



# Histone H3.3 (phospho Ser31) Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-01432
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	H3F3A
<b>Protein Name</b>	Histone H3.3
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H3.3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser31. AA range:16-65
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Histone H3.3 (S31) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H3.3 protein only when phosphorylated at S31.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	H3F3A; H3.3A; H3F3; PP781; H3F3B; H3.3B; Histone H3.3
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus. Chromosome.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Bone marrow,Brain,Colon,Epithelium,Eye,Fibroblast,Lung,Muscle,Retina,Spinal
<b>Function</b>	developmental stage:Expressed throughout the cell cycle independently of DNA synthesis.,function:Variant histone H3 which replaces conventional H3 in a wide range of nucleosomes in active genes. Constitutes the predominant form of histone H3 in non-dividing cells and is incorporated into chromatin independently of DNA synthesis. Deposited at sites of nucleosomal displacement throughout transcribed genes, suggesting that it represents an epigenetic imprint of transcriptionally active chromatin. 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 remo
<b>Background</b>	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the



four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene contains introns and its mRNA is polyadenylated, unlike most histone genes. The protein encoded is a replication-independent member of the histone H3 family. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

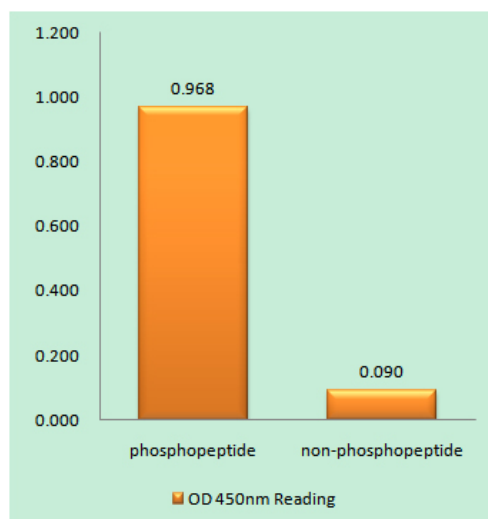
#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

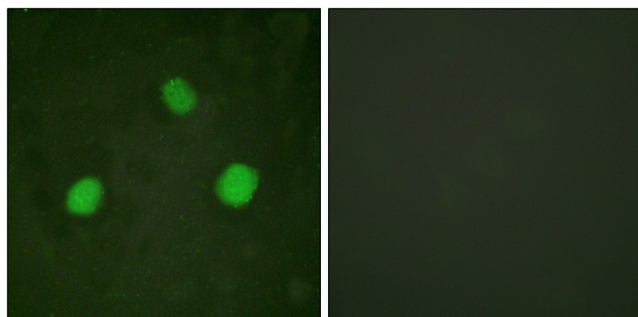
#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

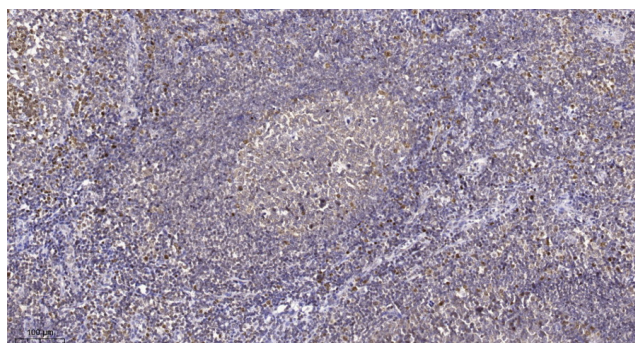
## Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Histone H3.3 (Phospho-Ser31) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Histone H3.3 (Phospho-Ser31) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 2 Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).