

H3K4ac antibody

Cat. No. C15410322

Lot:	A2505P
Size:	10 µg / 50 µg
Type:	Polyclonal, ChIP-grade , ChIP-seq grade , CUT&Tag-grade
Source:	Rabbit
Concentration:	1.1 µg/µl

Specificity:	Human: positive. Other species: not tested.
Purity:	Affinity purified polyclonal antibody
Storage buffer:	PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

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 histone H3 acetylated at lysine 4 (H3K4ac), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide.

Applications

Applications	Suggested dilution	References
ChIP/ChIP-seq*	1 – 2 µg per ChIP	Fig 1, 2
CUT&Tag	1 µg	Fig 3
ELISA	1:1,000 – 1:10,000	Fig 4
Dot blotting	1:5,000	Fig 5
Western blotting	1:1,000	Fig 6
Immunofluorescence	1:200	Fig 7

* Please note that the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user.

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.

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Results

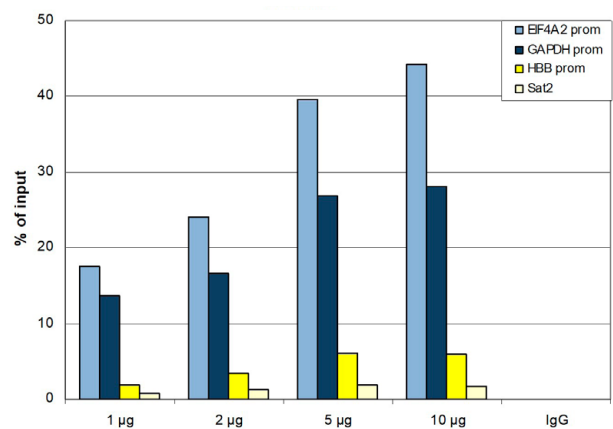


Figure 1: ChIP results obtained with the antibody directed against H3K4ac

ChIP assays were performed using human HeLa cells, the antibody against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322) and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. ChIP was performed with the iDeal ChIP-seq kit (cat. No. C01010051), using sheared chromatin from 4 million cells. A titration of the antibody consisting of 1, 2, 5 and 10 µg per ChIP experiment was analysed. IgG (1 µg/IP) was used as negative IP control. QPCR was performed with primers for the GAPDH and EIF4A2 promoters, used as positive controls, and for the HBB promoter 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).

