

**Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody
Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13291**

Specification

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

Application	,14,3,4,
Primary Accession	Multiple
Other Accession	226117 , 97358
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit / IgG, 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

Format

200ug/ml of Ab purified by Protein A. 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.

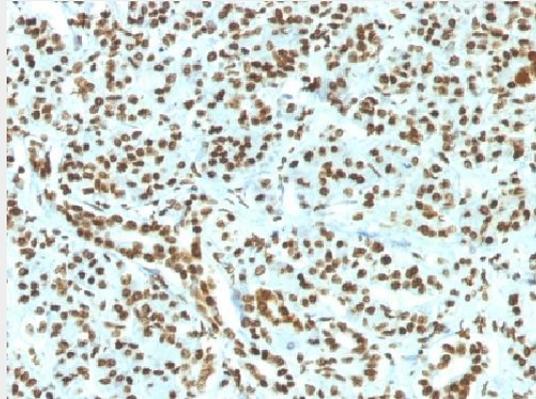
Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - Protein Information

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](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with Histone H1 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (HH1/1784R).

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.