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# Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Histone H3 (Thr11)antibody

**SL60070R**

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| **Product Name** | Phospho-Histone H3 (Thr11) |
| **Product Type** | Phosphorylated anti |
| **Immunogen Species** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **React Species** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Applications** | WB=1:500-2000<br>not yet tested in other applications.<br>optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| **Cellular localization** | The nucleus |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Concentration** | 1mg/ml |
| **Lsotype** | IgG |
| **Purification** | Antigen affinity purification |
| **Buffer Solution** | 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| **Storage** | Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **Attention** | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
| **PubMed** | PubMed |
| **Product Detail** | Post-translational modifications (PTMs) of histones are a key mechanism by which epigenetics regulates chromatin structure and are known as the "histone code." Post-translational modifications on histones include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, and some newly discovered acyl modifications in recent years. These histone modifications directly affect the binding of chromatin to transcription factors or other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability and gene transcription, among other things. Histone phosphorylation typically occurs on serine, threonine, or tyrosine residues at the N-terminus of core histones and plays an important role in DNA repair, transcription, and chromatin folding. A well-known histone phosphorylation site is H2A.xS139ph, and literature reports that this site is associated with |

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DNA damage. Histone phosphorylation is mainly involved in the processes of mitosis and meiosis. There are a variety of kinases and phosphatases involved in regulating phosphorylation levels.