

H3K36ac antibody

Cat. No. C15410307

Lot:	A2238P	Specificity:	Human: positive. Other species: not tested.
Size:	10 µg / 50 µg	Purity:	Affinity purified polyclonal antibody
Type:	Polyclonal, ChIP-grade , ChIP-seq grade , CUT&Tag-grade	Storage buffer:	PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.
Source:	Rabbit		
Concentration:	0.9 µg/µl		

Storage: Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Description: Polyclonal antibody raised in rabbit against the region of histone H3 containing the acetylated lysine 36 (H3K36ac), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

Applications

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
ChIP/ChIP-seq*	2 µg per ChIP	Fig 1, 2
CUT&Tag	1 µg	Fig 3
ELISA	1:1,000	Fig 4
Dot blotting	1:10,000	Fig 5
Western blotting	1:1,000	Fig 6

* Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-5 µg per IP.

Target description

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases. Acetylation of histone H3 is associated with active genes.

Diagenode, SA BELGIUM | EUROPE

LIEGE SCIENCE PARK
Rue du Bois Saint-Jean, 3
4102 Seraing - Belgium
Tel: +32 4 364 20 50
Fax: +32 4 364 20 51
orders.diagenode@hologic.com
support.diagenode@hologic.com

Diagenode, LLC USA | NORTH AMERICA

400 Morris Avenue, Suite 101
Denville, NJ 07834 - USA
Tel: +1 862 209-4680
Fax: +1 862 209-4681
orders.na@diagenode.com
info.na@diagenode.com

Last update: May, 2026

Results

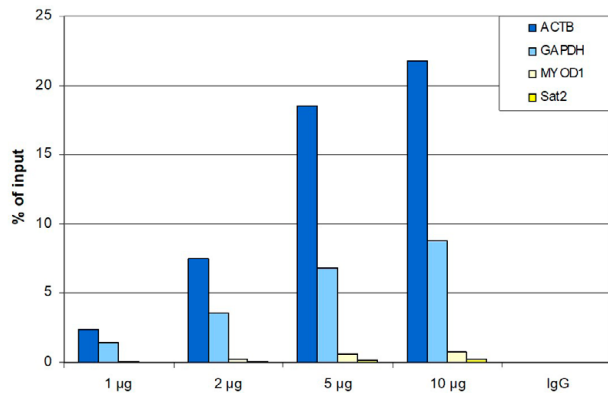


Figure 1: ChIP results obtained with the antibody directed against H3K36ac

ChIP assays were performed using human HeLa cells, the antibody against H3K36ac (cat. No. C15410307) and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the iDeal ChIP-seq kit (cat. No. C01010055), using sheared chromatin from 1.5 million cells. A titration of the antibody consisting of 1, 2, 5 and 10 µg per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (2 µg/IP) was used as negative IP control. QPCR was performed with primers for a region approximately 1 kb upstream of the ACTB promoter and for the GAPDH promoter, used as positive controls, and for the coding region of the inactive MYOD1 gene and the Sat2 satellite repeat, used as negative controls. Figure 1 shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).

