

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys35) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0136
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Histone H2B
Fields :	>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	HIST1H2BC H2BFL; HIST1H2BE H2BFH; HIST1H2BF H2BFG; HIST1H2BG H2BFA; HIST1H2BI H2BFK
Protein Name :	Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys35)
Human Gene Id :	3017
Human Swiss Prot No :	P62807/P58876/Q93079/O60814/Q99880/Q99879/Q99877/Q5QNW6/P57053
Mouse Gene Id :	319179
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q6ZWY9
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys35)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys35)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	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. Two transcripts that encode the same protein have been identified for this gene, which 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.,miscellaneous:The mouse orthologous protein seems not to exist.,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 chromat

Subcellular Location : Nucleus. Chromosome.

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