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Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody

Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13289

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	Multiple
Other Accession	226117, 97358
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Clone Names	r1415-1

Additional Information

Other Names	H1(0); H1.1; H1.2; H1.3; H1.4; H1.5; H10; H1A; H1F0; H1F1; H1F2; H1F3; H1F4; H1F5; H1FNT; H1FOO; H1FT; H1FV; H1FX; H1t; H1T2; H1X; HANP1; His1; HisC; HIST1; HIST1H1A; HIST1H1B; HIST1H1C; HIST1H1D; HIST1H1E; HIST1H1T; Oocyte-specific histone H1; Testicular H1 histone
Application Note	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells); ,Immunofluorescence (0.5-1ug/ml); ,Immunohistology (Formalin-fixed) (0.5-1ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Format	200ug/ml of recombinant MAb purified by Protein A/G. Prepared in 1mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

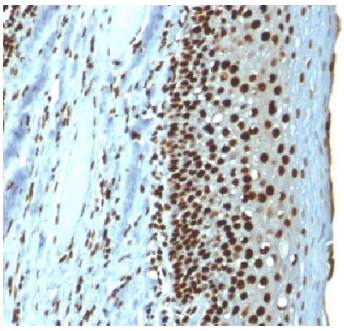
Protein Information

Background

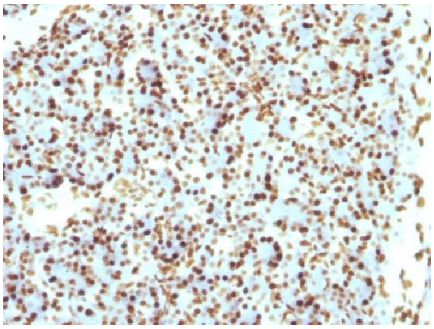
Eukaryotic histones are basic and water-soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the octamer; formed of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Over 80% of nucleosomes contain the linker Histone H1, derived from an intronless gene

that interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and mediates compaction into higher order chromatin. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Such modifications include methylation, citrullination, acetylation, phosphorylation, sumoylation, ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation.

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Mouse Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (r1415-1)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Pancreas stained with Histone H1 Mouse Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (r1415-1)