



**MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY**

*For research use only. Not for clinical diagnosis.*

**Catalog No. MCA-MABI0012-100-EX**

# Anti-phospho Histone H3 (Ser10)

<b>Product type</b>	Primary antibodies
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	Culture supernatant of serum free medium
<b>Form</b>	Liquid PBS + 0.05% sodium azide
<b>Volume</b>	100 $\mu$ L
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Specificity</b>	
<b>Antigen</b>	19 amino acid residues from the N-terminus of human Histone H3.1
<b>Clone</b>	MABI0312 (CMA312)
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1

**Application notes** Immunoblot, Immunostaining, Immunoprecipitation  
**Recommended use**

**Recommended dilutions**

Immunoblot: 0.5-1  $\mu$ g/ml

Immunostaining: 0.5-1  $\mu$ g/ml

\*Immunoprecipitation: 1-5  $\mu$ g/5  $\mu$ l Sepharose

\*Attention: Mouse IgG has weak combination with protein A and protein G. Please use the beads which connect anti-mouse IgG antibodies such as anti-mouse IgG sepharose for immunoprecipitation.

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Staining Pattern**

**Cross reactivity**

**Storage**

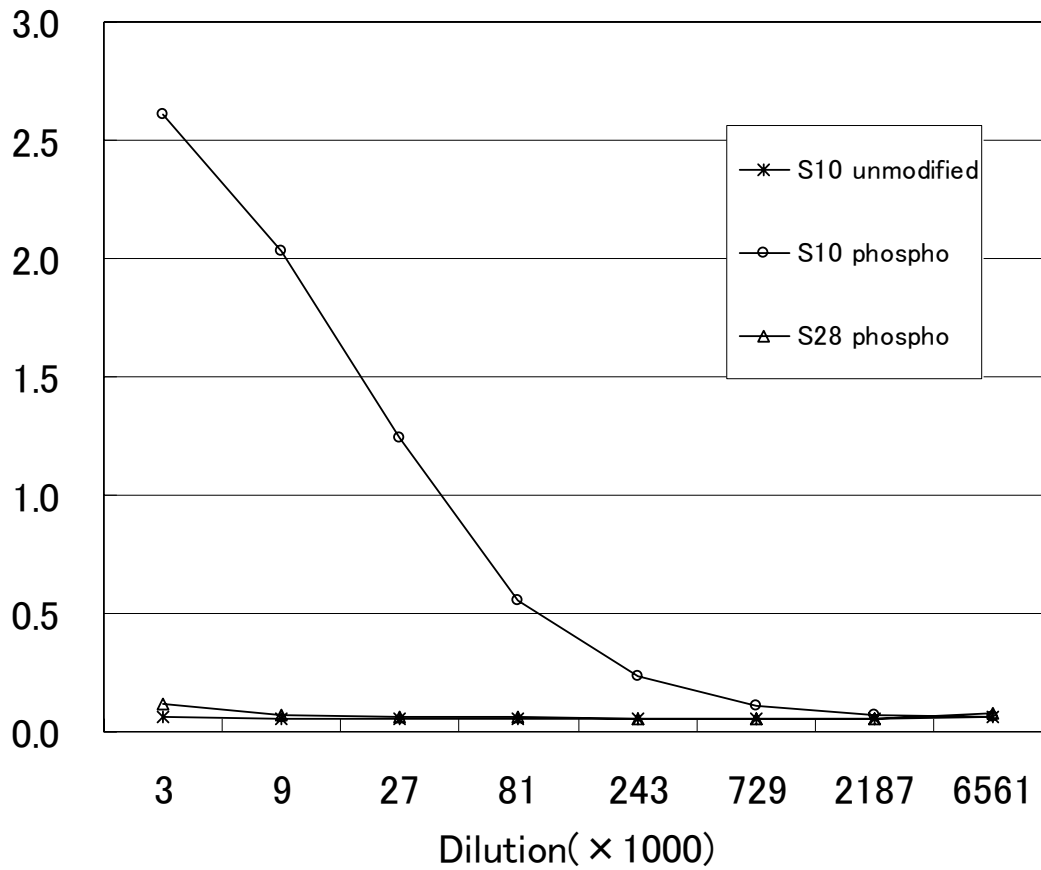
Store below -20°C.

**References**

1) Kimura H, Hayashi-Takanaka Y, Goto Y, Takizawa N, Nozaki N. The organization of histone H3 modifications as revealed by a panel of specific monoclonal antibodies. Cell Struct Funct. 2008;33(1):61-73.



