

Anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific Antibody
Catalog # AN1811**Specification****Anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	P33778
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	13950

Anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **3018****Other Names**

HIST1H2BB, H2BFF, Histone H2B type1B, H2B/f

Target/Specificity

The nucleosome is a protein complex consisting of four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). Two molecules of each histone forms an octamer that makes up the nucleosome. DNA wraps around repeating nucleosome units to generate chromatin structures. The structure of chromatin determines the accessibility to transcription factors. Post-translational modification of the amino-terminal tail of histones in nucleosomes alters chromatin structure to promote or inhibit transcription. Complex alterations in acetylation, methylation, ubiquitination, and/or phosphorylation determine the chromatin structural changes that occur during specific phases of the cell cycle or in response to cell stimuli. One mode of regulating histone H2B activity is through phosphorylation in the amino terminal region. Important sites of phosphorylation include Ser-14, Ser-32, and Ser-36. AMPK phosphorylates Ser-36 on histone H2B during cell stress leading to increased transcription and cell survival, while ectopic expression of an unphosphorylatable histone H2B during cell stress reduces transcription of AMPK-dependent genes and lowers cell survival.

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

Anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

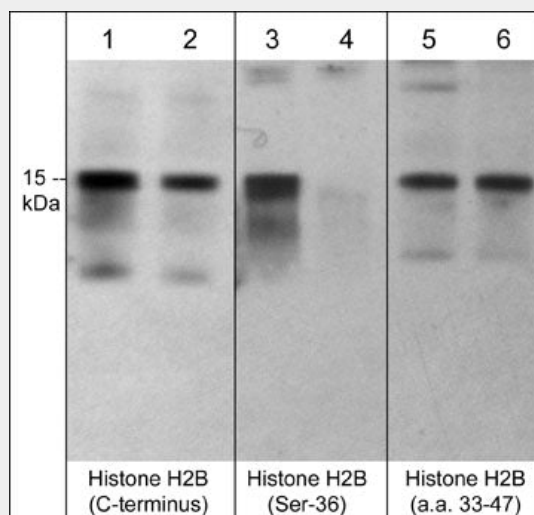
Blue Ice

Anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific 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 H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of human Jurkat cells treated with calyculin A (100 nM) for 30 min. (lanes 1, 3, & 5) then the blots were treated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2, 4, & 6). The blots were probed with anti-Histone H2B (C-terminus) (lanes 1 & 2), anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36) (lanes 3 & 4), and anti-Histone H2B (a.a. 33-47) (lanes 5 & 6).

Anti-Histone H2B (Ser-36), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

The nucleosome is a protein complex consisting of four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). Two molecules of each histone forms an octamer that makes up the nucleosome. DNA wraps around repeating nucleosome units to generate chromatin structures. The structure of chromatin determines the accessibility to transcription factors. Post-translational modification of the amino-terminal tail of histones in nucleosomes alters chromatin structure to promote or inhibit transcription. Complex alterations in acetylation, methylation, ubiquitination, and/or phosphorylation determine the chromatin structural changes that occur during specific phases of the cell cycle or in response to cell stimuli. One mode of regulating histone H2B activity is through phosphorylation in the amino terminal region. Important sites of phosphorylation include Ser-14, Ser-32, and Ser-36. AMPK phosphorylates Ser-36 on histone H2B during cell stress leading to increased transcription and cell survival, while ectopic expression of an unphosphorylatable histone H2B during cell stress reduces transcription of AMPK-dependent genes and lowers cell survival.