abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [E191] ab237418

Recombinant

RabMAb

3 Images

Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [E191]

Description Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [E191] to Histone H3 (phospho S28)

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm. Em: 668nm

Tested applications Suitable for: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt (Intra)

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers. **Immunogen**

Positive control Flow Cyt (intra): HeLa cells. ICC/IF: HeLa cells

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: **General notes**

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**.

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Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number E191

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab237418 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/500. This product gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min)
Flow Cyt (Intra)		1/500.

Target

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 PAD4 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.

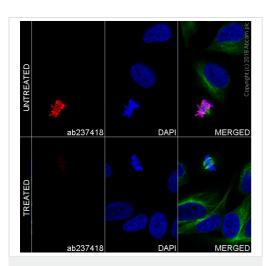
Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. Phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by AURKB is crucial for chromosome condensation and cell-cycle progression during mitosis and meiosis. In addition phosphorylation at Ser-11 (H3S10ph) by RPS6KA4 and 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 Tvr-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

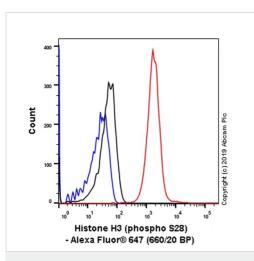


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [E191] (ab237418)

ab237418 staining Histone H3 (phospho S28) in HeLa cells +/-Lambda Phosphatase (2 hours at 31°C). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h.

The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab237418 at 1/500 dilution (shown in red) and **ab195887**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 488), at 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

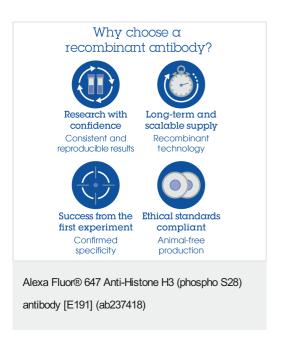


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Histone H3 (phospho S28) antibody [E191] (ab237418)

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab237418 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab237418, 1/500 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C.

Isotype control antibody (black line) was Rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor[®] 647 (<u>ab199093</u>) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.

Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 17mW red Helium-Neon laser (633nm) and 660/20 bandpass filter.



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