

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20585c**Specification**

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession [P62805](#)
Other Accession [P02309](#), [P62799](#), [P62804](#), [P62802](#), [P62806](#),
[Q4R362](#), [P84040](#), [P62801](#), [P62784](#), [P62803](#)

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Additional Information

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

Other Names

Histone H4, HIST1H4A, H4/A, H4FA

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 91-103 of HUMAN HIST1H4A

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.

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - 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. Chromosome.

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Images

HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - Background

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HIST1H4A Blocking Peptide (C-term) - References

Sierra F.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 11:7069-7086(1983).
Pauli U.,et al.Science 236:1308-1311(1987).
Albig W.,et al.Genomics 10:940-948(1991).
Drabent B.,et al.DNA Cell Biol. 14:591-597(1995).
Albig W.,et al.Gene 184:141-148(1997).