



Recombinant Histone H4 (CT) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301940L

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

Description

Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse;Yeast;Pig

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminus of human histone H4 protein

Host Rabbit Isotype lgG, κ Clone A656

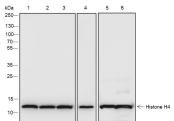
Purification Protein Apurified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

1:2000-1:10000 **WB** 1:50-1:100 IHC

Data

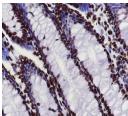


Western Blot with Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: C2C12, Lane 3: BRL, Lane 4: Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Lane 5: Pig brain,

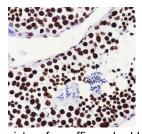
Western Blot with Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000. Lane 1: Mouse liver, Lane 2: Rat kidney

Lane 6: COS-7

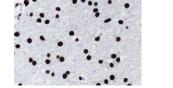
Observed-MW:11 kDa Calculated-MW:11 kDa





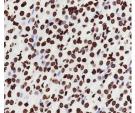


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon using Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cerebrum using Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human testis using Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat stomach using Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

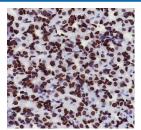
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Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse stomach using Histone H4 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

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

Shipping Ice bag

Background

Histones are a family of basic proteins that form the core of the nucleosome – the fundamental structural unit of chromatin. In a single nucleosome, core histone proteins H2A, H2B, H3, and H4 form an octamer around which the DNA is tightly wrapped. Histone proteins not only serve to compact chromosomal DNA but also play vital roles in the dynamic and long-term regulation of genes by a wide variety of post-translational modifications (PTMs). These PTMs 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 H4 is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 8, 12, and 16, and methylated at Lys20.

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