## Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys16) Antibody





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Applications: W, IP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H M R Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 11	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P62805	Entrez-Gene Id: 8359
Product Usage Information	2	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			<b>Dilution</b> 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.				ycerol. Store at –
Specificity/Ser	ty/Sensitivity Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys16) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of histone H4 protein only when acetylated at Lys16. This antibody does not cross-react with histone H4 acetylated at Lys5, 8, and 12					
Species predic based on 100% homology		Hamster, Xenopus, Zel	brafish, Bovine, Do	g		
Source / Purifi	cation		acetylated Lys16 o	munizing animals with a f human histone H4 prot		
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). Histone acetylation occurs mainly on the amino-terminal tail domains of histones H2A (Lys5), H2B (Lys5, 12, 15, and 20), H3 (Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, 36, and 56), and H4 (Lys5, 8, 12, and 16) and is important for the regulation of histone deposition, transcriptional activation, DNA replication, recombination, and DNA repair (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 accessibility of DNA to various DNA-binding proteins (4,5). In addition, acetylation of specific lysine residues creates docking sites for a protein module called the bromodomain, which binds to acetylated lysine residues (6). Many transcription and chromatin regulatory proteins contain bromodomains and may be recruited to gene promoters, in part, through binding of acetylated histone tails. Histone acetylation is mediated by histone acetyltransferases (HATs), such as CBP/p300, GCNSL2, PCAF, and Tip60, which are recruited to genes by DNA-bound protein factors to facilitate transcriptional activation (3). Deacetylation and generally facilitates transcriptional repression (7,8).				
Background R	eferences	5. Hansen, J.C. et al. (19 6. Yang, X.J. (2004) <i>Bio</i> 7. Haberland, M. et al.	eterson, C.L. (2003) 1) <i>Annu Rev Bioche</i> (ingston, R.E. (1998) 998) <i>Biochemistry</i> <i>essays</i> 26, 1076-87 (2009) <i>Nat Rev Ge</i>	<i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 5, 395-9. m 70, 81-120. ) <i>Annu Rev Biochem</i> 67, 37, 17637-41.		
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	termined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Blot B	Buffer	IMPORTANT: For west TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20		membrane with diluted shaking, overnight.	primary antibody ir	ר 5% w/v BSA, 1X
Applications K	ey	W: Western Blotting IF	<b>P:</b> Immunoprecipita	ation		

Cross-Reactivity Key	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey
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