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# Recombinant Human H1F0/Histone H1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031355

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

#### **Description**

Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human H1F0/Histone H1 protein Met 1-Lys 194, with an N-terminal His

Calculated MW22.4 kDaObserved MW27 kDaAccessionP07305

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

### **Properties**

**Purity** > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin** Please contact us for more information.

**Storage** Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 600mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, pH 8.5

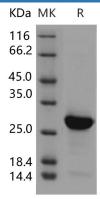
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

H1 histone family, member 0 (H1F0) is a member of the H1 histone family of nuclear proteins which are a component of chromatin in eukaryotic cells. It's involved in maintaining the structure of chromatin by packing the " beads on a string" sub-structure into a high order structure. The lysine-rich H1 histone family in mammals includes eleven members. In higher eukaryotes all H1 variants have the same general structure, consisting of a central conserved globular domain and less conserved N-terminal and C-terminal tails. These tails are moderately conserved among specie s, but differ among variants, suggesting a specific function for each H1 variant. Studies on the role of particular subtypes at specific developmental stages in lower eukaryotes, but also in vertebrates suggest that specific subtypes of H1 participate in particular systems of gene regulation.

### For Research Use Only

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