# **PRODUCT INFORMATION**



## Histone H3 (human, recombinant)

Item No. 10263

### **Overview and Properties**

Synonyms: H3C1, Histone H3.1

Source: Recombinant human histone H3 expressed in E. coli

**Amino Acids:** 1-136 (full length)

**Uniprot No.:** P68431 Molecular Weight: 15.5 kDa

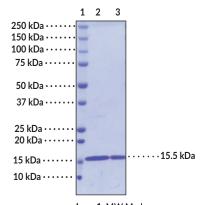
-80°C (as supplied); avoid freeze/thaw cycles by aliquoting protein Storage:

Stability:

≥95% estimated by SDS-PAGE **Purity:** Supplied as: A solution in water (frozen)

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

#### **Image**



Lane 1: MW Markers Lane 2: Histone H3 (1 µg) Lane 3: Histone H3 (2 µg)

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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### Description

Histone H3 is a nuclear protein and a component of the nucleosome core, a basic unit of chromatin, that is essential for organizing genomic DNA in eukaryotic nuclei. It is a globular protein that contains an unstructured N-terminal tail that extends outside of the nucleosome core and is subject to various post-translational modifications (PTMs), including methylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, and citrullination. Histone H3 PTMs function as epigenetic regulators of gene transcription by affecting chromatin structure and providing binding sites for many transcription factors, thus regulating several cellular functions including gene expression, cell cycle, and DNA replication and repair. Differential methylation of histone H3 at various lysine residues is catalyzed by SET domain-containing methyltransferases and marks sites of transcriptional activation or repression. Citrullination of histone H3 by protein arginine deiminase 4 (PAD4; Item Nos. 10500 | 25915 | 28910) or PAD2 (Item No. 10785) induces the release of neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs), a network of decondensed DNA and intracellular proteins secreted by neutrophils as a pathogen defense mechanism. Histone H3 mutations have been found in patients with diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma, leukemia, or chondroblastoma.

#### References

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- 3. Filipescu, D., Müller, S., and Almouzni, G. Histone H3 variants and their chaperones during development and disease: Contributing to epigenetic control. *Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol.* **30**, 615-646 (2014).
- 4. Leshner, M., Wang, S., Lewis, C., et al. PAD4 mediated histone hypercitrullination induces heterochromatin decondensation and chromatin unfolding to form neutrophil extracellular trap-like structures. Front. Immunol. 3, 307 (2012).
- 5. Liang, Y., Pan, B., Alam, H.B., *et al.* Inhibition of peptidylarginine deiminase alleviates LPS-induced pulmonary dysfunction and improves survival in a mouse model of lethal endotoxemia. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **833**, 432-440 (2018).
- 6. Lowe, B.R., Maxham, L.A., Hamey, J.J., et al. Histone H3 mutations: An updated view of their role in chromatin deregulation and cancer. *Cancers (Basel)* **11(5)**, 660 (2019).