

Anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) Antibody [PSH19-58] - BSA and Azide free

HA751722



Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Applications:	WB, IF-Cell, IHC-P, ChIP
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 15 kDa
Clone number:	PSH19-58

Description:	Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fibers. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) form the octamer, which is comprised of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Human Histone H3 is subject to trimethylation at Lys 9, a modification that may be necessary for select DNA transactions or chromatin state transitions. 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).
Positive control:	HeLa cell lysate, MCF7 cell lysate, RAW264.7 cell lysate, NIH/3T3 cell lysate, C6 cell lysate, PC-12 cell lysate, COS-1 cell lysate, HeLa, NIH/3T3, C6, human colon tissue, mouse colon tissue, rat colon tissue.
Subcellular location:	Nucleus.
Database links:	SwissProt: P68431 Human P68433 Mouse Q6LED0 Rat
Recommended Dilutions:	
WB	1:2,000
IF-Cell	1:250
IHC-P	1:200-1:1,000
ChIP	Use 0.5~2 µg for 25 µg of chromatin.
Storage Buffer:	PBS (pH7.4).
Storage Instruction:	Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Purity:	Protein A affinity purified.

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Orders:0086-571-88062880

Technical:0086-571-89986345

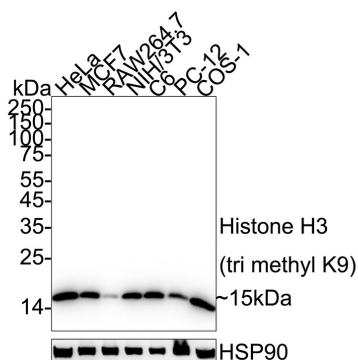
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Applications:WB=Western blot IHC-P=Immunohistochemistry (paraffin) IF-Cell=Immunofluorescence (Cell) IF-Tissue=Immunofluorescence (Tissue) FC=Flow cytometry IP=Immunoprecipitation

Images

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/2,000 dilution.



Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate
 Lane 2: MCF7 cell lysate
 Lane 3: RAW264.7 cell lysate
 Lane 4: NIH/3T3 cell lysate
 Lane 5: C6 cell lysate
 Lane 6: PC-12 cell lysate
 Lane 7: COS-1 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 15 kDa

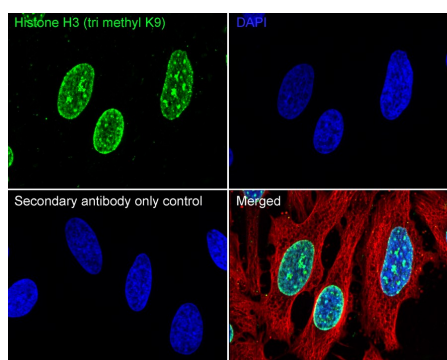
Observed band size: 15 kDa

Exposure time: 6 seconds; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA751722) at 1/2,000 dilution was used in primary antibody dilution (K1803) at 4°C overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

Fig2: Immunocytochemistry analysis of HeLa cells labeling Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/250 dilution.



Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/250 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 °C. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

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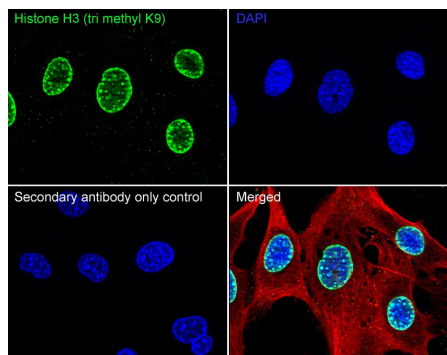
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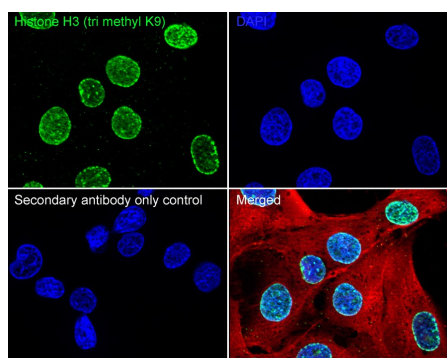
Fig3: Immunocytochemistry analysis of NIH/3T3 cells labeling Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/250 dilution.



Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/250 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 °C. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Fig4: Immunocytochemistry analysis of C6 cells labeling Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/250 dilution.



Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/250 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 °C. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

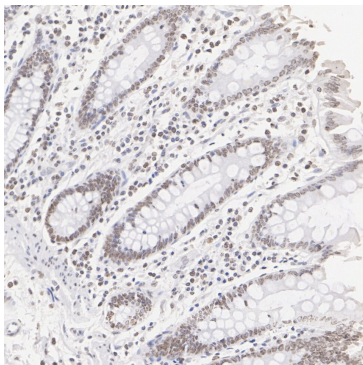


Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon tissue with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/200 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA751722) at 1/200 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

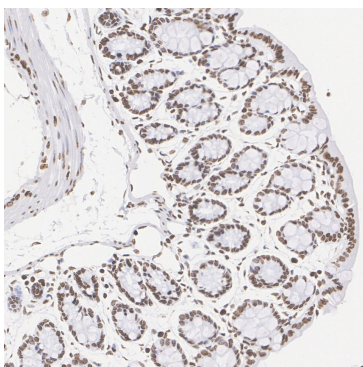


Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA751722) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

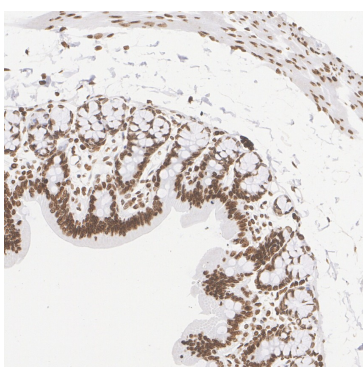


Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat colon tissue with Rabbit anti-Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) antibody (HA751722) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA751722) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

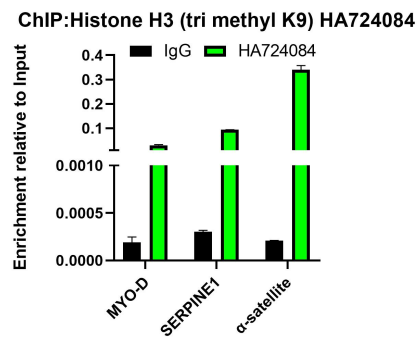


Fig8: Chromatin immunoprecipitations were performed with cross-linked chromatin from HeLa cells with Histone H3 (tri methyl K9) (HA751722) or Normal Rabbit IgG according to the ChIP protocol. The enriched DNA was quantified by real-time PCR using indicated primers. The amount of immunoprecipitated DNA in each sample is represented as signal relative to the total amount of input chromatin, which is equivalent to one.

Note: All products are “FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE”.

Background References

- 1. Caeiro LD et al. Histone H3 mutations and their impact on genome stability maintenance. Biochem Soc Trans. 2024 Oct
- 2. Young D et al. The role of histone H3 lysine demethylases in glioblastoma. Cancer Metastasis Rev. 2023 Jun