

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11833

Specification

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, ICC, E Primary Accession P62805

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 11367

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 121504;554313;8294;8359;8360;8361;8362;8363;8364;8365;8366;8367;8368;8370

Positive Control WB: A375, HEK293, HeLa and SK-MEL-2

whole cell lysates; IHC: HepG2 cells
Application & Usage

Western Blot: 0.1 ug/ml - 0.5 ug/mlICC: 1

μg/ml - 2 μg/mlELISA: 0.2 ug/ml - 1

ug/mlMultiplex: 0.1 ug/ml - 0.5 ug/ml

Alias Symbol HIST1H4A

Other Names H4FB, HIST1H4B, HIST1H4F, H4FN, H4FH

AppearanceColorless liquid

Formulation

In 50% Glycerol/PBS with 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - 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. Chromosome.

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Anti- Histone H4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

The nucleosome is made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) and is the primary building block of chromatin. The N-terminal tail of core histones undergoes different posttranscriptional modification including acetylation, phosphorylation and methylation. These modifications occur in response to cell signal stimuli and have a direct effect on gene expression.