

**H2BFWT Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP16663c****Specification**

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**H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O7Z2G1</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001002916.2</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	17050
Antigen Region	62-88

**H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 158983**Other Names**

Histone H2B type W-T, H2B histone family member W testis-specific, H2BFWT

**Target/Specificity**

This H2BFWT antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 62-88 amino acids from the Central region of human H2BFWT.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

H2BFWT Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** H2BW1 ([HGNC:27252](#))**Function** Atypical histone H2B that can form nucleosomes structurally and dynamically

indistinguishable from those containing conventional H2B. 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 (PubMed:[15475252](#), PubMed:[16449661](#)). However, unlike conventional H2B, does not recruit chromosome condensation factors and does not participate in the assembly of mitotic chromosomes (PubMed:[16449661](#)). May be important for telomere function and play a role in spermatogenesis (PubMed:[16449661](#), PubMed:[19583817](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Nucleus membrane. Chromosome. Chromosome, telomere

#### Tissue Location

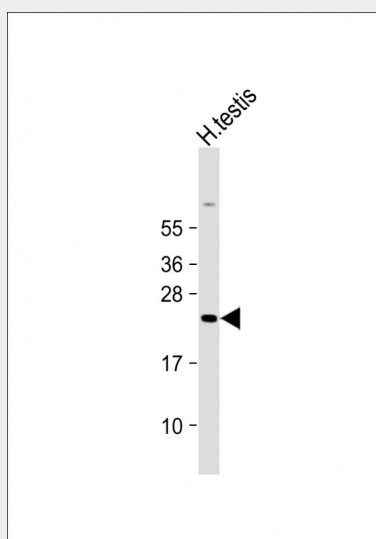
Testis-specific (at protein level).

### H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

### H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - Images



Anti-H2BFWT Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution + human testis lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 20 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

### H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - Background

Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene encodes a member of the H2B histone family that is specifically expressed in sperm nuclei. A polymorphism in the 5' UTR of this gene is associated with male infertility.

#### **H2BFWT Antibody (Center) - References**

Lee, J., et al. J. Cell. Mol. Med. 13 (8B), 1942-1951 (2009) :  
Boulard, M., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 26(4):1518-1526(2006)  
Churikov, D., et al. Genomics 84(4):745-756(2004)  
Churikov, D., et al. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 105 (2-4), 203-214 (2004) :