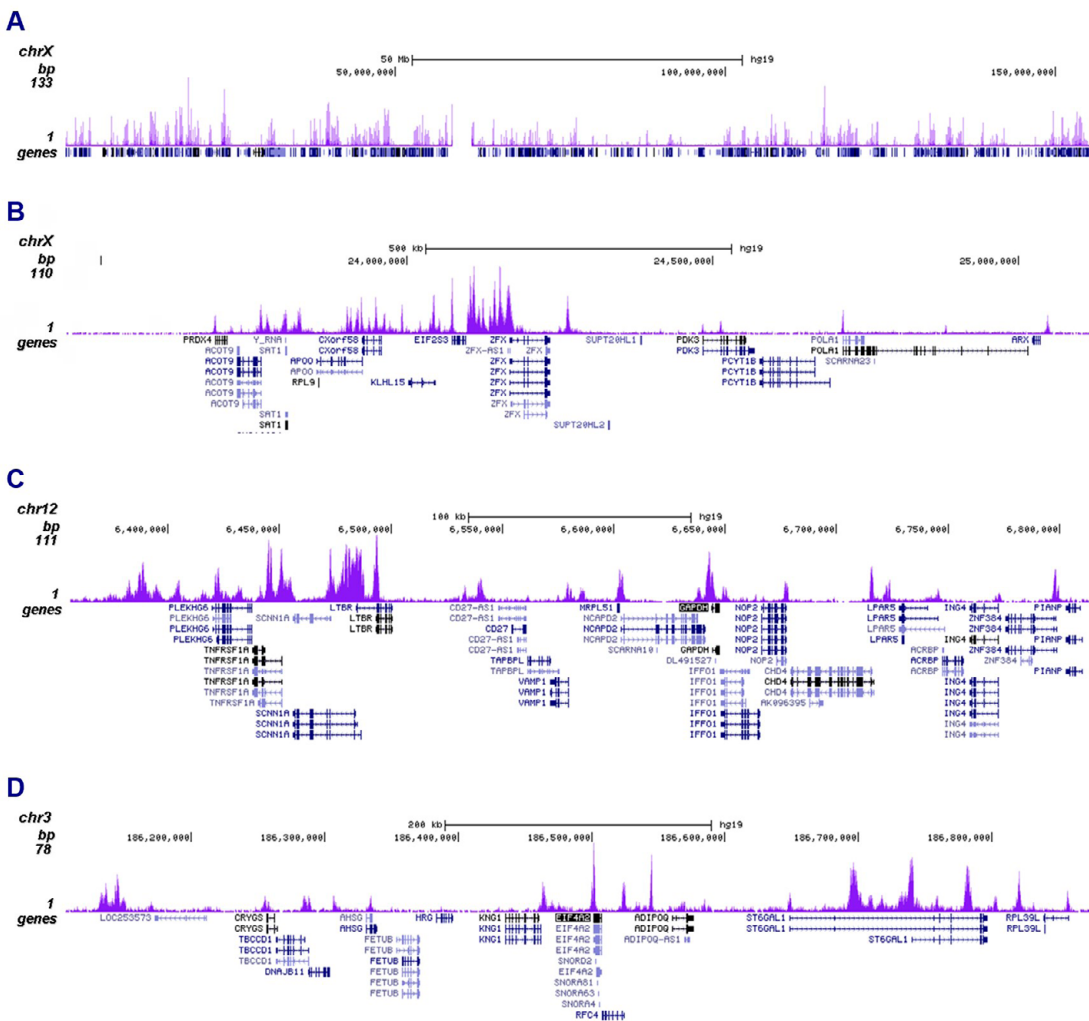


Figure 2: ChIP-seq results obtained with the antibody directed against H3K4ac

ChIP was performed with 1 µg of the antibody against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322) on sheared chromatin from 4 million HeLa cells as described above. The IP'd DNA was subsequently analysed on an Illumina HiSeq 2000. Library preparation, cluster generation and sequencing were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions. The 50 bp tags were aligned to the human genome using the BWA algorithm. Figure 2 shows the peak distribution along the complete sequence and a 1.5 mb region of the X chromosome (figure 2A and B) and in two regions surrounding the GAPDH and EIF4A2 positive control genes (figure 2C and D).

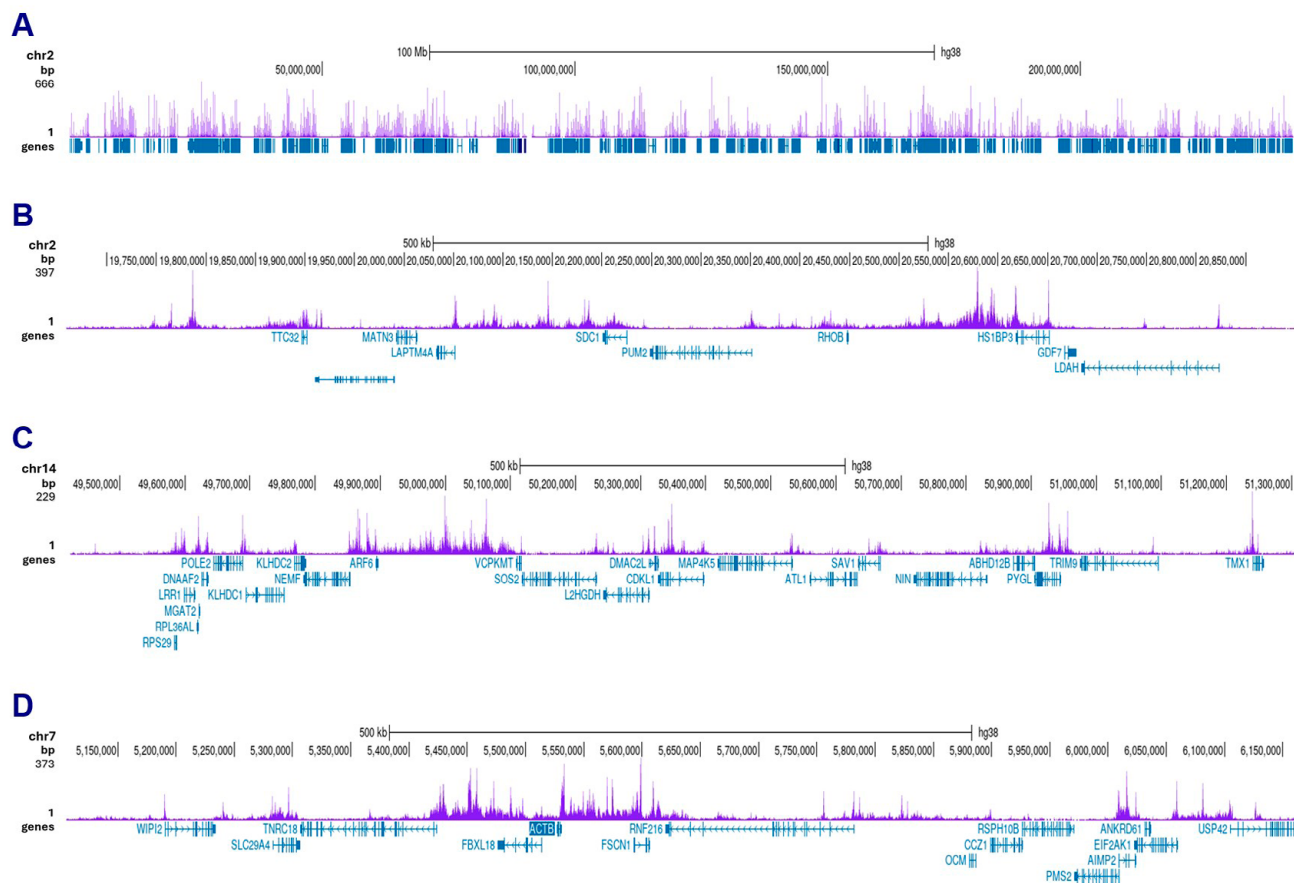


Figure 3: CUT&Tag results obtained with the antibody directed against H3K4ac

CUT&Tag was performed on 50,000 K562 cells using 1 µg of the antibody against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322) 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 7 (figure 3C and D, respectively).

