

Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #HW229

Package Size: #HW229-1 50ul #HW229-2 100ul

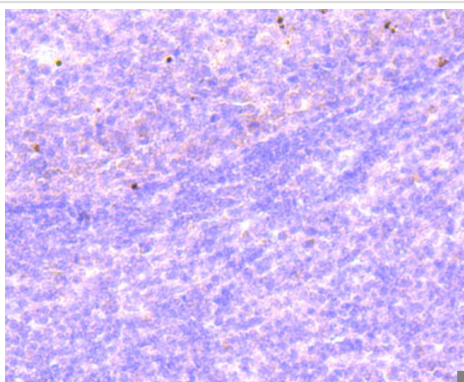
Description

Product Name	Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	ST0430
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	H2B 1A antibody H2B antibody H2B histone family antibody H2B2f antibody H2B2F_HUMAN antibody H2Ba antibody H2Bf antibody HIST2H2BF antibody histone H2B antibody histone H2B type 1 antibody Histone H2B type 2-F antibody MGC131639 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O60814
Calculated MW	14 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

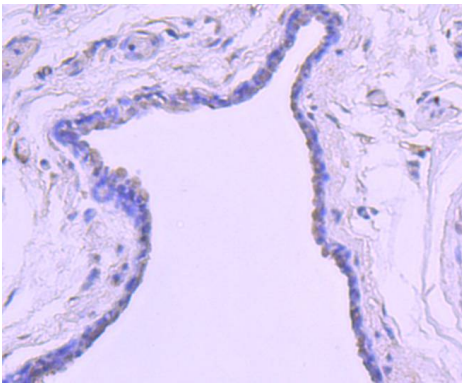
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200

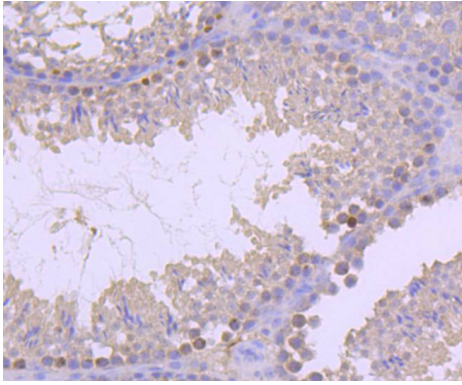
Images



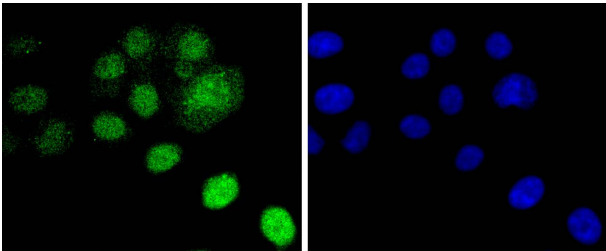
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



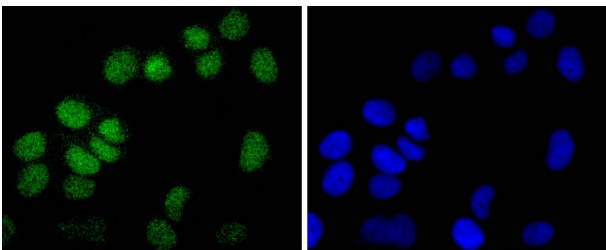
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



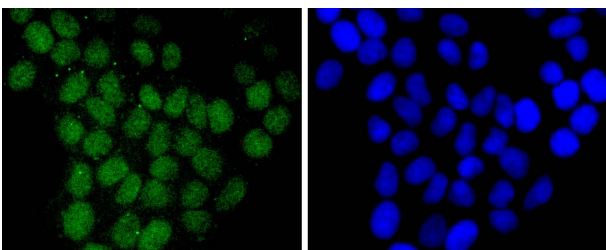
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Histone H2B(mono methyl R79) in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the octamer; formed of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Over 80% of nucleosomes contain the linker Histone H1, derived from an intronless gene, that interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and mediates compaction into higher order chromatin. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Such modifications include methylation, citrullination, acetylation, phosphorylation, sumoylation, ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.