

**Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**Histone H4 K12-Ac Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5767****Specification****Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Histone H4 K12 ac antibody is tested for Western Blot, Dot Blot, and Immunocytochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~11 kDa corresponding to Histone H4 protein by Western Blotting in HeLa histone prep lysate or the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Epi-Plus™ antibody production in collaboration with Novus Biologicals.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Histone H4 [ac Lys12] affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic acetylated peptide surrounding Lysine 12 of human Histone H4.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**

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

**Other Names**  
121504

**Purity**

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with Alfalfa based on 100% sequence homology. Cross-reactivity with Histone H4 [ac Lys12] from other sources has not been determined.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after

standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### **Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### **Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) 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**

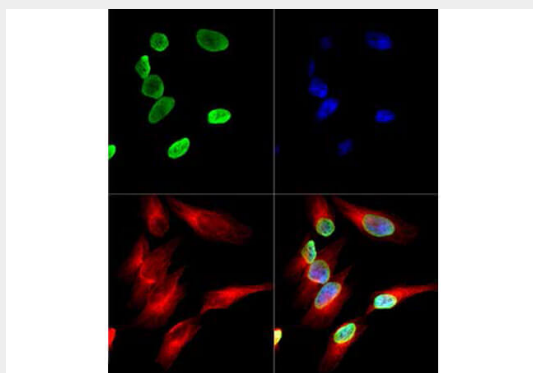
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62806}. Chromosome. Note=Localized to the nucleus when acetylated in step 11 spermatids. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62806}

### **Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) 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](#)

### **Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) Antibody - Images**



Immunofluorescence of Histone H4 K12-Ac (RABBIT) Antibody: Histone H4 K12-Ac antibody was tested in HeLa cells with DyLight 488 (green). Nuclei and alpha-tubulin were counterstained with

DAPI (blue) and DyLight 550 (red).

#### **Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys12] (RABBIT) Antibody - Background**

Chromatin is the arrangement of DNA and proteins in which chromosomes are formed. Correspondingly, chromatin is formed from nucleosomes, which are comprised of a set of four histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, H4) wrapped with DNA. Chromatin is a very dynamic structure in which numerous post-translational modifications work together to activate or repress the availability of DNA to be copied, transcribed, or repaired. These marks decide which DNA will be open and commonly active (euchromatin) or tightly wound to prevent access and activation (heterochromatin). Common histone modifications include methylation of lysine and arginine, acetylation of lysine, phosphorylation of threonine and serine, and sumoylation, biotinylation, and ubiquitylation of lysine. In particular, acetylation of H4 Lys5 (H4 Lys5Ac) has been linked to transcriptional activation and DNA repair. Newly assembled histones are typically acetylated on H4 at lysine 5 and 12. The enzyme histone acetyltransferase 1 (HAT1) is the primary modulator, and these marks are necessary for complete chromatin assembly. Research suggests that [ac Lys12] is associated with memory repair and telomere replication. Anti-Histone H4 are ideal for researchers interested in Chromatin Modifiers, Chromatin Research, Histones and Modified Histones, and Epigenetics research.