

**HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13710a****Specification**

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**HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P10412](#)**HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3008**Other Names**

Histone H14, Histone H1b, Histone H1s-4, HIST1H1E, H1F4

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13710a was selected from the N-term region of HIST1H1E. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** H1-4 ([HGNC:4718](#))**Function**

Histone H1 protein binds to linker DNA between nucleosomes forming the macromolecular structure known as the chromatin fiber. Histones H1 are necessary for the condensation of nucleosome chains into higher-order structured fibers. Acts also as a regulator of individual gene transcription through chromatin remodeling, nucleosome spacing and DNA methylation (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Mainly localizes in heterochromatin. Displays a punctuate staining pattern in the nucleus

**HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

#### **HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Histones are basic nuclear proteins responsible for nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H1 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6.

#### **HIST1H1E Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

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