Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-01957)

Anti-Histone H4 Antibody (1N727)

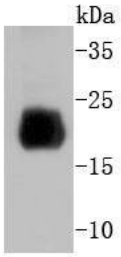
Product Details

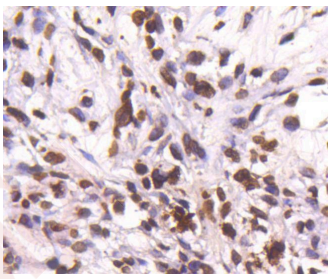
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 20 kDa.
Clone:	1N727
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

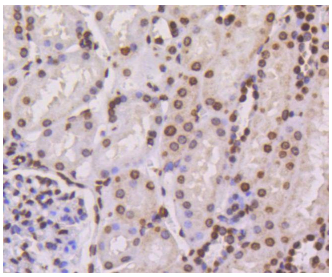
Applications

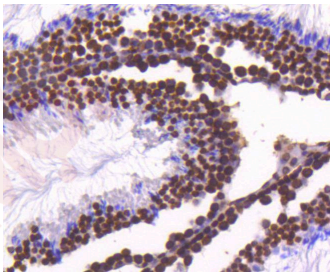
Verified Activity:

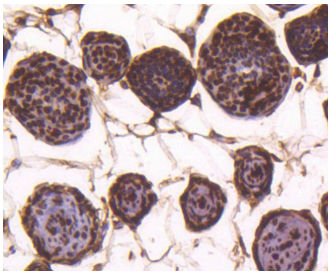
1. Western blot analysis of Histone H4 on mouse spleen lysates using anti-Histone H4 antibody at 1/5,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Histone H4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Histone H4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Histone H4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse skin tissue using anti-Histone H4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using anti-Histone H4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
7. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-Histone H4 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
8. ICC staining Histone H4 in PANC-1 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

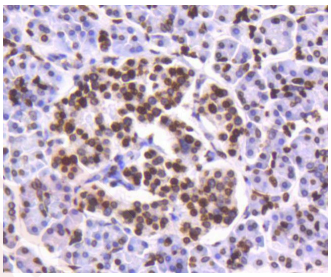


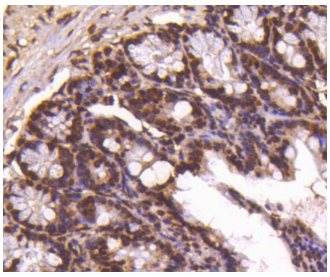


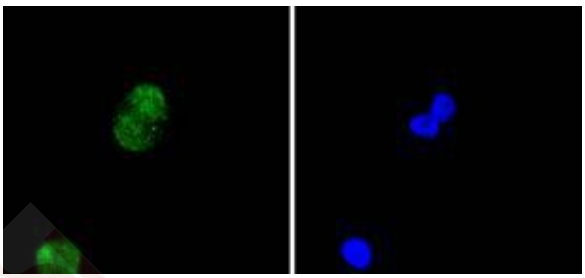












Application: ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:1000-5000; 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: P62805

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 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.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481