

Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0006 **Orthogonal Validated** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

MW

- 17kD (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 1:500-2000

IHC 1:50-300

IF 1:50-300

IP 1:50-1:200

ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3 around the acetylated site of Lys9. AA range:3-52

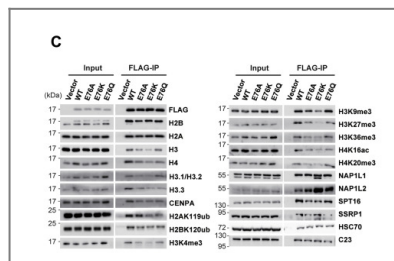
Specificity

Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H3 protein only when acetylated at K9. 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 When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports.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): ARKST

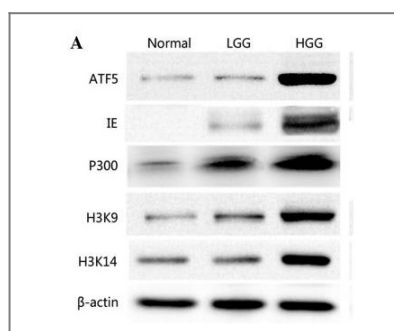
Target Information

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; 126961; 333932; 653604; 3020; 3021;	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. ,		

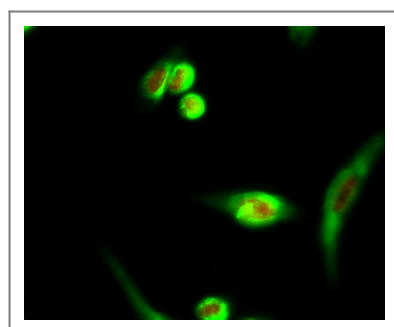
Validation Data



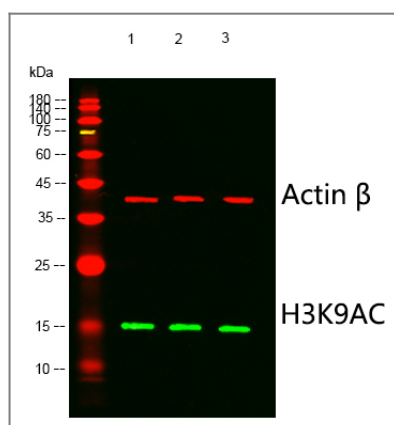
Kang, Tze Zhen Evangeline, et al. "The elevated transcription of ADAM19 by the oncohistone H2BE76K contributes to oncogenic properties in breast cancer." *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 296 (2021).



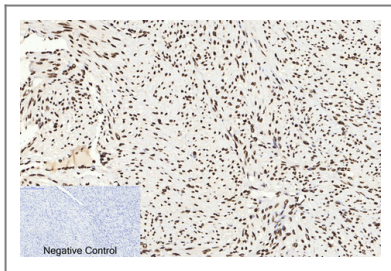
Huang, Rui, et al. "Association between human cytomegalovirus infection and histone acetylation level in various histological types of glioma." *Oncology letters* 10.5 (2015): 2812-2820.



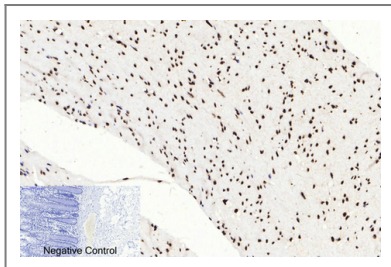
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1, mouse Tubulin Antibody YM3035 (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Rabbit pAb (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).



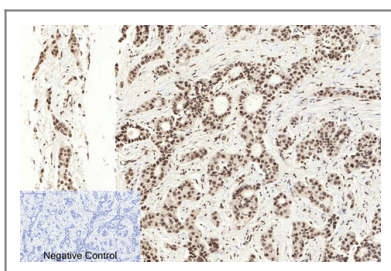
Western blot analysis of lysates from 1) Hela ,2) MCF-7,3) 3T3 cells, (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°C over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibody (Immunoway:RS23920)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) Actin β Monoclonal Antibody (5B7) (Immunoway:YM3028) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4°C over night,Dylight 680 secondary antibody (Immunoway:RS23710)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.



