Cleaved Histone H3 (Thr22) Antibody



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Applications: W	Reactivity: H X	Sensitivity: Recombinant	MW (kDa): 15	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P68431	Entrez-Gene Id: 8350		
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity/Sens	itivity	Cleaved Histone H3 (Thr22) Antibody detects recombinant or enriched endogenous histone H3 protein when cleaved <i>in vitro</i> with Cathepsin L at Thr22. This antibody shows a strong preference for histone H3 protein when cleaved at Thr22, but also weakly recognizes full length histone H3.						
Species predicte based on 100% s homology	ed to react sequence	Mouse, Rat, Monkey, E	Bovine, Dog					
Source / Purifica	ation	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr22 of human histone H3 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.						
Background		Modulation of chromatin structure has a critical role in the control of various DNA directed activities such as transcription, DNA replication, and repair (1). The basic unit of chromatin, the nucleosome, consists of two turns of DNA wrapped around two copies each of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) (2,3). Amino-terminal tails of histones undergo various post-translational modifications such as acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, and ubiquitination in response to physiological and environmental stimuli. These modifications modulate the accessibility of chromatin to effector proteins as well as act as binding sites for specific histone modification recognizing effector proteins that regulate gene expression changes have been observed during embryonic stem cell differentiation (6). One of the ways in which chromatin modifications may be altered in stem cells involves regulated proteolysis of histone H3 by Cathepsin L. Cathepsin L cleaves the histone H3 amino-terminal tail predominantly at Thr22 in differentiating stem cells, leading to removal of histone modification marks which could then influence the expression patterns of developmentally regulated genes (7).						
Background Ref	ferences	1. Smith, E. and Shilati 2. Kornberg, R.D. (1974 3. Kornberg, R.D. and I 4. Strahl, B.D. and Allis 5. Gardner, K.E. et al. (2 6. Young, R.A. (2011) <i>C</i> 7. Duncan, E.M. et al. (2	fard, A. (2010) <i>Mol</i> 4) <i>Science</i> 184, 868 Lorch, Y. (1999) <i>Cel</i> , C.D. (2000) <i>Natur</i> 2011) <i>J Mol Biol</i> 405 <i>Cell</i> 144, 940-54. 2008) <i>Cell</i> 135, 284	<i>Cell</i> 40, 689-701. -71. /98, 285-94. e 403, 41-5. , 36-46. -94.				
Species Reactivi	itv	Species reactivity is de	termined by testin	n in at least one approve	d application (e.g. y	western blot)		
Western Blot Bu	ıffer	IMPORTANT: For wester TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20	western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.					
Applications Ke	у	W: Western Blotting						
Cross-Reactivity	/ Key	H: Human X: Xenopus						
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