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HIST2H4A(20Me) Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2143a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P62805
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	3E7H2
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	11367
Description	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 is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H4 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in a histone cluster on chromosome 1. This gene is one of four histone genes in the cluster that are duplicated; this record represents the centromeric copy.
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide of human HIST2H4A (AA: GGAKRHRK(Me)VLRDNIQ).
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	121504;554313;8294;8359;8360;8361;8362;8363;8364;8365;8366;8367;8368;8370
Other Names	Histone H4, H4C1, H4/A, H4FA, HIST1H4A
Dilution	WB~~1/200 - 1/1000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 ICC~~N/A E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	HIST2H4A(20Me) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	H4C1
Synonyms	H4/A, H4FA, HIST1H4A
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.
Cellular Location	Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62806}. Chromosome. Note=Localized to the nucleus when acetylated in step 11 spermatids. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62806}

References

1.J Virol. 2011 Dec;85(24):13234-52.2.Mol Cell Biol. 2003 Feb;23(4):1460-9.

Images