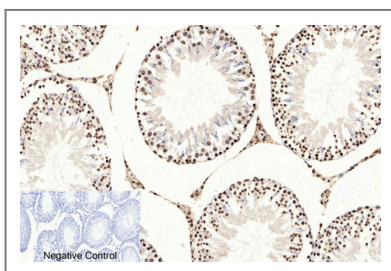
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



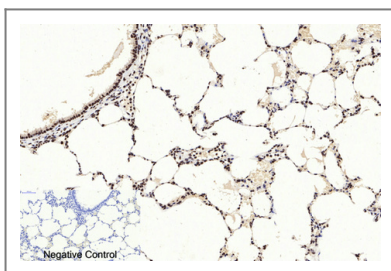
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-colon-cancer tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



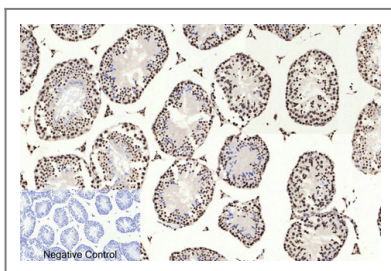
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-liver-cancer tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



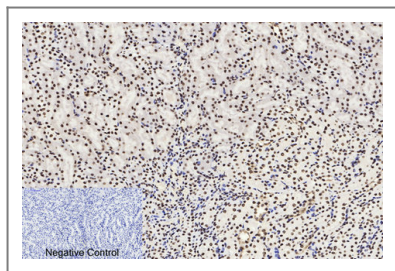
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-testis tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



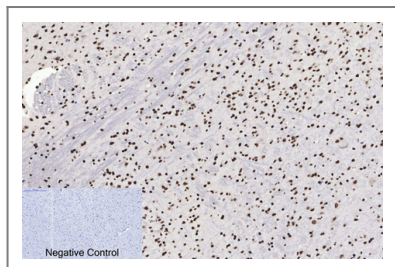
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



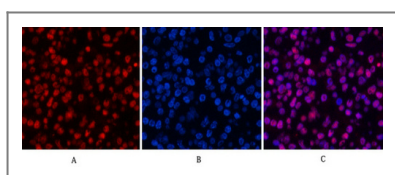
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-testis tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



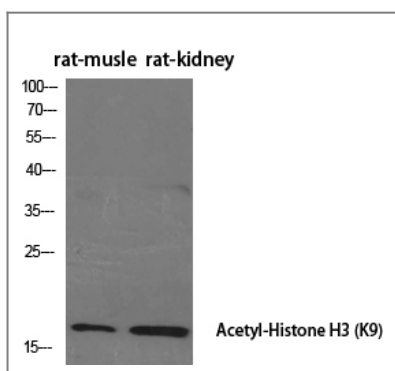
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



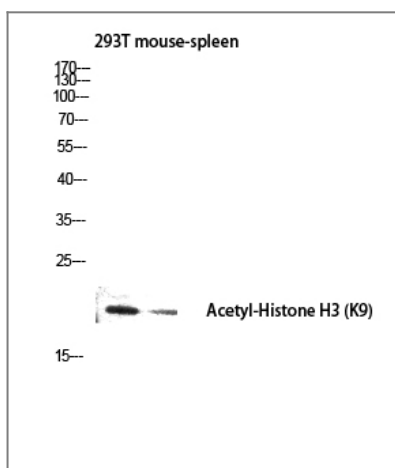
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-brain tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human-lung-cancer tissue. 1, Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000. Secondary antibody (catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of 293T mouse-spleen lysis using Acetyl-Histone H3 (K9) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:2000. Secondary antibody (catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

| Contact information

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