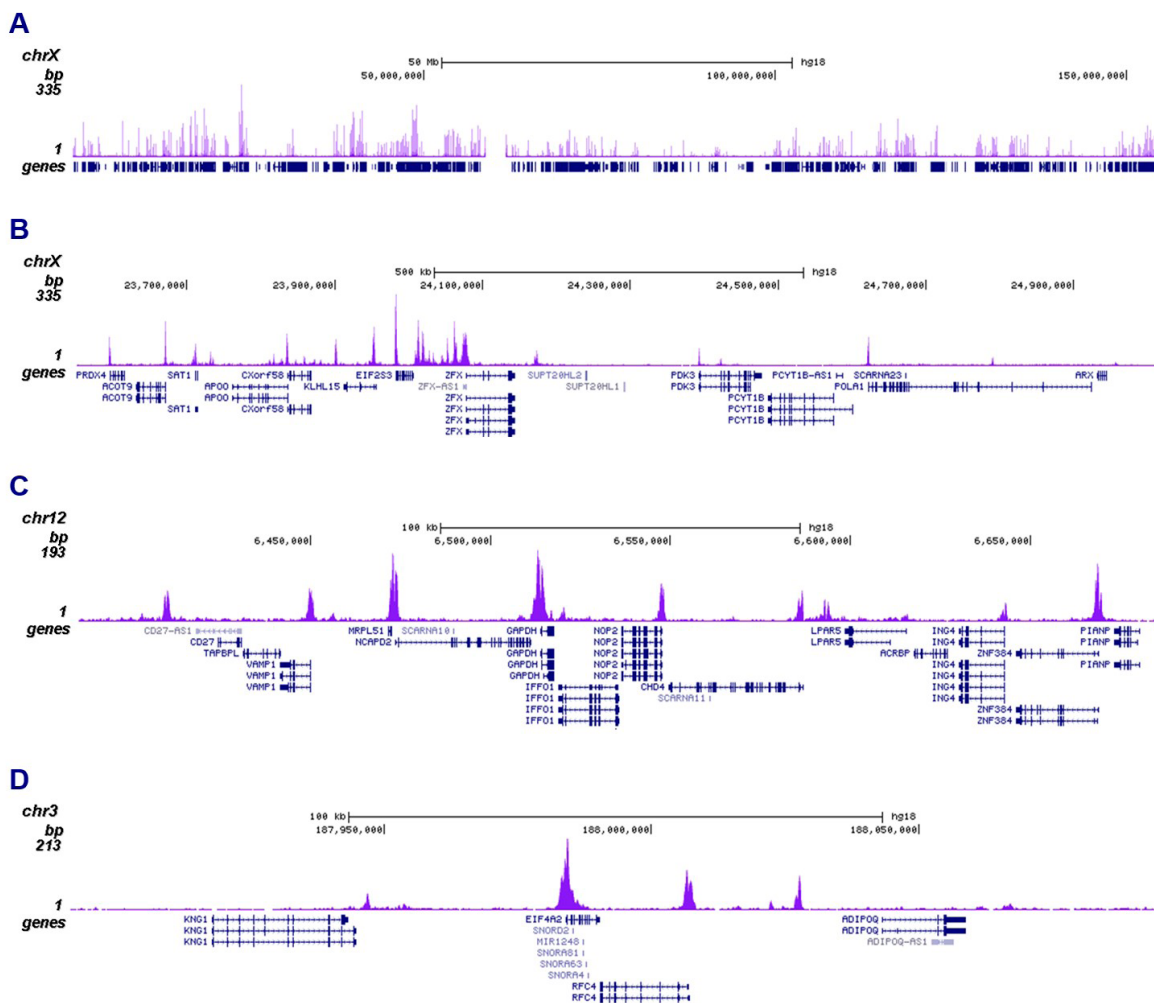


Figure 2: ChIP-seq results obtained with the antibody directed against H3K36ac

ChIP was performed on sheared chromatin from 1.5 million HeLaS3 cells using 2 µg of the antibody against H3K36ac (cat. No. C15410307) as described above. The IP'd DNA was subsequently analysed on an Illumina HiSeq. Library preparation, cluster generation and sequencing were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The 51 bp tags were aligned to the human genome using the BWA algorithm. Figure 2 shows the enrichment along the complete sequence and a 1Mb region of the X-chromosome (fig 2A and B) and in genomic regions of chromosome 12 and 3, surrounding the GAPDH and EIF4A2 genes.