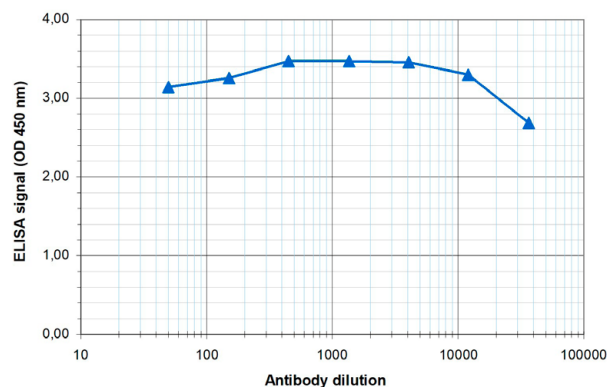


Figure 4: Determination of the antibody titer

To determine the titer of the antibody, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the antibody directed against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322) 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 purified antibody was estimated to be 1:197,500.

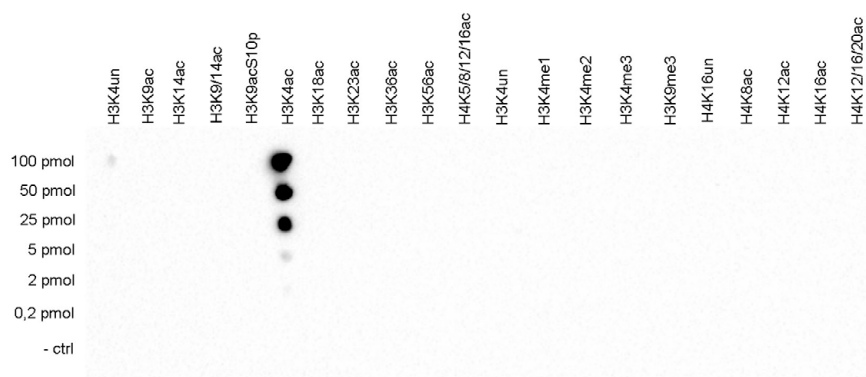


Figure 5: Cross reactivity test using the antibody directed against H3K4ac

A Dot Blot analysis was performed to test the cross reactivity of the antibody against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322) with peptides containing other histone H3 and H4 modifications and the unmodified H3K4 sequence. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of the respective peptides were spotted on a membrane. The antibody was used at a dilution of 1:5,000. Figure 5 shows a high specificity of the antibody for the modification of interest

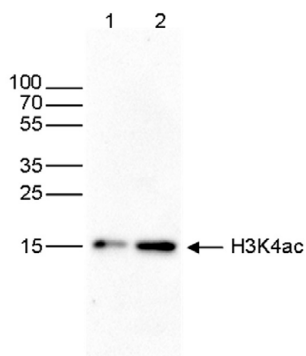


Figure 6: Western blot analysis using the antibody directed against H3K4ac

Whole cell (25 µg, lane 1) and histone extracts (15 µg, lane 2) from HeLa cells were analysed by Western blot using the antibody against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322), diluted 1:1,000 in TBS-Tween containing 5% BSA. The marker (in kDa) is shown on the left, the position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right.

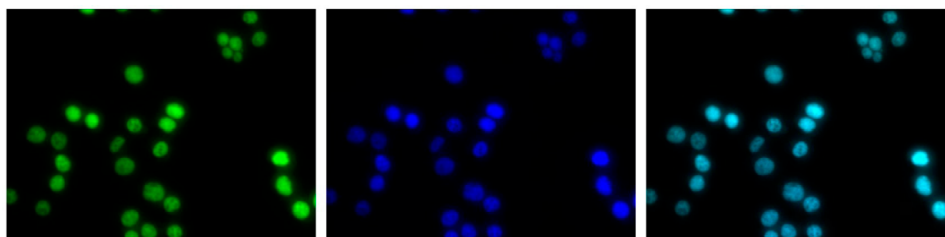


Figure 7: Immunofluorescence using the antibody directed against H3K4ac

HeLa cells were stained with the antibody against H3K4ac (cat. No. C15410322) and with DAPI. Cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde for 10' and blocked with PBS/TX-100 containing 5% normal goat serum and 1% BSA. The cells were immunofluorescently labelled with the H3K4ac antibody (left) diluted 1:200 in blocking solution followed by an anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to Alexa488. The middle panel shows staining of the nuclei with DAPI. A merge of the two stains is shown on the right.