Revision 1

Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys23) Antibody

Store at -20C

#8848

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W	H M R Mk	Endogenous	17	Rabbit	#P68431	8350

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	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/Sensitivity

Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys23) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of histone H3 protein only when acetylated at Lys23. This antibody does not cross-react with histone H3 acetyl-lysine 9, 14, 18, 27, or 56.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding acetyl-Lys23 of human histone H3 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. Originally thought to function as a static scaffold for DNA packaging, histones have now been shown to be dynamic proteins, undergoing multiple types of post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (1,2). Histone acetylation occurs mainly on the amino-terminal tail domains of histones H2A (Lys5), H2B (Lys5, 12, 15, and 20), H3 (Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, 36, and 56), and H4 (Lys5, 8, 12, and 16) and is important for the regulation of histone deposition, transcriptional activation, DNA replication, recombination, and DNA repair (1-3). Hyper-acetylation of the histone tails neutralizes the positive charge of these domains and is believed to weaken histone-DNA and nucleosome-nucleosome interactions, thereby destabilizing chromatin structure and increasing the accessibility of DNA to various DNA-binding proteins (4,5). In addition, acetylation of specific lysine residues creates docking sites for a protein module called the bromodomain, which binds to acetylated lysine residues (6). Many transcription and chromatin regulatory proteins contain bromodomains and may be recruited to gene promoters, in part, through binding of acetylated histone tails. Histone acetylation is mediated by histone acetyltransferases (HATs), such as CBP/p300, GCN5L2, PCAF, and Tip60, which are recruited to genes by DNA-bound protein factors to facilitate transcriptional activation (3). Deacetylation, which is mediated by histone deacetylases (HDAC and sirtuin proteins), reverses the effects of acetylation and generally facilitates transcriptional repression (7,8).

Background References

1. Peterson, C.L. and Laniel, M.A. (2004) *Curr Biol* 14, R546-51.
2. Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) *Nat Cell Biol* 5, 395-9.
3. Roth, S.Y. et al. (2001) *Annu Rev Biochem* 70, 81-120.
4. Workman, J.L. and Kingston, R.E. (1998) *Annu Rev Biochem* 67, 545-79.
5. Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) *Biochemistry* 37, 17637-41.
6. Yang, X.J. (2004) *Bioessays* 26, 1076-87.
7. Haberland, M. et al. (2009) *Nat Rev Genet* 10, 32-42.
8. Haigis, M.C. and Sinclair, D.A. (2010) *Annu Rev Pathol* 5, 253-95.

Species Reactivity

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

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

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

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