

Recombinant Histone H2B (Ubiquityl Lys120) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302107L

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

Description

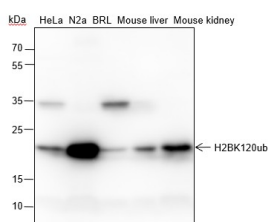
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Ubiquitinated human histone H2B (Lys120) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	C121728
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:200-1:1000

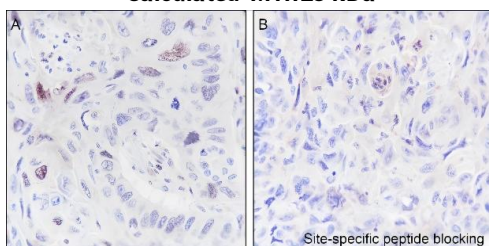
Data



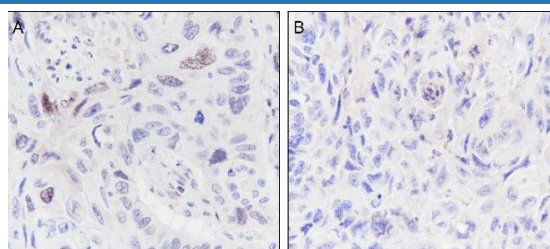
Western Blot with Histone H2B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: N2a, Lane 3: BRL, Lane 4: Mouse liver, Lane 5: Mouse kidney

Observed-MW:23 kDa

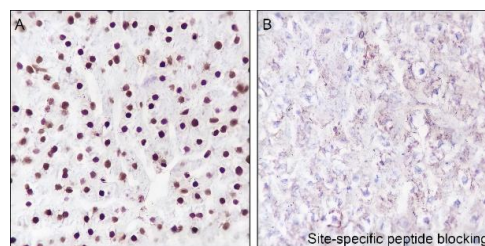
Calculated-MW:23 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat liver using Histone H2B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung squamous carcinoma using Histone H2B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver using Histone H2B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Rev. V1.2

Ubiquitin (Ub) is a highly conserved 76-amino acid protein that plays a critical role in regulating a wide range of cellular processes. Through a three-step process involving Ub-activating (E1), Ub-conjugating (E2), and Ub-ligating (E3) enzymes, ubiquitin covalently attaches to target proteins and marks them for proteasomal degradation, alters protein-protein interactions, modulates membrane protein trafficking, and controls the activity of many signal transduction pathways. Mono-ubiquitination of Histone H2B at Lys120 (H2BK120ub) serves signaling purposes and is reversible by ubiquitin-specific proteases (USPs). The enzymes responsible for H2BK120ub are Rad6 E2 proteins (HR6A and HR6B in human) and Bre1 E3 ligase (RNF20 and RNF40 in human). This modification triggers a "trans-histone" modification cascade, resulting in trimethylation of Lys4 and Lys79 in histone H3, which promotes gene activity.