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Rabbit Anti-Histone H2B (mono methyl K5) antibody

SL17427R

Product Name:	Histone H2B (mono methyl K5)
Chinese Name:	单甲基组蛋白H2B K5抗体
Alias:	H2B.1 A; H2B/a; H2B/g; H2B/h; H2B/k; H2B/l; H2B/l.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Cow,Xenopus laevis
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	14kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised methylpeptide derived from human Histone H2B around the methylation site of mono methyl K5:PA(mono methyl–K)SA
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of

DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene encodes a member of the histone H2B family, and generates two transcripts through the use of the conserved stem-loop termination motif, and the polyA addition motif. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:
In diploid eukaryotic cells, the chromatin fibers are about 20nM in diameter. They consist of two major components in equal amounts, DNA and basic proteins called histones. Histones are believed to be regularly arranged in the deep groove of the DNA helix. The recurring positive charges of the histones form electrostatic associations with the negatively charged phosphate groups of DNA, making the DNA more stable and flexible. This allows for the supercoiling of the chromatin fibers. Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. Linker histones are involved in the formation of higher order structure in chromatin and the maintenance of overall chromatin compaction. Whilst the core histones are highly conserved across a wide range of organisms, the linker histones are less conserved.

Subcellular Location:
Nuclear

Similarity:
Belongs to the histone H2B family.

SWISS:
P62807

Gene ID:
8349

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 8349 Human

Entrez Gene: 319190 Mouse

Omim: 601831 Human

SwissProt: P62807 Human

SwissProt: Q16778 Human

	SwissProt: Q5QNX0 Human SwissProt: Q64524 Mouse Unigene: 2178 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.