

# Acetyl-Histone H2B (Lys20) Antibody



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<b>Applications:</b> W, IP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 14	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P33778	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 3018
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## Product Usage Information

### Application

Western Blotting  
Immunoprecipitation

### Dilution

1:1000  
1:50

## Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

## Specificity/Sensitivity

Acetyl-Histone H2B (Lys20) Antibody detects endogenous levels of histone H2B only when acetylated at lysine 20. The antibody does not cross-react with other acetylated histones.

## Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic acetylated peptide corresponding to sequence surrounding Lys20 of human histone H2B. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

## Background

The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. Originally thought to function as a static scaffold for DNA packaging, histones have now been shown to be dynamic proteins, undergoing multiple types of post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (1,2). The p300/CBP histone acetyltransferases acetylate multiple lysine residues in the amino terminal tail of histone H2B (Lys5, 12, 15, and 20) at gene promoters during transcriptional activation (1-3). Hyper-acetylation of the histone tails neutralizes the positive charge of these domains and is believed to weaken histone-DNA and nucleosome-nucleosome interactions, thereby destabilizing chromatin structure and increasing the access of DNA to various DNA-binding proteins (4,5). In addition, acetylation of specific lysine residues creates docking sites that facilitate recruitment of many transcription and chromatin regulatory proteins that contain a bromodomain, which binds to acetylated lysine residues (6). Histone H2B is mono-ubiquitinated at Lys120 during transcriptional activation by the RAD6 E2 protein in conjunction with the BRE1A/BRE1B E3 ligase (also known as RNF20/RNF40) (7). Mono-ubiquitinated histone H2B Lys120 is associated with the transcribed region of active genes and stimulates transcriptional elongation by facilitating FACT-dependent chromatin remodeling (7-9). In addition, it is essential for subsequent methylation of histone H3 Lys4 and Lys79, two additional histone modifications that regulate transcriptional initiation and elongation (10). In response to metabolic stress, AMPK is recruited to responsive genes and phosphorylates histone H2B at Lys36, both at promoters and in transcribed regions of genes, and may regulate transcriptional elongation (11). In response to multiple apoptotic stimuli, histone H2B is phosphorylated at Ser14 by the Mst1 kinase (12). Upon induction of apoptosis, Mst1 is cleaved and activated by caspase-3, leading to global phosphorylation of histone H2B during chromatin condensation. Interestingly, histone H2B is rapidly phosphorylated at irradiation-induced DNA damage foci in mouse embryonic fibroblasts (13). In this case, phosphorylation at Ser14 is rapid, depends on prior phosphorylation of H2AX Ser139, and occurs in the absence of apoptosis, suggesting that Ser14 phosphorylation may have distinct roles in DNA-damage repair and apoptosis.

## Background References

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<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
<b>Western Blot Buffer</b>	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>W:</b> Western Blotting <b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> Human <b>M:</b> Mouse <b>R:</b> Rat
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