

Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody
Catalog # AN1812**Specification****Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	P62805
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken, Drosophila, C.Elegans
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	11367

Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	121504;554313;8294;8359;8360;8361;8362;8363;8364;8365;8366;8367;8368;8370
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Other Names

Hist1H4 Histone H4

Target/Specificity

Chromatin structure is regulated through the activity of core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) that form the nucleosome. Histone activity is regulated by a variety of post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, and methylation. Histone acetylation and methylation occur primarily at lysine (K) residues in the amino-terminal tail domain. These modifications are important for the regulation of histone deposition, transcriptional activation, DNA replication and repair. Acetylation and methylation of specific lysine residues creates docking sites for DNA repair, transcription, and chromatin regulatory proteins. Methylation of histones may be regulated by phosphorylation events at sites downstream of the N-terminal tail. In histone H4, both EGFR activation and ionizing radiation induce EGFR nuclear translocation and Histone H4 (Tyr-72) phosphorylation, which creates a docking site for Set8 methyltransferase. This promotes K20 methylation in Histone H4 leading to DNA synthesis and repair.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

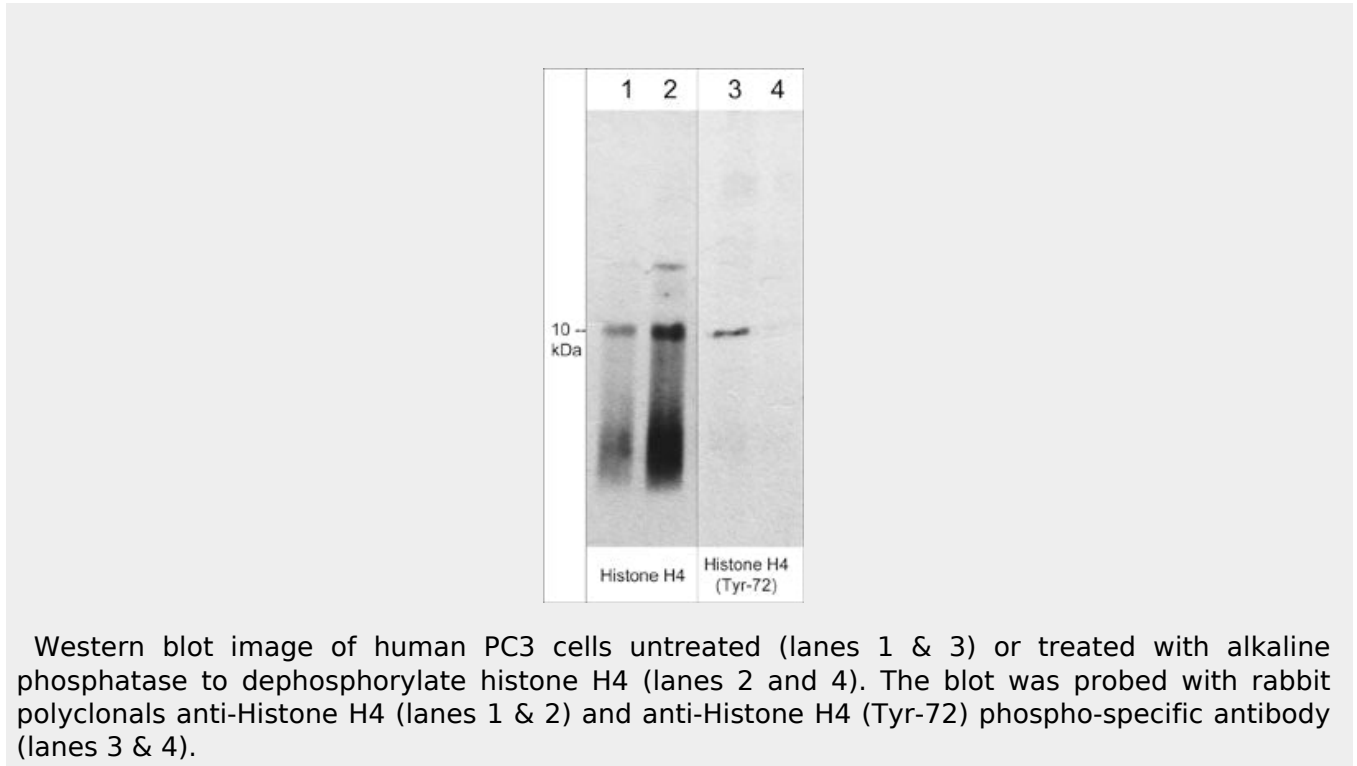
Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Anti-Histone H4 (Tyr-72), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

Chromatin structure is regulated through the activity of core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) that form the nucleosome. Histone activity is regulated by a variety of post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, and methylation. Histone acetylation and methylation occur primarily at lysine (K) residues in the amino-terminal tail domain. These modifications are important for the regulation of histone deposition, transcriptional activation, DNA replication and repair. Acetylation and methylation of specific lysine residues creates docking sites for DNA repair, transcription, and chromatin regulatory proteins. Methylation of histones may be regulated by phosphorylation events at sites downstream of the N-terminal tail. In histone H4, both EGFR activation and ionizing radiation induce EGFR nuclear translocation and Histone H4 (Tyr-72) phosphorylation, which creates a docking site for Set8 methyltransferase. This promotes K20 methylation in Histone H4 leading to DNA synthesis and repair.