MABI 0312



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Inspiration for Life Science

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# Histone Variant Monoclonal Antibodies

Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2 [Clone: 6G3C7]

Anti Histone H3.3 [Clone: 6C4A3]

Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2 [Clone: 1D4F2]

Anti Histone H3.3 [Clone: 1E4A3]

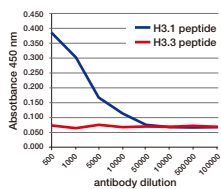
Nucleosomes are composed of four different histone proteins designated H2A, H2B, H3, and H4. In humans, five variants of histone H3 are reported: H3.1, H3.2, H3.3, H3t, and CENP-A. The two major Histone H3 variants, H3.1 and H3.3, are the main variants displaying distinct genomic localization patterns in eukaryotes. Deposition of Histone H3.1 is associated with DNA synthesis during DNA replication and possibly DNA repair, while Histone H3.3 is incorporated independently of DNA synthesis and is the predominant form of H3 found in non-dividing cells. Hence, these new Histone H3 variant monoclonal antibodies

offer great utility for dissecting the functional significance of these H3 variants and the molecular mechanisms associated with their deposition.

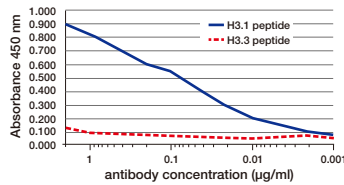
Recently, it was shown that a genomic gene cluster regulating skeletal myogenesis is marked by H3.3 protein prior to cellular muscle formation and that H3.3 marking of this region enables myogenic gene activation (Ref. 2). These results suggest that monitoring H3.3 marking at specific loci may be useful in the prediction of cell fate. These H3.3 monoclonal antibodies are expected to be useful probes in the field of regenerative medicine.

## Antibody specificity by competition peptide ELISA

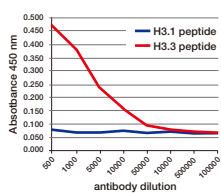
### Histone H3.1/H3.2 MAb (6G3C7)



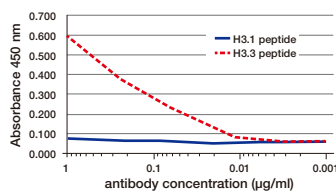
### Histone H3.1/H3.2 MAb (1D4F2)



### Histone H3.3 MAb (6C4A3)



### Histone H3.3 MAb (1E4A3)

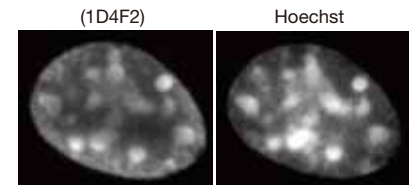


H3.1 peptide 79 KTDLRFQSSAVMALQEASEA 97  
H3.3 peptide 79 KTDLRFQSAALGALQEASEA 97

H3.1 peptide 21 ATKAARKSAPATGGVKKPH 39  
H3.3 peptide 21 ATKAARKSAPSTGGVKKPH 39

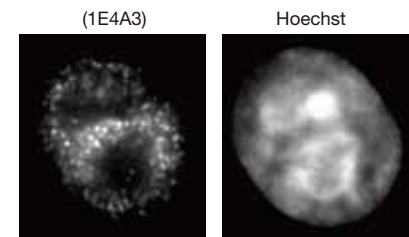
## Fluorescence immunostaining

### Histone H3.1/H3.2 MAb



NIH3T3

### Histone H3.3 MAb



HeLa

## Experimental example

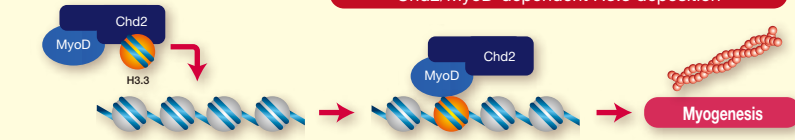
These H3 variant antibodies were essential tools in a first of kind study showing that differentiation specific genes are marked for lineage specific expression by the deposition of Histone H3.3 at the onset of differentiation signaling (Ref. 2).

### Reference

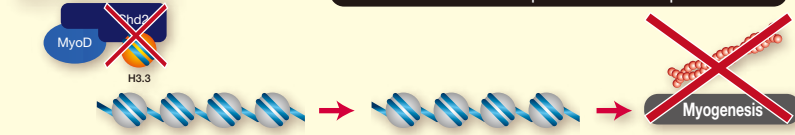
- 1) Hake and Allis, (2006) *PNAS*, 103, 6428-6435.
- 2) Harada et. al., (2012) *EMBO J.* 36, 2994-3007.

## H3.3 gene marking in skeletal muscle differentiation

### MARKING



### Non-MARKING



Description	Clone	Isotype	Epitope	Application	Cat. No.	Quantity
Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2	6G3C7	Rat-IgG1, $\lambda$	H3.1/H3.2 (79-94)	IP/ WB	CAC-CE-039A	100 $\mu$ L (100 $\mu$ g)
Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2	1D4F2	Mouse-IgG2b, $\lambda$	H3.1/H3.2 (21-39)	ChIP/ IP/ WB/ IC	CAC-CE-039B	50 $\mu$ L (50 $\mu$ g)
Anti Histone H3.3	6C4A3	Rat-IgG2a, $\kappa$	H3.3 (79-97)	IP/ WB	CAC-CE-040A	100 $\mu$ L (100 $\mu$ g)
Anti Histone H3.3	1E4A3	Rat-IgG2a, $\lambda$	H3.3 (21-39)	ChIP/ IP/ WB/ IC	CAC-CE-040B	50 $\mu$ L (50 $\mu$ g)

