Recombinant Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302105L

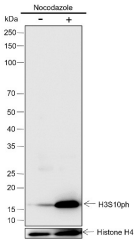
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A829
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000-1:5000
ChIP	6μg antibody/100μg chromatin
IP	1:50-1:100

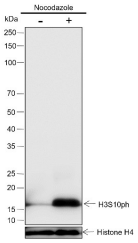
Data



Western Blot with Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. (-): HeLa, (+):HeLa + Nocodazole (100ng/mL, 18h)

Observed-MW:17 kDa

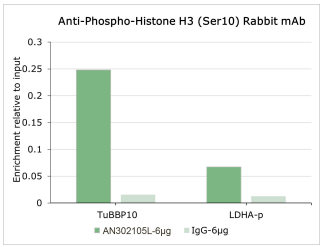
Calculated-MW:17 kDa



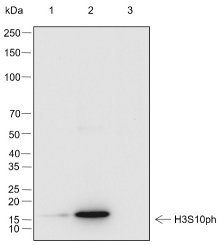
Western Blot with Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. (-): NIH-3T3, (+): NIH-3T3+Serum(0%, overnight) add Nocodazole(100ng/mL, 18h) add Calyculin A (100nM, 1h)

Observed-MW:17 kDa

Calculated-MW:17 kDa



Chromatin immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa+Nocodazole(100ng/mL, 18h) immunoprecipitated DNA by real-time PCR using primers specific for the human LDHA-P and TuBBP10. The data are presented as enrichment of each sample relative to the total amount of input chromatin at each amplicon.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Phospho-Histone H3 (Ser10) Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane 1: 10% Input, Lane 2: Phospho-Histone H3 Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG Isotype

Observed-MW:17 kDa

Calculated-MW:17 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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

Background

Histones are subject to a variety of enzyme catalyzed modifications, including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitylation, etc. Crotonylation of lysine is a newly identified reversible modification controlling chromosome structure and gene transcription. The reversible lysine crotonylation has been well demonstrated in eukaryotic histones from worm to human. The unique structure and genomic localization of histone lysine crotonylation suggest that it is mechanistically and functionally different from histone lysine acetylation. Specifically, in both human somatic and mouse male germ cell genomes, histone crotonylation marks either active promoters or potential enhancers. Crotonylation of histone H4 at Lys5 may play a vital role in the epigenetic modulation, including chromatin remodeling and DNA transcriptional regulation.

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