

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

For research use only. Not for clinical diagnosis.

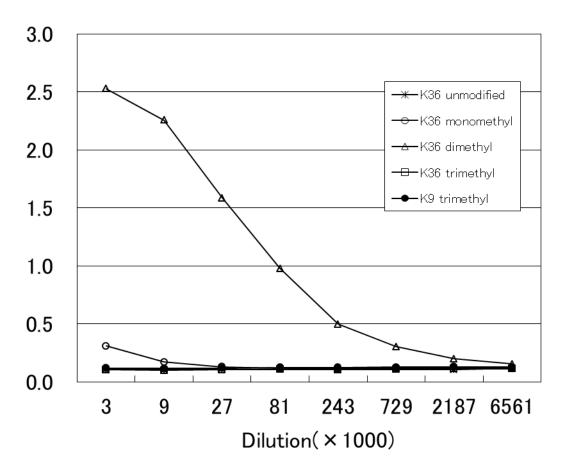
Catalog No. MCA-MABI0332-100-EX

Anti-dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys36), mouse monoclonal antibody

Product type	Primary antibodies
Host	Mouse
Source	Culture supernatant of serum free medium
Form	Liquid
	PBS+0.05% sodium azaid
Volume	100 ul
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Antigen	19 amino acid residues around Lys36 of human Histone H3.1
Clone	MABI0332
Isotype	lgG1

Application notes

	Recommended use						
	Immunoprecipitation, Imr	Immunoprecipitation, Immunostaining, Immunoblot					
	Recommended dilution	IS					
	*Immunoprecipitation	1-5 ug/5 ul Sepharose					
	Immunostaining	0.5-1 ug/ml					
	Immunoblot	0.5-1 ug/ml					
	-	combination with protein A and protein G. Please use the beads use IgG antibodies such as anti-mouse IgG sepharose for					
	Optimal dilutions/concent	trations should be determined by the end user.					
Storage	Store below -20°C.						
-	Aliquot to avoid cycles of freeze/thaw.						
References	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 0332



World's First !!!

New

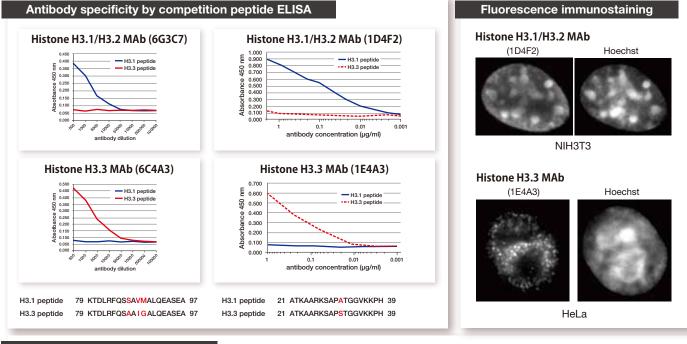
Histone Variant Monoclonal Antibodies

Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2 [Clone: 6G3C7] Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2 [Clone: 1D4F2]

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 Anti Histone H3.3 [Clone: 6C4A3] Anti Histone H3.3 [Clone: 1E4A3]

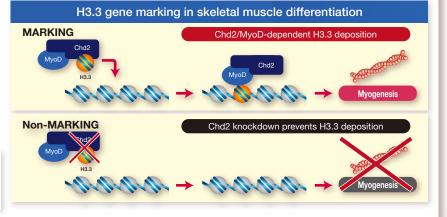
offer great utility for dissecting the functional significance of these H3 variants and the molecular mechanisms associated with their deposition.

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.



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.

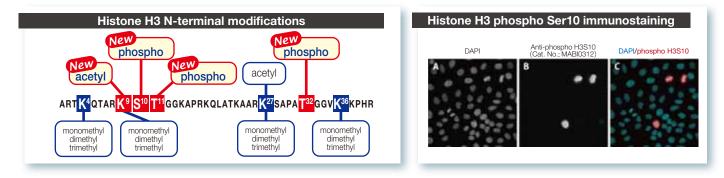
Description	Clone	Isotype	Epitope	Application	Cat. No.	Quantity
Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2	6G3C7	Rat-lgG1, λ	H3.1/H3.2 (79-94)	IP/ WB	CAC-CE-039A	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Histone H3.1/H3.2	1D4F2	Mouse-IgG2b, λ	H3.1/H3.2 (21-39)	ChIP/ IP/ WB/ IC	CAC-CE-039B	50 μL (50 μg)
Anti Histone H3.3	6C4A3	Rat-IgG2a, ĸ	H3.3 (79-97)	IP/ WB	CAC-CE-040A	100 μL(100 μg)
Anti Histone H3.3	1E4A3	Rat-IgG2a, λ	H3.3 (21-39)	ChIP/ IP/ WB/ IC	CAC-CE-040B	50 µL (50 µg)



ChIP. Immunostain. WB.

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 acetlylation, 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 versitile set of anti-histone monoclonal antibodies offered here are therefore highly valuable reagents to your lab's epigenetic toolbox.



Description	Host	Residue	Modification	Clone	Application	Cat. No.	Quantity
Anti Histone H3	Mouse	-	unmodified	MABI0301	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0001-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys4)	Mouse		monomethyl	MABI0302	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0002-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys4)	Mouse	K4 (Lysine 4)	dimethyl	MABI0303	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0003-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys4)	Mouse	(Lysine 4)	trimethyl	MABI0304	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0004-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 K9Ac New	Rat		acetyl	2G1F9	ChIP/ WB/ IC/ IHC	CAC-CE-037A	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Acethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse	K9 (Lysine 9)	acetyl	MABI0305	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0005-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		monomethyl	MABI0306	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0006-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		dimethyl	MABI0307	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0007-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys9)	Mouse		trimethyl	MABI0308	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0008-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Acetyl Histone H3 (Lys9/27)	Mouse	K9/27 (Lysine 9/27)	acetyl	MABI0310	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0010-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Acetyl Histone H3 (Lys27)	Mouse		acetyl	MABI0309	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0009-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys27)	Mouse	K27	monomethyl	MABI0321	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0321-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys27) coming soon!	Mouse	(Lysine 27)	dimethyl	MABI0322	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0322-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys27)	Mouse		trimethyl	MABI0323	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0323-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Monomethyl Histone H3 (Lys36)	Mouse	1/00	monomethyl	MABI0331	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0331-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Dimethyl Histone H3 (Lys36)	Mouse	K36	dimethyl	MABI0332	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0332-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Trimethyl Histone H3 (Lys36)	Mouse	(Lysine 36)	trimethyl	MABI0333	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0333-100-EX	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti Histone H3 S10ph New	Rat	S10	phospho	6G8B7	WB/ IC	CAC-CE-034A	100 μL (100 μg)
Anti phospho Histone H3 (Ser10)	Mouse	(Serine 10)	phospho	MABI0312	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0012-100-EX	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 T11ph	Rat	T11 (Threonine 11)	phospho	6G12C5	WB/ IC	CAC-CE-035A	100 µL (100 µg)
Anti Histone H3 T32ph New	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	MABI0251	ChIP/ WB/ IC	MCA-MABI0251-100-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

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Cosmo Bio Co., Ltd.

TOYO EKIMAE BLDG. 2-20, TOYO 2-CHOME, KOTO-KU. TOKYO 135-0016, JAPAN TEL : (81)3-5632-9617 FAX : (81)3-5632-9618 e-mail : export@cosmobio.co.jp URL : www.cosmobio.com