

Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63194

Specification

Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB <u>P62805</u> Human, Rat, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal

Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

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

Other Names Histone H4

Dilution WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal 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 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62806}. Chromosome. Note=Localized to the nucleus when acetylated in step 11 spermatids. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62806}

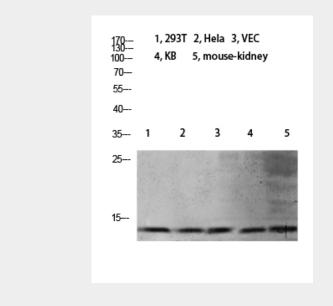
Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols



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

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

Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.