Recombinant Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301408L

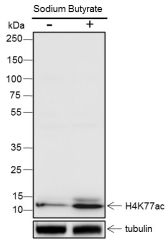
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Acetylated human histone H4 (Lys77) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A103
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:200-1:1000
IP	1:50-1:100
ChIP	6 μg/5×10^6 cells

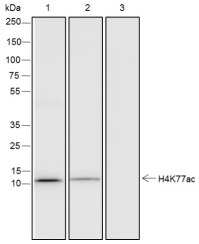
Data



Western Blot with Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. (-): HeLa, (+): HeLa + Sodium Butyrate (30mM, 4hr)

Observed-MW:11 kDa

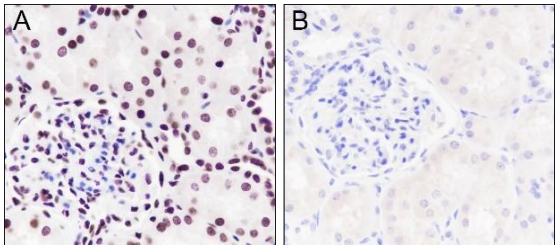
Calculated-MW:11 kDa



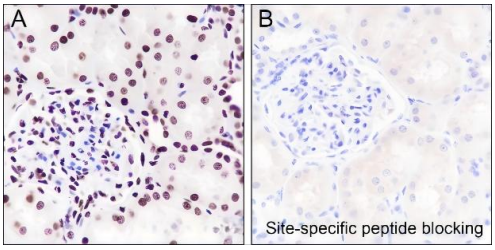
Western Blot with Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: MCF-7, Lane 2: BRL, Lane 3: Recombinant histone H4 (20 ng)

Observed-MW:11 kDa

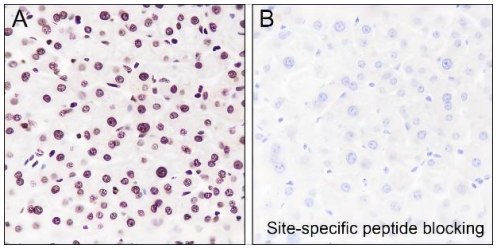
Calculated-MW:11 kDa

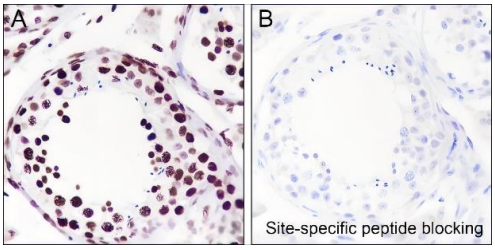


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.





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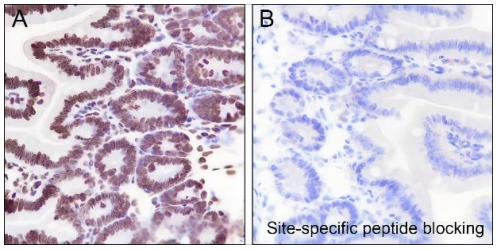
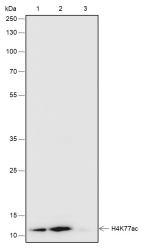
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human testis using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunoprecipitation analysis using anti-Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys77) Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane 1: 5% Input, Lane 2: Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody, Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG Isotype

Observed-MW:11 kDa

Calculated-MW:11 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Histone post-translational modifications (PTMs), known as the “histone code”, are key mechanisms of epigenetics that modulate chromatin structures. The PTMs on histone including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, and novel acylations directly affect the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and other epigenetic regulators, altering genome stability and gene transcription. Histone acetylation, tightly controlled by the opposing action of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs), occurs primarily at lysine residues on the N-terminal tails of histones H2A (Lys5, 9, and 15), H2B (Lys5, 12, 15, 16, and 20), H3 (Lys4, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27, and 36), and H4 (Lys5, 8, 12, 16, and 20), and plays vital roles in the regulation of gene expression, DNA damage repair, and chromatin dynamics. Recent research has identified that H2BK120ac, H3.3K18ac, and H4K77ac are significantly associated with the survival of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients. Furthermore, H4K77ac has been linked to HCC recurrence. These findings suggest that H2BK120ac, H3.3K18ac, and H4K77ac may be potential prognostic factors for HCC.

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