

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63202**Specification**

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

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

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) 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: 1/5000. 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°C

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) 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

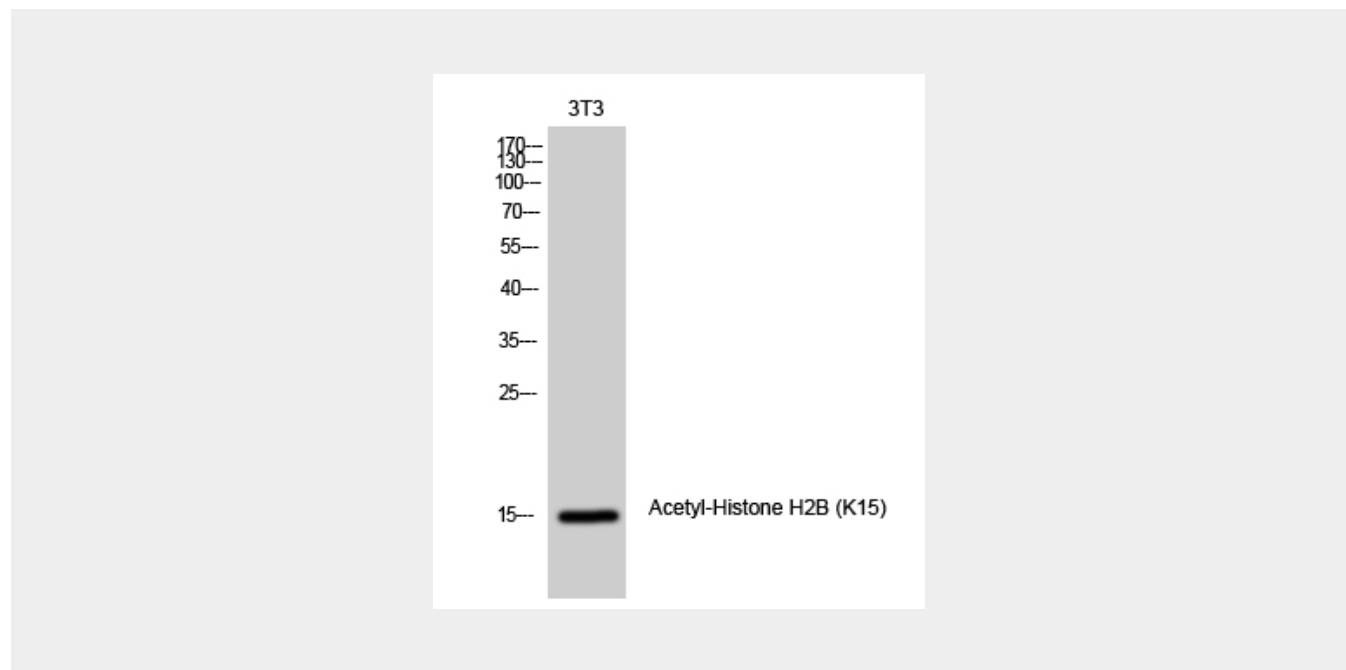
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) 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](#)

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys15) 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.