Acetyl-Histone H2B (Lys12) Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W	Reactivity: H M R Mk	MW (kDa): 14	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P33778	Entrez-Gene Id: 3018		
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting	Dilution 1:1000				
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 (Lys12) Antibody detects endogenous levels of histone H2B only when acetylated at lysine 12. It does not cross-react with other acetylated histones.					
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic acetylated peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Lys12 of human histone H2B. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.					
Background Background References		Modulation of chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of DNA wound around eight core histone proteins (two each of H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin (1). The amino-terminal tails of core histones undergo various posttranslational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (2-5). These modifications occur in response to various stimuli and have a direct effect on the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and, therefore, gene expression (6). In most species, histone H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, and 20 (4,7). Histone H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, and 56. Acetylation of H3 at Lys9 appears to have a dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms (2,3). Phosphorylation at Ser10, Ser28, and Thr11 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during both mitosis and meiosis (8-10). Phosphorylation at Thr3 of histone H3 is highly conserved among many species and is catalyzed by the kinase haspin. Immunostaining with phospho-specific antibodies in mammalian cells reveals mitotic phosphorylation at Thr3 of H3 in prophase and its dephosphorylation during anaphase (11). 1. Workman, J.L. and Kingston, R.E. (1998) <i>Annu Rev Biochem</i> 67, 545-79. 2. Hapsen LC et al. (1998) <i>Biochemistru</i> 37, 17637-41					
		 Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) <i>Biochemistry</i> 37, 17637-41. Strahl, B.D. and Allis, C.D. (2000) <i>Nature</i> 403, 41-5. Cheung, P. et al. (2000) <i>Cell</i> 103, 263-71. Bernstein, B.E. and Schreiber, S.L. (2002) <i>Chem Biol</i> 9, 1167-73. Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 5, 395-9. Thorne, A.W. et al. (1990) <i>Eur J Biochem</i> 193, 701-13. Hendzel, M.J. et al. (1997) <i>Chromosoma</i> 106, 348-60. Goto, H. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 25543-9. Preuss, U. et al. (2003) <i>Nucleic Acids Res</i> 31, 878-85. Dai, J. et al. (2005) <i>Genes Dev</i> 19, 472-88. 					
Species Reactivi	ty	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).					
Western Blot Bu	ern Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				ary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X		
Applications Key	oplications Key W: Western Blotting						
Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Ra		Rat Mk: Monkey					
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