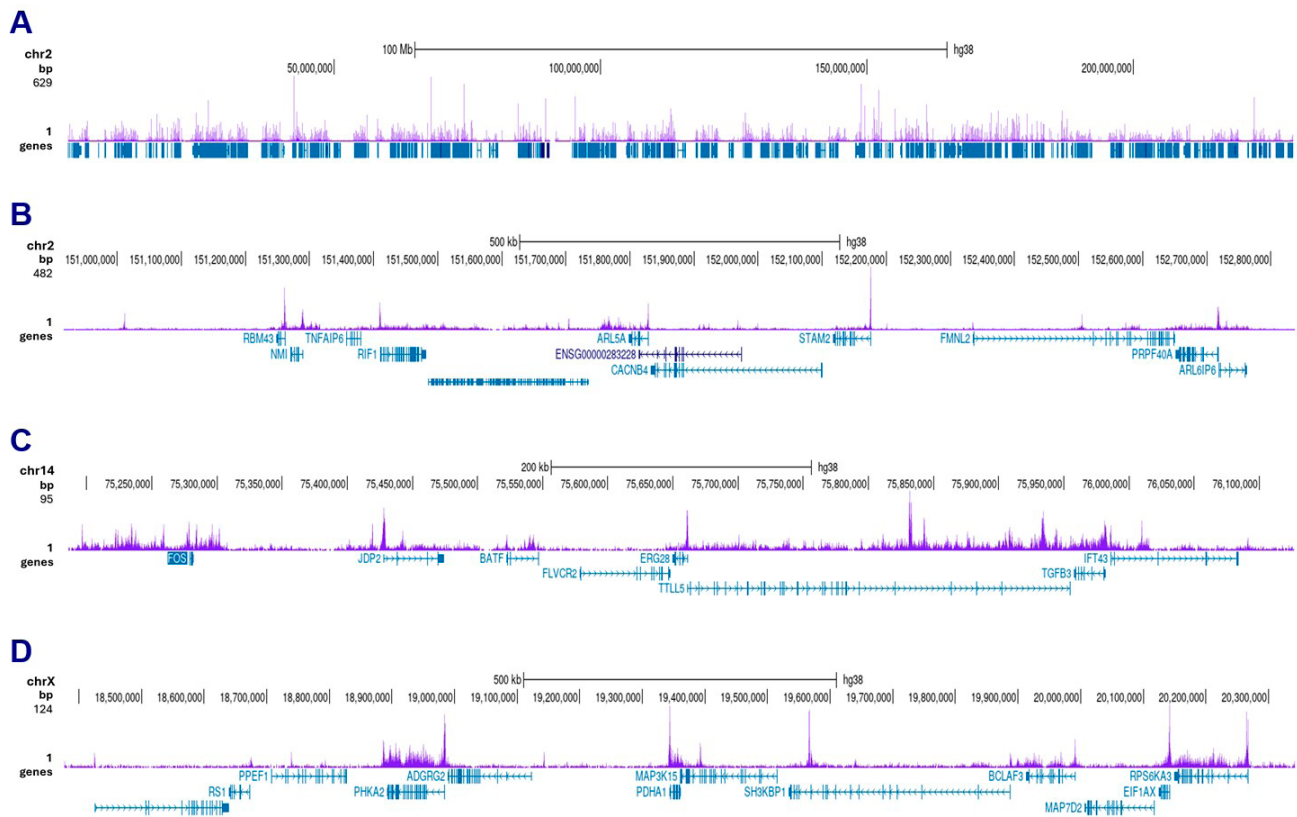


Figure 3: CUT&Tag results obtained with the antibody directed against H3K36ac

CUT&Tag was performed on 50,000 K562 cells using 1 µg of the antibody against H3K36ac (cat. No. C15410307) and the Universal CUT&Tag kit (cat. No. C01070024). The libraries were subsequently analysed on an Illumina NovaSeqX sequencer (2x150 bp paired-end reads) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The tags were aligned to the human genome (hg38) using the BWA algorithm. Figure 3 shows the peak distribution along the complete sequence and a 1.5 Mb region of chromosome 2 (figure 3A and B) and in 2 genomic regions on chromosome 14 and the X-chromosome (figure 3C and D, respectively).

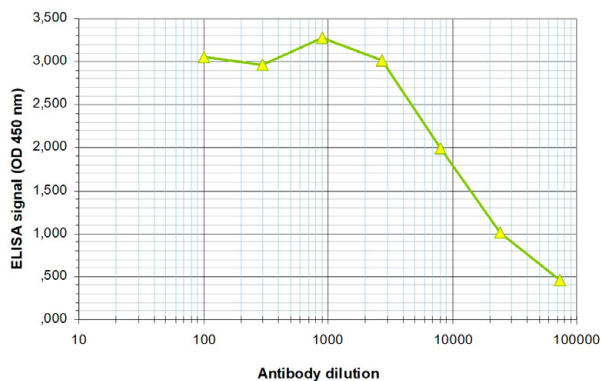


Figure 4: Determination of the antibody titer

To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody directed against H3K36ac (cat. No. C15410307) in antigen coated wells. The antigen used was a peptide containing the histone modification of interest. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 4), the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:10,000.

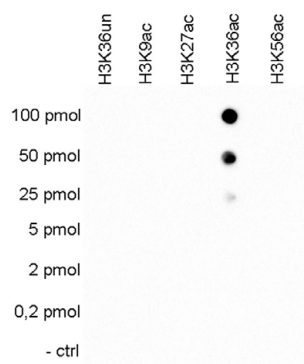


Figure 5: Cross reactivity tests using the antibody directed against H3K36ac

To test the cross reactivity of the antibody against H3K36ac (cat. No. C15410307), a Dot Blot analysis was performed with peptides containing other histone modifications and the unmodified H3K36. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of the respective peptides were spotted on a membrane. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:10,000. Figure 5 shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest.

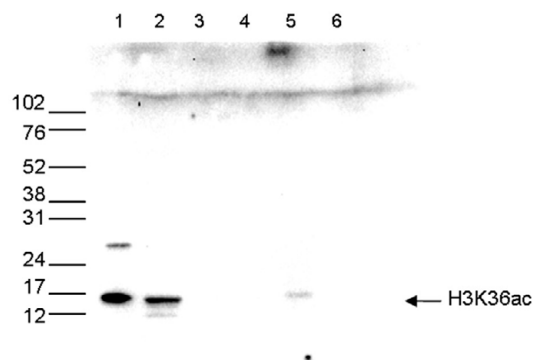


Figure 6: Western blot analysis using the antibody directed against H3K36ac

Western blot was performed on whole cell (25 µg, lane 1) and histone extracts (15 µg, lane 2) from HeLa cells, and on 1 µg of recombinant histone H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 (lane 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively) using the antibody against H3K36ac (cat. No. C15410307). The antibody was diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk. The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right; the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.