl	4499 20 μl 17 kDa 9649 20 μl 17 kDa 7627 20 μl 17 kDa 13998 20 μl 17 kDa 8173 20 μl 17 kDa 4243 20 μl 17 kDa

Please visit cellsignal.com for individual component applications, species cross-reactivity, dilutions, protocols, and additional product information.

Description	The Acetyl-Histone H3 Antibody Sampler Kit provides a fast and economical means of evaluating the acetylation sites on Histone H3. The kit contains enough primary and secondary antibodies to perform two Western mini-blot experiments.
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.
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	 Workman, J.L. and Kingston, R.E. (1998) <i>Annu Rev Biochem</i> 67, 545-79. Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) <i>Biochemistry</i> 37, 17637-41. Strahl, B.D. and Allis, C.D. (2000) <i>Nature</i> 403, 41-5. Cheung, P. et al. (2000) <i>Cell</i> 103, 263-71. Bernstein, B.E. and Schreiber, S.L. (2002) <i>Chem Biol</i> 9, 1167-73. Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 5, 395-9. Thorne, A.W. et al. (1990) <i>Eur J Biochem</i> 193, 701-13. Hendzel, M.J. et al. (1997) <i>Chromosoma</i> 106, 348-60. Goto, H. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 25543-9. Preuss, U. et al. (2003) <i>Nucleic Acids Res</i> 31, 878-85. Dai, J. et al. (2005) <i>Genes Dev</i> 19, 472-88.
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