bs-3748R **[Primary Antibody]**

Histone H3 (acetyl K9, phospho S10) Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 8350 **SWISS:** P68431

Target: Histone H3 (acetyl K9, phospho S10)

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Histone H3 around the site of Acetyl-Lys9 and phospho-Ser10: AR(Ac-K)(p-S)TG.

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.

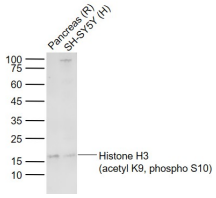
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Fruit Fly)

Predicted MW.: 15 kDa

Subcellular Location: Nucleus

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Pancreas (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 2: SH-SY5Y (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-Histone H3 (acetyl K9, phospho S10) (bs-3748R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 15 kD Observed band size: 17 kD