10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody
Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13289

Specification

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - 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**

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - 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
IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

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.

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - Protein Information

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

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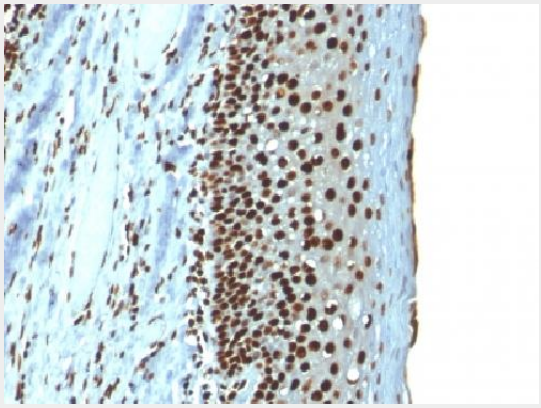
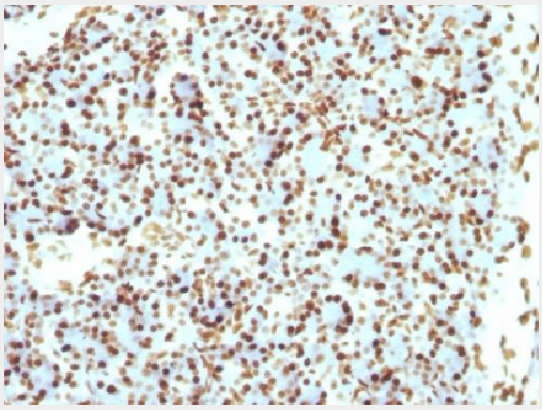
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - 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)

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - 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.