

Anti-Mono-methyl-Histone H2B type 1-K (Arg79) Antibody (5Q957)

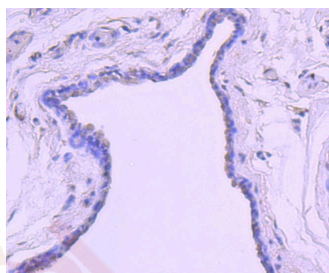
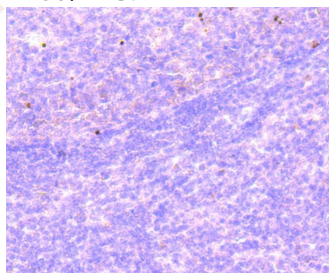
Product Details

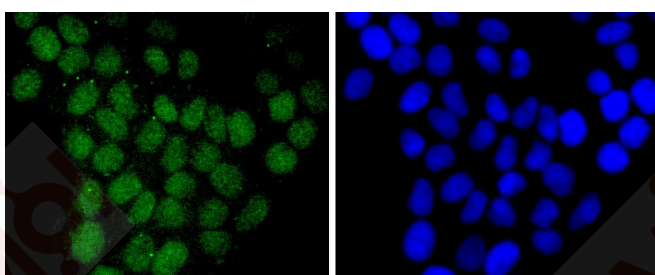
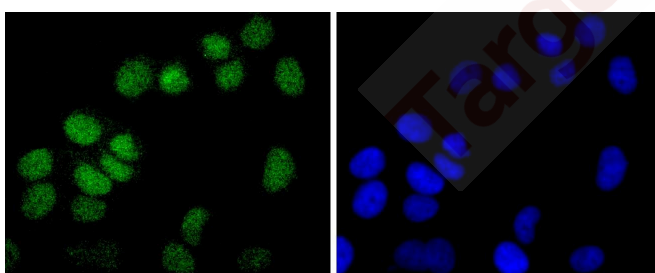
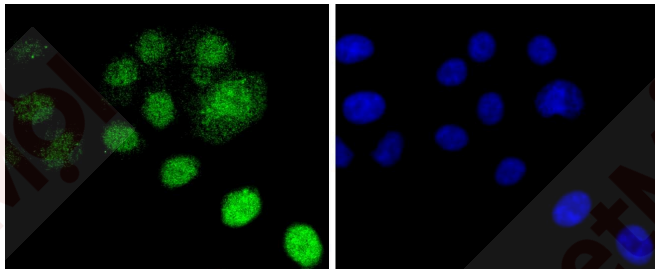
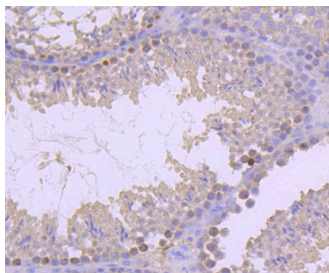
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 14 kDa.
Clone:	5Q957
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Histone H2B (mono methyl R79) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Histone H2B (mono methyl R79) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Histone H2B (mono methyl R79) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,WB
Recommended WB: 1:1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID: O60814
Synonyms: Mono-methyl-Histone H2B type 1-K (R79);H2R79me;Mono-Me-Histone H2B type 1-K (R79); MonoMe-H2R79;Histone H2R79-monomethylated;Mono-Me-Histone H2B type 1-K (Arg79)

Research 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

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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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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