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A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys46) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301406L

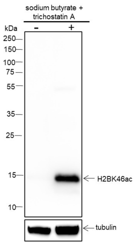
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Acetylated human histone H2B (Lys46) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A101
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
ChIP	6 μg/5×10^6 cells
IF	1:200

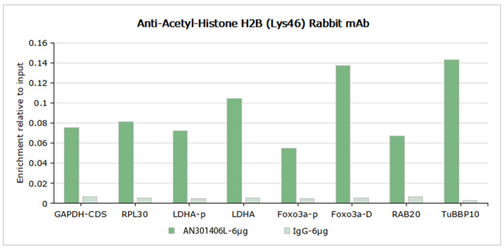
Data



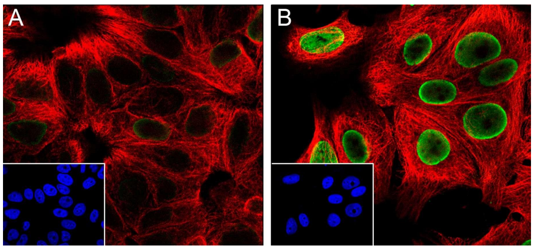
Western Blot with Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys46) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. (-): MCF-7+serum starvation(14hr), (+): MCF-7+ sodium butyrate (50mM, 24hr) + trichostatin A (500ng/ml, 4 hr)

Observed-MW:15kDa

Calculated-MW:14 kDa



Chromatin immunoprecipitation analysis of MCF-7+Sodium butyrate (50 mM, 24 hr)+trichostatin A (500 ng/ml, 4 hr) immunoprecipitated DNA by real-time PCR using primers specific for the human GAPDH-CDS, RPL30, LDHA-P, LDHA-CDS, FOXO3a-P, FOXO3a-D, RAB20 and TuBBP10. The data are presented as enrichment of each sample relative to the total amount of input chromatin at each amplicon.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde) fixed (A) MCF-7, (B) MCF-7 + SBA (50mM, 24hr) add TSA (1.65μM, 4hr) cells using anti-Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys46) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

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

For Research Use Only

Rev. V1.1

Background

Histone post-translational modifications (PTMs) are key mechanisms of epigenetics that modulate chromatin structures, termed as “histone code”. 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, gene transcription, etc. Histone acetylation occurs primarily at multiple lysine residues on the amino-terminal of core histones, in response to various stimuli and plays vital roles in the regulation of gene expression, DNA damage repair, chromatin dynamics, etc. Mostly, histone H2A is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 9, 15, and 36; H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, 16, and 20. Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys4, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27, 56, and 79. Histone H4 is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 8, 12, 16, and 20. Histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and histone deacetylases (HDACs) are major regulating factors.