

Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

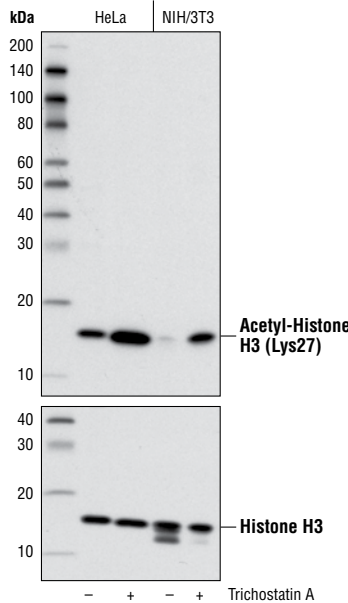
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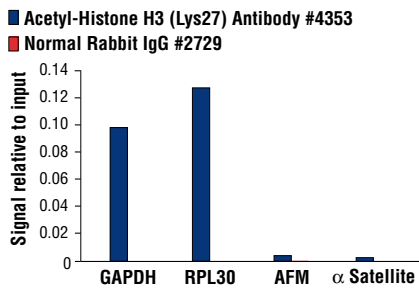
This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP, ChIP Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk (C, Hm, B, Dm, X, Z)	17 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: Modulation of chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of DNA wound around eight core histone proteins (two each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin (1). The amino-terminal tails of core histones undergo various post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation and ubiquitination (2-5). These modifications occur in response to various stimuli and have a direct effect on the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and, therefore, on gene expression (6). In most species, histone H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15 and 20 (4,7). Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27 and 56. Acetylation of H3 at Lys9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms (2,3). Phosphorylation at Ser10, Ser28 and Thr11 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis (8-10). Phosphorylation of Thr3 of histone H3 is highly conserved among many species and is catalyzed by the kinase haspin. Immunostaining with phospho-specific antibodies in mammalian cells reveals mitotic phosphorylation of H3 Thr3 in prophase and its dephosphorylation during anaphase (11).



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa and NIH/3T3 cells, untreated or treated with Trichostatin A #9950 (400 nM for 18 h), using Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) Antibody (upper) and Histone H3 Antibody #9715 (lower).



Chromatin immunoprecipitations were performed with cross-linked chromatin from 4×10^6 HeLa cells and either 20 µl of Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) Antibody or 2 µl of Normal Rabbit IgG #2729 using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kit (Magnetic Beads) #9003. The enriched DNA was quantified by real-time PCR using SimpleChIP® Human GAPDH Exon 1 Primers #5516, SimpleChIP® Human RPL30 Exon 3 Primers #7014, SimpleChIP® Human AFM Intron 1 Primers #5098, and SimpleChIP® Human α-Satellite Repeat Primers #4486. The amount of immunoprecipitated DNA in each sample is represented as signal relative to the total amount of input chromatin, which is equivalent to one.

Specificity/Sensitivity: Acetyl-Histone H3 (Lys27) Antibody detects endogenous levels of histone H3 when acetylated on Lys27. This antibody shows weak cross-reactivity with histone H3 acetylated on Lys9. This antibody does not cross-react with Histone H3 acetylated on lysines 14, 18 and 56.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino terminus of histone H3 in which Lys27 is acetylated. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Entrez-Gene ID #8352
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P68431

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.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:25
Chromatin IP	1:25

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Workman, J.L. and Kingston, R.E. (1998) *Annu Rev Biochem* 67, 545-79.
- (2) Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) *Biochemistry* 37, 17637-41.
- (3) Strahl, B.D. and Allis, C.D. (2000) *Nature* 403, 41-5.
- (4) Cheung, P. et al. (2000) *Cell* 103, 263-71.
- (5) Bernstein, B.E. and Schreiber, S.L. (2002) *Chem Biol* 9, 1167-73.
- (6) Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) *Nat Cell Biol* 5, 395-9.
- (7) Thorne, A.W. et al. (1990) *Eur J Biochem* 193, 701-13.
- (8) Hendzel, M.J. et al. (1997) *Chromosoma* 106, 348-60.
- (9) Goto, H. et al. (1999) *J Biol Chem* 274, 25543-9.
- (10) Preuss, U. et al. (2003) *Nucleic Acids Res* 31, 878-85.
- (11) Dai, J. et al. (2005) *Genes Dev* 19, 472-88.

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