

## Recombinant Histone H4 (Mono Methyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody

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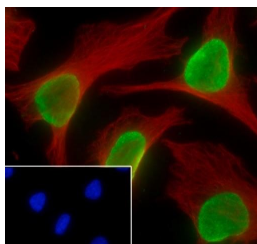
**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Monomethylated human histone H4 (Lys12) peptide
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	A838
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:100-1:500
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200
<b>FCM</b>	1:50
<b>ChIP</b>	6 $\mu$ g/5 $\times$ 10 <sup>6</sup> cells
<b>IP</b>	1:25-1:50



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed HeLa cells using anti-Histone H4 (Mono Methyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

The amino-terminal tails of core histones undergo lysine methylation in multiple sites, termed as “histone code” or “epigenetic code”. Lysine methylation in core histones is a major determinant for the formation of active and inactive regions of the genome and therefore plays vital roles in multiple cellular events. In most species, lysine methylation occurs primarily on histones H3 (Lys4, 9, 27, 36, 79) and H4 (Lys5, 8, 12, 20) and has been implicated in both transcriptional activation and silencing. Methylation in histones modulated by specific histone methyltransferases (HMTs) and histone demethylases (HDMs) is impaired in the pathologies of cancer and other diseases and therefore, enzymes regulating histone lysine methylation have become promising targets for anti-cancer drugs.

### For Research Use Only