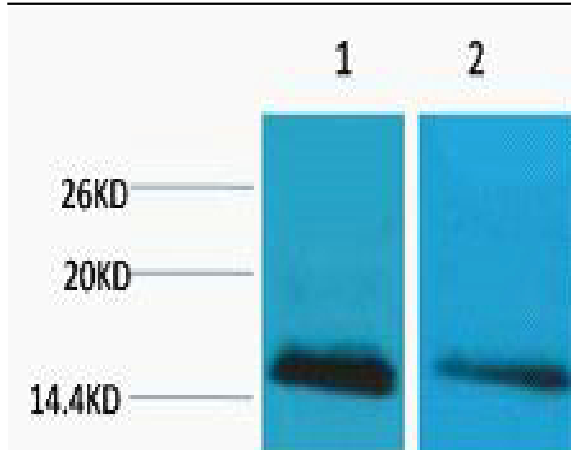


Histone H2B (Mono Methyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No : | YM3287 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications : | WB |
| Target : | Histone H2B |
| Fields : | >>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus |
| Gene Name : | HIST1H2BC |
| Protein Name : | Histone H2B type 1-A/Histone H2B type 1-B/Histone H2B type 1-C/E/F/G/I |
| Human Gene Id : | 255626/3018/3017/8339/8343/8344/8346/8347 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | Q96A08/P33778/P62807 |
| Mouse Gene Id : | 319177/319178/319179 |
| Rat Gene Id : | 24829 |
| Rat Swiss Prot No : | Q00729 |
| Immunogen : | Synthetic Peptide of Histone H2B (Mono Methyl Lys5) |
| Specificity : | The antibody detects endogenous Histone H2B (Mono Methyl Lys5) protein. |
| Formulation : | PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol. |
| Source : | Polyclonal, Mouse |
| Dilution : | WB 1:500-1000 |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |

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| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Observed Band : | 14kD |
| Cell Pathway : | Systemic lupus erythematosus; |
| Background : | <p>Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a testis/sperm-specific member of the histone H2B family. Transcripts from this gene contain a palindromic termination element. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],</p> |
| Function : | <p>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.,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-122 by the RNF20/40 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation and is also prerequisite for histone H3 'Lys-4' and 'Lys-79' methylation. It also functions cooperatively with the FACT dimer to stimulate elongation by RNA polymerase II.,similarity:Belongs to the histone H2B family.,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one</p> |
| Subcellular Location : | Nucleus . Chromosome . |
| Expression : | Mainly expressed in testis, and the corresponding protein is also present in mature sperm (at protein level). Also found in some fat cells. |
| Sort : | 7474 |
| No4 : | 1 |
| Host : | Mouse |
| Modifications : | Methyl |

Products Images



Western blot analysis of 1) HeLa, 2) 3T3, diluted at 1:2000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).