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# Recombinant Phospho-Histone H3 (Thr45) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302075L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### **Description**

Reactivity Human;

Immunogen Phosphorylated human Histone H3 (Thr45) peptide

 Host
 Rabbit

 Isotype
 IgG, κ

 Clone
 A795

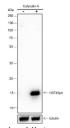
**Purification** Protein A purified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:500-1:1000

#### Data



Western Blot with Phospho-Histone H3 (Thr45) Monoclonal

Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. (-): Jurkat, (2): Jurkat +

calyculin A (100nM, 30min)

Observed-MW:15 kDa

Calculated-MW:15 kDa

# **Preparation & Storage**

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

## **Background**

Histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) are key mechanisms of epigenetics that modulate chromatin structures, termed as "histone code". The PTMs on histone including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation and novel acylation directly affect the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability, gene transcription, etc. Histone phosphorylation occurs on serine, threonine and tyrosine residues on the amino-terminal of core histones. This histone mark plays roles in DNA repair, transcription and chromatin remodeling. The best-known histone phosphorylation site is histone variant H2Ax Ser139ph, which were reported to be involved in the response to DNA damage. Histone phosphorylation is mainly involved in processes during both mitosis and meiosis. Many kinases and phosphatases regulate histone phosphorylation levels.

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