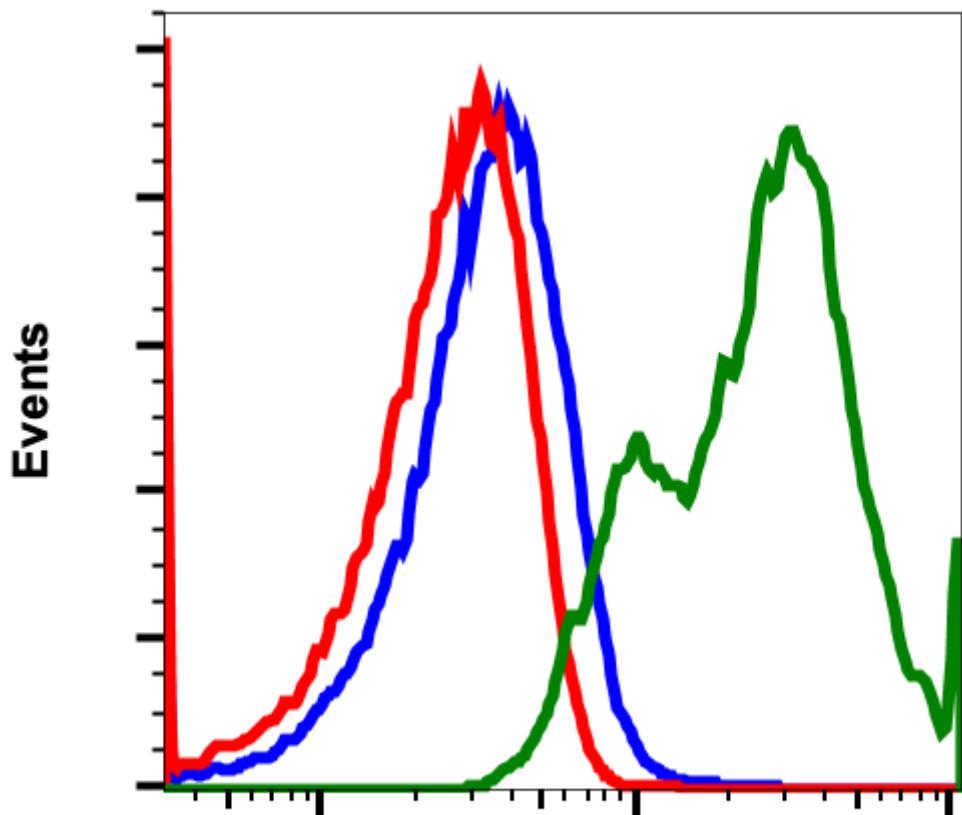


For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications	Detection	Clonality	Isotype
Flow Cytometry	N/A	Monoclonal	Rabbit IgGk

<b>Format:</b>	SureLight 488
<b>Cross Reactivity:</b>	Predicted to work with mouse, rat and other homologues.
<b>Formulation:</b>	1X PBS, 0.09% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 0.2% BSA
<b>Preparation:</b>	Protein A+G
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 µL per million cells or 5 µL per 100 µL of staining volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. See product image legends for additional information.
<b>Immunogen:</b>	A synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser28 of human phospho Histone H3
<b>Description:</b>	Histones are highly conserved proteins that serve the core of nucleosomes, which serve to organize chromatin fiber for DNA packing. Histone H3 phosphorylation plays a major role in both transcriptional activation, which requires unpacking of the chromatin structure, and in chromosome packing during cell division. Histone H3 is phosphorylated at residues Ser10 and Ser28, and is acetylated at Lys14. Phosphorylation at Ser10 occurs during entry into mitosis prior to chromatin condensation, and phosphorylation at Ser28 follows a similar pattern. In response to EGF stimulation, it has been proposed that sequential Ser10 phosphorylation, then Lys14 acetylation occurs, causing a change in chromatin structure and gene activation.
<b>References:</b>	Hans F and Dimitrov S. (2001) Oncogene. 20: 3021-3027. Cheung P, Tanner KG, Cheung WL, et al. (2000) Molecular Cell. 5: 905-915.



## Phospho-Histone H3 (S28) SureLight

Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells unstained untreated cells (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with nocodazole (green) and stained using Phospho-Histone (Ser28) H3 SureLight488 conjugate antibody HisH3S28-D6. Cat. #2050.