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Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63200

Specification

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF**
Primary Accession	P57053
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 54145

Other Names
H2BFS; Histone H2B type F-S; Histone H2B.s; H2B/s

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A
IF~~1:50~200

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

Storage Conditions
-20℃

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name H2BC12L (HGNC:4762)

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. Chromosome.

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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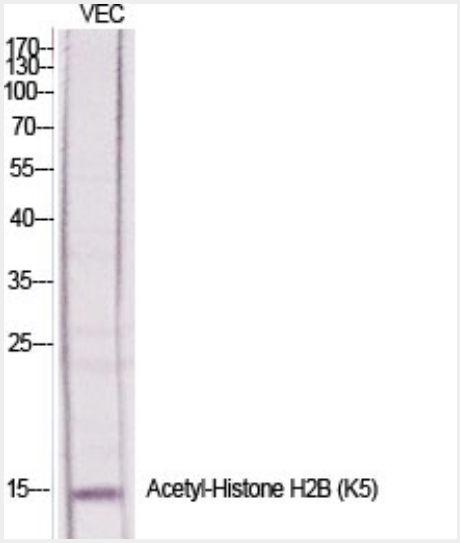
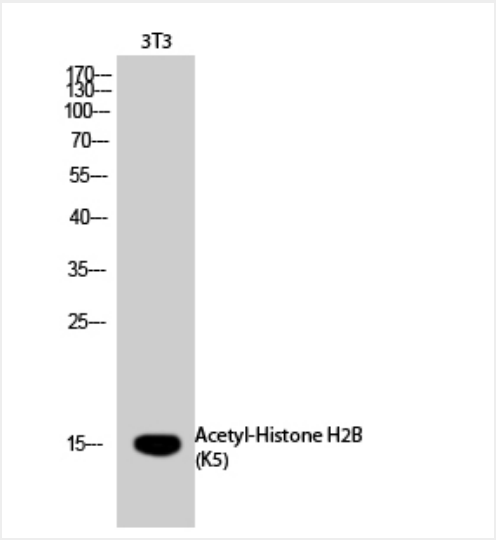
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) 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.