SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-Histone H2B (acetyl K5) antibody

SL17429R

Product Name:	Histone H2B (acetyl K5)
Chinese Name:	乙酰化组蛋白H2B K5抗体
Alias:	H2B 1A; H2B; H2B histone family; H2B2f; H2B2F_HUMAN; H2Ba; H2Bf; HIST2H2BF; histone H2B; histone H2B type 1; Histone H2B type 2-F; MGC131639.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Cow,Caenorhabditis elegans
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 acetylpeptide derived from human Histone H2B around the acetylation site of K5:PA(Acetyl-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. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a nucleosome, an 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. This gene encodes a member of the histone H2B family and is found in a histone cluster on chromosome 1. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013]

Function:
Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Post-translational modifications:
Monoubiquitination of Lys-121 by the RNF20/40 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation and is also prerequisite for histone H3 'Lys-4' and 'Lys-79' methylation. It also functions cooperatively with the FACT dimer to stimulate elongation by RNA polymerase II.
Phosphorylated on Ser-15 by STK4/MST1 during apoptosis; which facilitates apoptotic chromatin condensation. Also phosphorylated on Ser-15 in response to DNA double strand breaks (DSBs), and in correlation with somatic hypermutation and immunoglobulin class-switch recombination.

Similarity:
Belongs to the histone H2B family.

SWISS:
P62807

Gene ID:
8349

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 8349Human

Entrez Gene: 319190Mouse

Omim: 601831Human

SwissProt: P62807Human

	SwissProt: Q16778Human SwissProt: Q5QNX0Human SwissProt: Q64524Mouse Unigene: 2178Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.