

**Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys86) rabbit pAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YK0137
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Histone H2B
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
<b>Gene Name :</b>	HIST1H2BB H2BFF
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys86)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3018
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P33778/P62807/P58876/Q93079/P06899/O60814/Q99880/Q99879/Q99877/P23527
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	319178
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q64475
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys86)
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys86)
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)**Observed Band :** 14kD**Background :**

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 member of the histone H2B family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

**Function :**

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-121 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.,PTM:Phosphorylated on Ser-15 by STK4/MST1 during apoptosis; which facilitates apoptotic chromatin condensation. Also phosphorylated on Ser-15 in response to DN

**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus. Chromosome.**Sort :** 7469**No4 :** 1**Host :** Rabbit**Modifications :** Acetyl

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