

Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (K21) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63194**Specification**

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

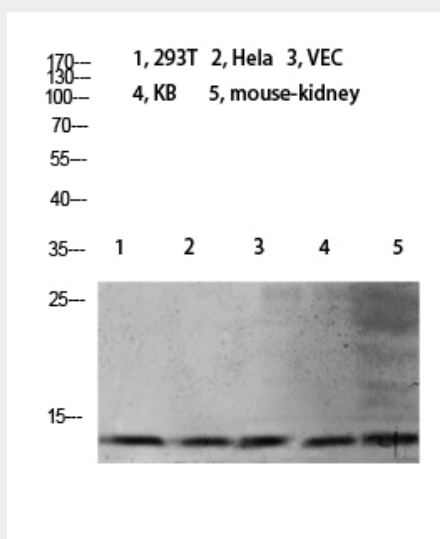
Application	WB
Primary Accession	P62805
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

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.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

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



Western blot analysis of 293T mouse-kidney KB K562 HeLa 293T lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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.