Recombinant Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301411L**

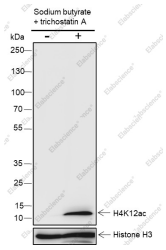
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Acetylated human histone H4 (Lys12) peptide
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121034
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:200

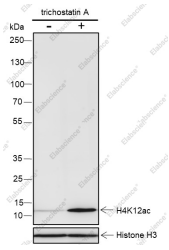
Data



Western Blot with Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. (-): MCF-7, (+): MCF-7+ Sodium butyrate (50mM, 24hr) + Trichostatin A (500ng/ml, 4 hr)

Observed-MW:11 kDa

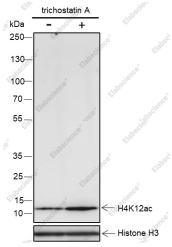
Calculated-MW:11 kDa



Western Blot with Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. (-): NIH/3T3, (+): NIH/3T3+Trichostatin A (500ng/ml,4h)

Observed-MW:11 kDa

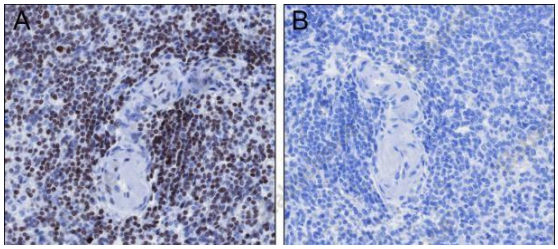
Calculated-MW:11 kDa



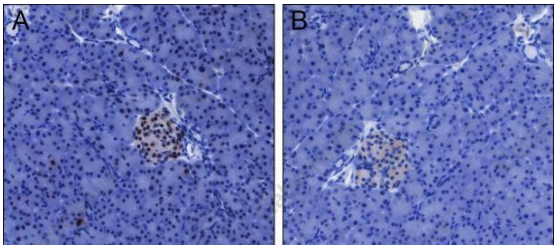
Western Blot with Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. (-): C6, (+): C6+Trichostatin A (500ng/ml,4h)

Observed-MW:11 kDa

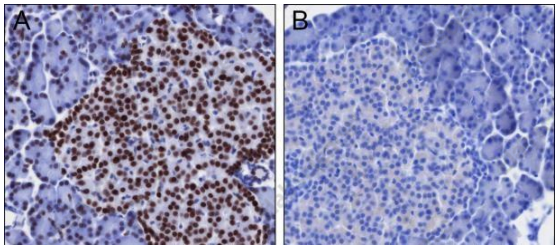
Calculated-MW:11 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human spleen using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse pancreas using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat pancreas using Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys12) 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

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, chromatin dynamics, etc.

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