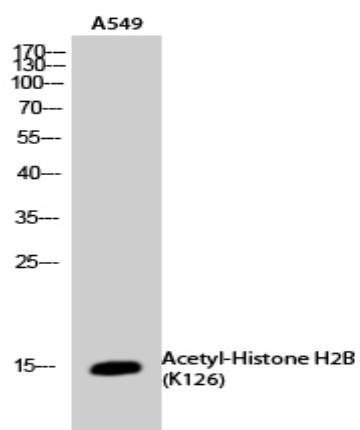


Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YK0027
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
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
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q96A08
Mouse Gene Id :	319177
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P70696
Rat Gene Id :	24829
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q00729
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized Acetyl-peptide derived from human H2B around the Acetylation site of Lys126. AA range:78-127
Specificity :	Acetyl-Histone H2B (K126) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H2B protein only when acetylated at K126.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	15kD
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.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using Acetyl-Histone H2B (K126) Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody (catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000