

## Histone H2B (Mono Methyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody

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

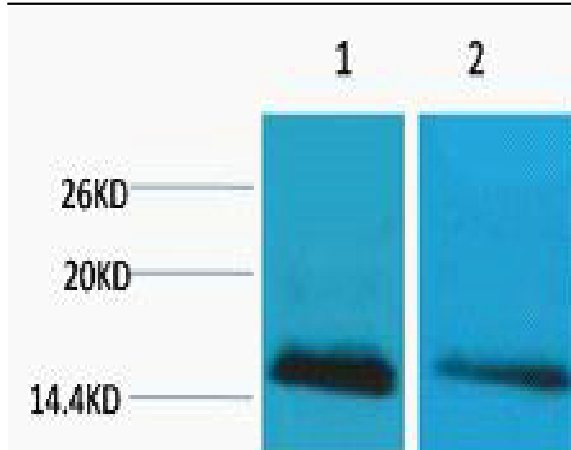
**Background :** Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). 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],

**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-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

**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.

## 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).