

## Product datasheet

# Histone H3 (tri-methyl K4) Quantification Kit (Colorimetric, Circulating) ab233497

[2 Images](#)

### Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Histone H3 (tri-methyl K4) Quantification Kit (Colorimetric, Circulating)
<b>Detection method</b>	Colorimetric
<b>Sample type</b>	Serum, Plasma
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse, Rat, Human
<b>Product overview</b>	Histone H3 (tri-methyl K4) Quantification Kit (Colorimetric, Circulating) (ab233497) is designed for measuring total H3K4me3 in plasma or serum. In an assay with this kit, the Histone H3 proteins trimethylated at K4 in the plasma/serum sample are captured on the strip wells coated with anti-H3K4me3 antibody. The captured H3K4me3 proteins can be then recognized with detection antibody followed by a color development reagent. The ratio of H3K4me3 is proportional to the intensity of absorbance. The absolute amount of H3K4me3 can be quantitated by comparing to the standard control.

<b>Notes</b>	Epigenetic activation or inactivation of genes plays a critical role in many important human diseases, especially in cancer. A major mechanism for epigenetic gene inactivation is methylation of CpG islands in genomic DNA caused by DNA methyltransferases. Histone methyltransferases (HMTs) control or regulate DNA methylation through chromatin-dependent transcriptional repression or activation. HMTs transfer 1-3 methyl groups from S-adenosyl-L-methionine to the lysine and arginine residues of histone proteins. SETD1 and MLL are major histone methyltransferases that catalyze methylation of histone H3 at lysine 4 (H3-K4) in mammalian cells and KDM is the major histone demethylase that demethylates H3K4. Trimethyl H3K4 (H3K4me3) has been viewed as a signature mark of highly transcribed genes, which is placed exclusively in the 5'- region downstream of the promoter. The H3K4me3 can also be changed by inhibition or activation of HMTs. Circulating histone H3K4me3 in plasma or serum has been observed and demonstrated as the marker for many different diseases or pathological changes such as cancer progression. Therefore, detection of circulating H3K4me3 would provide useful information for a better understanding of epigenetic regulation of gene activation and silencing, histone modification-associated pathological processes, screening of disease-related biomarkers, as well as for developing histone modification-targeted drugs.
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<b>Platform</b>	Microplate reader
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### Properties

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**Storage instructions**

Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 x 48 tests	1 x 96 tests
8-Well Assay Strips (With Frame)	1 x 4 units	1 x 10 units
Adhesive Covering Film	1 unit	1 unit
Control Assay Strips (With Frame)	1 x 2 units	1 x 2 units
DAb (Detection Antibody, 1000X)	1 x 6µl	1 x 12µl
DS (Developer Solution)	1 x 5ml	1 x 10ml
HAB (Histone Assay Buffer)	1 x 4ml	1 x 8ml
SS (Stop Solution)	1 x 5ml	1 x 10ml
Standard Control (100 µg/ml)	1 x 10µl	1 x 20µl
WB (10X Wash Buffer)	1 x 14ml	1 x 28ml

**Function**

Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.

**Sequence similarities**

Belongs to the histone H3 family.

**Developmental stage**

Expressed during S phase, then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation.

**Post-translational modifications**

Acetylation is generally linked to gene activation. Acetylation on Lys-10 (H3K9ac) impairs methylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s). Acetylation on Lys-19 (H3K18ac) and Lys-24 (H3K24ac) favors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me).

Citrullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 (H3R17ci) by PADI4 impairs methylation and represses transcription.

Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me2a) by CARM1 is linked to gene activation.

Symmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8me2s) by PRMT5 is linked to gene repression.

Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-3 (H3R2me2a) by PRMT6 is linked to gene repression and is mutually exclusive with H3 Lys-5 methylation (H3K4me2 and H3K4me3). H3R2me2a is present at the 3' of genes regardless of their transcription state and is enriched on inactive promoters, while it is absent on active promoters.

Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me), Lys-37 (H3K36me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) are linked to gene activation. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) facilitates subsequent acetylation of H3 and H4.

Methylation at Lys-80 (H3K79me) is associated with DNA double-strand break (DSB) responses and is a specific target for TP53BP1. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are linked to gene repression. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) is a specific target for HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) and prevents subsequent phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) and acetylation of H3 and H4. Methylation at Lys-5 (H3K4me) and Lys-80 (H3K79me) require preliminary monoubiquitination of H2B at 'Lys-120'. Methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) and Lys-28 (H3K27me) are enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin.

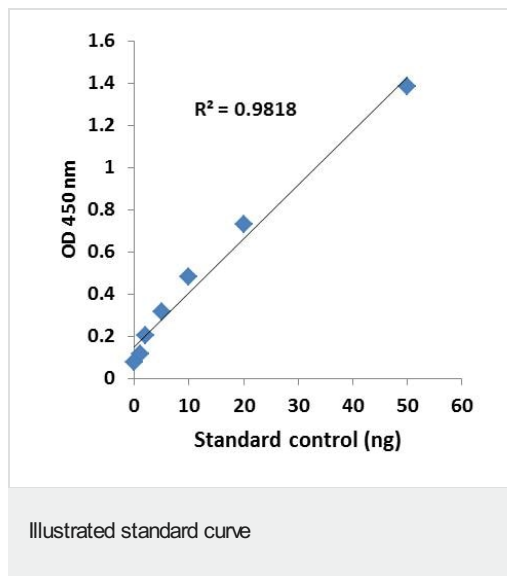
Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome

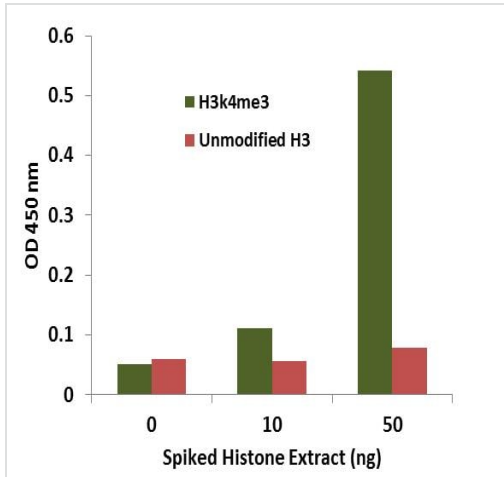
condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and RPS6KA5 is important during interphase because it enables the transcription of genes following external stimulation, like mitogens, stress, growth factors or UV irradiation and result in the activation of genes, such as c-fos and c-jun. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph), which is linked to gene activation, prevents methylation at Lys-10 (H3K9me) but facilitates acetylation of H3 and H4. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB mediates the dissociation of HP1 proteins (CBX1, CBX3 and CBX5) from heterochromatin. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) is also an essential regulatory mechanism for neoplastic cell transformation. Phosphorylated at Ser-29 (H3S28ph) by MLTK isoform 1, RPS6KA5 or AURKB during mitosis or upon ultraviolet B irradiation. Phosphorylation at Thr-7 (H3T6ph) by PRKCBB is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of Lys-5 (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. At centromeres, specifically phosphorylated at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) from prophase to early anaphase, by DAPK3 and PKN1. Phosphorylation at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) by PKN1 is a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that promotes demethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me) by KDM4C/JMJD2C. Phosphorylation at Tyr-42 (H3Y41ph) by JAK2 promotes exclusion of CBX5 (HP1 alpha) from chromatin. Monoubiquitinated by RAG1 in lymphoid cells, monoubiquitination is required for V(D)J recombination (By similarity). Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins.

**Cellular localization**

Nucleus. Chromosome.

**Images**





Histone extracts were prepared from HL-60 cells and spiked into bovine plasma at different concentrations

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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