Histone H3 (Phospho Ser10) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0129 Orthogonal Validated

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat,Drosophila

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA,FC,ICC,IHC-f

MW
- 15kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ICC IF 1:200-1:1000
ELISA 1:10000
IHC-f,Flow Cyt 1:500

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser10. AA range:1-50

Specificity Phospho-Histone H3 (S10) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H3 protein only when phosphorylated at S10.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):RKsTG

Target Information

Gene name HIST1H3A/HIST1H3B/HIST1H3C/HIST1H3D/HIST1H3E/HIST1H3F/HIST1H3G/HIST1H3H/HIST1H3I/HIST1H3J/HIST2H3A/HIST2H3C/HIST2H3D/H3F3A/H3F3B

Protein Name Histone H3.1/Histone H3.2/Histone H3.3

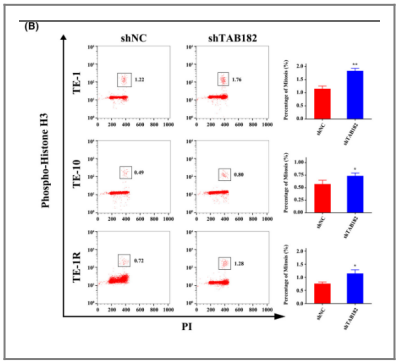
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	8350; 8351; 8352; 8353; 8354; 8355; 8356; 8357; 8358; 8968;	P68431; Q71DI3; P84243;
Mouse	319152; 15077; 15078;	P68433;
Rat	291159; 100361558;	Q6LED0; P84245;

Cellular Localization Nucleus. Chromosome.

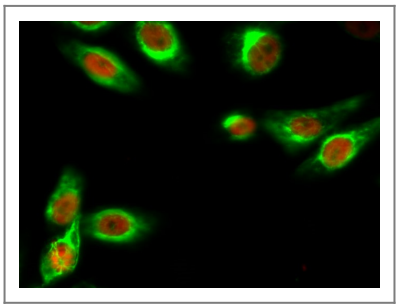
Tissue specificity Blood ,Epithelium ,Kidney ,Lung ,Ovary ,Spleen ,Uterus ,

Function Caution:Was originally (PubMed:2587222) thought to originate from mouse. ,developmental stage:Expressed during S phase , then expression strongly decreases as cell division slows down during the process of differentiation. ,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. ,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589 ,miscellaneous:This histone is only present in mammals and is enriched in acetylation of Lys-15 and dimethylation of Lys-10 (H3K9me2) . ,PTM:Acetylation is generally linked to gene activation. Acetylation on Lys-10 (H3K9ac) impairs methylation at Arg-9 (H3R8sme2) . Acetylation on Lys-19 (H3K18ac) and Lys-24 (H3K24ac) favors methylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me) . ,PTM:Asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-18 (H3R17me2a) by CARM1 is linked to gene activation. Symmetric dimethylation at Arg-9 (H3R8sme2) 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. ,PTM:Citrullination at Arg-9 (H3R8ci) and/or Arg-18 (H3R17ci) by PADI4 impairs methylation and represses transcription. ,PTM:Deiminated on Arg-4 in granulocytes upon calcium entry. ,PTM: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. ,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RING1 and RNF2/RING2 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. It is involved in the initiation of both imprinted and random X inactivation. Ubiquitinated H2A is enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin. Ubiquitination of H2A functions downstream of methylation of 'Lys-27' of histone H3. Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RNF2/RING2 can also be induced by ultraviolet and may be involved in DNA repair. Following DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) , it is ubiquitinated through 'Lys-63' linkage of ubiquitin moieties by the E2 ligase UBE2N and the E3 ligases RNF8 and RNF168 , leading to the recruitment of repair proteins to sites of DNA damage. Monoubiquitination and ionizing radiation-induced 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination are distinct events. ,PTM:Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. At centromeres , specifically phosphorylated at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) from prophase to early anaphase , probably by DAPK3 (By similarity) . 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 , 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. ,PTM:Phosphorylated at Thr-4 (H3T3ph) by GSG2/haspin during prophase and dephosphorylated during anaphase. At centromeres , specifically phosphorylated at Thr-12 (H3T11ph) from prophase to early anaphase , probably by DAPK3. 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 by MLTK isoform 1 , RPS6KA5 or AURKB during mitosis or upon ultraviolet B irradiation. ,PTM:Phosphorylation on Ser-2 is enhanced during mitosis. Phosphorylation on Ser-2 by RPS6KA5/MSK1 directly represses transcription. Acetylation of H3 inhibits Ser-2 phosphorylation by RPS6KA5/MSK1. ,PTM:Symmetric dimethylation on Arg-4 by the PRDM1/PRMT5 complex may play a crucial role in the germ-cell lineage. ,PTM:The chromatin-associated form is phosphorylated on Thr-121 during mitosis. ,PTM: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. ,similarity:Belongs to the histone H2A family. ,similarity:Belongs to the histone H3 family. ,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A , H2B , H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. ,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A , H2B , H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. During nucleosome assembly the chaperone ASF1A interacts with the histone H3-H4 heterodimer. ,

