## Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys12) Antibody





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| Applications:<br>W, IF-IC  | <b>Reactivity:</b><br>H M R Mk | <b>Sensitivity:</b><br>Endogenous   | <b>MW (kDa):</b><br>11 | Source/Isotype:<br>Rabbit | <b>UniProt ID:</b><br>#P62805 | Entrez-Gene Id:<br>8359            |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Product Usage<br>Information   |                                | <b>Application</b><br>Western Blotting<br>Immunofluorescence  | (Immunocytochemi       | stry)                     |                               | <b>Dilution</b><br>1:1000<br>1:400 |  |  |
| 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/Sen  | sitivity                       | Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys12) Antibody detects endogenous levels of histone H4 only when acetylated at Lys12. The antibody does not cross-react with other acetylated histones.   |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Source / Purification  |                                | Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic acetylated peptide<br>corresponding to residues surrounding Lys12 of human histone H4. Antibodies are purified by protein<br>A and peptide affinity chromatography.   |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Background   |                                | Modulation of chromatin structure plays an important role in the regulation of transcription in<br>eukaryotes. The nucleosome, made up of DNA wound around eight core histone proteins (two each of<br>H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin (1). The amino-terminal tails of core<br>histones undergo various posttranslational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation,<br>methylation, and ubiquitination (2-5). These modifications occur in response to various stimuli and<br>have a direct effect on the accessibility of chromatin to transcription factors and, therefore, gene<br>expression (6). In most species, histone H2B is primarily acetylated at Lys5, 12, 15, and 20 (4,7). Histone<br>H3 is primarily acetylated at Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, and 56. Acetylation of H3 at Lys9 appears to have a<br>dominant role in histone deposition and chromatin assembly in some organisms (2,3). Phosphorylation<br>at Ser10, Ser28, and Thr11 of histone H3 is tightly correlated with chromosome condensation during<br>both mitosis and meiosis (8-10). Phosphorylation at Thr3 of histone H3 is highly conserved among<br>many species and is catalyzed by the kinase haspin. Immunostaining with phospho-specific antibodies<br>in mammalian cells reveals mitotic phosphorylation at Thr3 of H3 in prophase and its<br>dephosphorylation during anaphase (11). |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Background Re  | eferences                      | Ces 1. Workman, J.L. and Kingston, R.E. (1998) Annu Rev Biochem 67, 545-79.   2. Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) Biochemistry 37, 17637-41.   3. Strahl, B.D. and Allis, C.D. (2000) Nature 403, 41-5.   4. Cheung, P. et al. (2000) Cell 103, 263-71.   5. Bernstein, B.E. and Schreiber, S.L. (2002) Chem Biol 9, 1167-73.   6. Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) Nat Cell Biol 5, 395-9.   7. Thorne, A.W. et al. (1990) Eur J Biochem 193, 701-13.   8. Hendzel, M.J. et al. (1997) Chromosoma 106, 348-60.   9. Goto, H. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 25543-9.   10. Preuss, U. et al. (2003) Nucleic Acids Res 31, 878-85.   11. Dai, J. et al. (2005) Genes Dev 19, 472-88.  |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Species Reactiv  | vity                           | Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).  |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Western Blot B   | uffer                          | IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X<br>TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.   |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Applications K   | ey                             | W: Western Blotting IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)   |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
| Cross-Reactivit  | су Кеу                         | <b>Y H:</b> Human <b>M:</b> Mouse <b>R:</b> Rat <b>Mk:</b> Monkey   |                        |                           |                               |                                    |  |  |
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