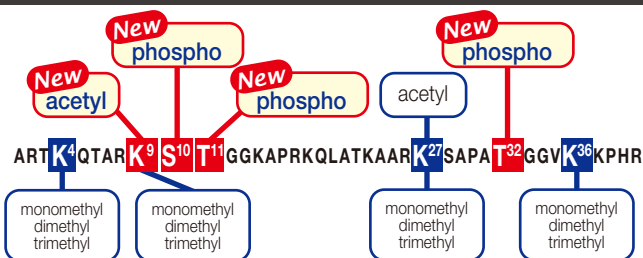


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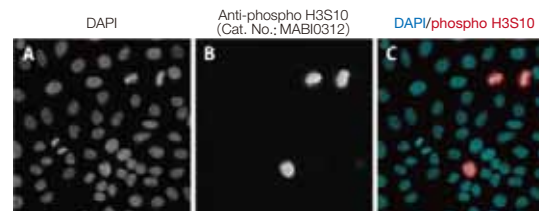
# Monoclonal Antibodies to Histone Modifications

Histones are the main protein components of chromatin. To facilitate nuclear packaging and control of gene expression, DNA in chromatin is wound around nucleosome particles composed primarily of the Histones H2A, H2B, H3, and H4. Histone N-terminal regions (histone tails) protrude from the nucleosome core and are subject to a variety of reversible, regulated modifications (including acetylation, phosphorylation, and methylation) influencing transcription and chromatin structure. How such modifications are regulated and how these modifications effect gene expression continues to be an area of intense interest and research. In such studies, chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) is perhaps the most widely used experimental procedure. Due to the inherent variability and limited supply of polyclonal antibodies, well characterized monoclonal antibodies are preferred reagents for ChIP. The versatile set of anti-histone monoclonal antibodies offered here are therefore highly valuable reagents to your lab's epigenetic toolbox.

## Histone H3 N-terminal modifications



## Histone H3 phospho Ser10 immunostaining



Description	Host	Residue	Modification	Clone	Application	Cat. No.	Quantity
Anti Histone H3	Mouse	-	unmodified	MAB10301	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10001-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys4)	Mouse	K4 (Lysine 4)	monomethyl	MAB10302	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10002-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys4)	Mouse		dimethyl	MAB10303	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10003-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys4)	Mouse		trimethyl	MAB10304	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10004-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 K9Ac <b>New</b>	Rat	K9 (Lysine 9)	acetyl	2G1F9	ChIP/ WB/ IC/ IHC	CAC-CE-037A	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Acethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		acetyl	MAB10305	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10005-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		monomethyl	MAB10306	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10006-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		dimethyl	MAB10307	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10007-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		trimethyl	MAB10308	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10008-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Acetyl Histone H3 (Lys9/27)	Mouse	K9/27 (Lysine 9/27)	acetyl	MAB10310	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10010-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Acetyl Histone H3 (Lys27)	Mouse	K27 (Lysine 27)	acetyl	MAB10309	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10009-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys27)	Mouse		monomethyl	MAB10321	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10321-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys27) <b>coming soon!</b>	Mouse		dimethyl	MAB10322	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10322-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys27)	Mouse		trimethyl	MAB10323	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10323-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys36)	Mouse	K36 (Lysine 36)	monomethyl	MAB10331	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10331-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys36)	Mouse		dimethyl	MAB10332	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10332-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys36)	Mouse		trimethyl	MAB10333	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10333-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 S10ph <b>New</b>	Rat	S10 (Serine 10)	phospho	6G8B7	WB/ IC	CAC-CE-034A	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti phospho Histone H3 (Ser10)	Mouse		phospho	MAB10312	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10012-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 T11ph <b>New</b>	Rat	T11 (Threonine 11)	phospho	6G12C5	WB/ IC	CAC-CE-035A	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 T32ph <b>New</b>	Rat	T32 (Threonine 32)	phospho	6C7G12	WB/ IC	CAC-CE-036A	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti phospho Histone H2B (Ser14)	Mouse	S14 (Serine 14)	phospho	MAB10251	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MAB10251-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)

### Reference

- 1) Strahl and Allis, (2000) *Nature* 403, 41-45.
- 2) Shimada et al., (2008) *Cell* 132, 221-232.
- 3) Kimura H, et al., (2008) *Cell Struct Funct.*, 33, 61
- 4) Ohhata T, et al., (2008) *Development.*, 135, 227
- 5) Luco RF, et al., (2010) *Science.*, 327, 996 (2010)
- 6) Rechtsteiner A, et al., (2010) *PLoS Genet.*, 6, e1001091
- 7) Furuhashi H, et al., (2010) *Epigenetics Chromatin.*, 3, 15
- 8) Matsui T, et al., (2010) *Nature.*, 464, 927

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