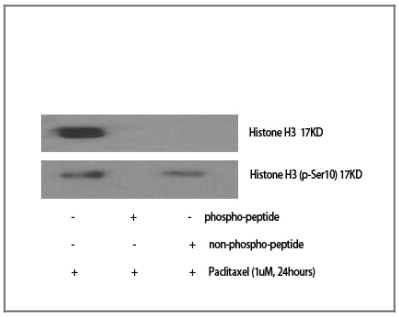
Validation Data



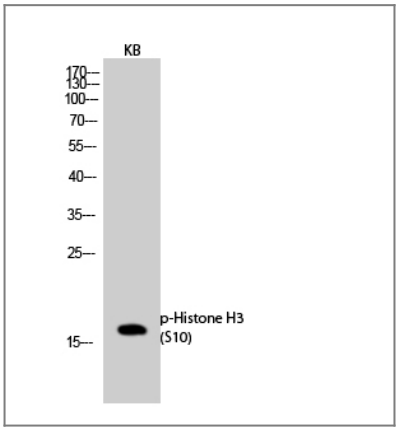
Cao, Yuandong, et al. "Elevated TAB182 enhances the radioresistance of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma through G2-M checkpoint modulation." Cancer Medicine 10.9 (2021): 3101-3112.



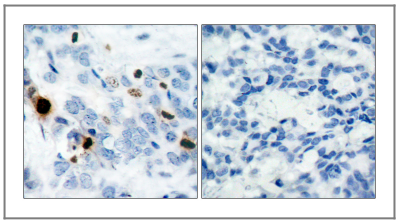
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1,Histone H3 (phospho Ser10) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). β-Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (5G3) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit AbFluor 594 Catalog:RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse AbFluor 488 Catalog:RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).



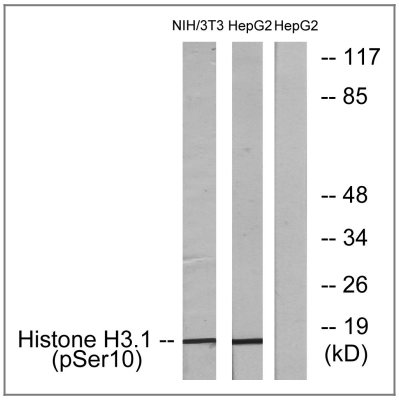
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Histone H3 (S10) Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Western Blot analysis of KB cells using Phospho-Histone H3 (S10) Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Histone H3.1 (Phospho-Ser10) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells and HepG2 cells, using Histone H3.1 (Phospho-Ser10) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Contact information

Orders:	order@immunoway.com
Support:	tech@immunoway.com
Telephone:	877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website:	http://www.immunoway.com
Address:	2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Histone H3 (Phospho Ser10) Rabbit pAb

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