

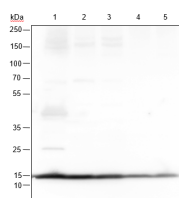
**bsm-60350R****[ Primary Antibody ]****Histone H3 (NT) Recombinant Rabbit mAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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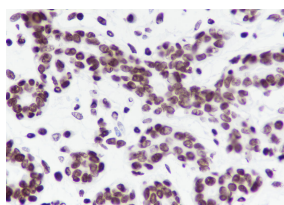
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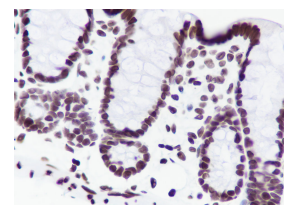
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —****Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Recombinant**CloneNo.:** E10D1**Target:** Histone H3 (NT)**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.  
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.**Background:** Modulation of the chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. The N-terminal tail of core histones undergoes different posttranslational modifications including acetylation, phosphorylation and methylation. These modifications occur in response to cell signal stimuli and have a direct effect on gene expression. In most species, the histone H2B is primarily acetylated at lysines 5, 12, 15 and 20. Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at lysines 9, 14, 18 and 23. Acetylation at lysine 9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms. Phosphorylation at Ser10 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis.**Applications:** **WB** (1:500-1:1000)  
**IHC-P** (1:100-500)  
**IHC-F** (1:100-500)  
**IF** (1:100-500)  
**Flow-Cyt** (1:50-1:100)  
**ICC/IF** (1:50-1:200)**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat**Subcellular Location:** Nucleus**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

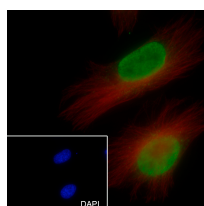
Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&amp;L (HRP) Lysate: 1: HeLa, 2: NIH-3T3, 3: BRL, 4: Rat kidney, 5: Mouse kidney Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 30 s Predicted MW: 15 kDa Observed MW: 15 kDa



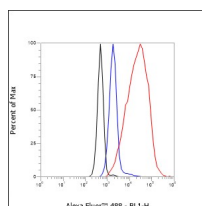
Tissue: Human prostatic hyperplasia Section type: Formalin fixed &amp; Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:500 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for bsm-60350R



Tissue: Rat colon Section type: Formalin fixed &amp; Paraffin -embedded section Retrieval method: High temperature and high pressure Retrieval buffer: Tris/EDTA buffer, pH 9.0 Primary ab dilution: 1:500 Primary ab incubation condition: 1 hour at room temperature Secondary ab: SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) Counter stain: Hematoxylin (Blue) Comment: Color brown is the positive signal for bsm-60350R



Cell line: HeLa Fixative: 100% Ice-cold methanol Permeabilization: 0.1% TritonX-100 Primary ab dilution: 1:200 Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue) Counter stain:



Cell line: HeLa Fixative: 4% Paraformaldehyde Permeabilization: 90% Methanol Primary ab dilution: 1:100 Secondary ab: Goat anti Rabbit IgG Unlabelled control: The cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Tubulin (Red) Comment: Color green is the positive signal for bsm-60350R

antibody (Black line). Isotype control: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Blue line). Comment: Line red is the positive signal for bsm-60350R