

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63200

Specification

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P57053
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 102724334

Other Names

H2BFS; Histone H2B type F-S; Histone H2B.s; H2B/s

Dilution

WB~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name H2BC12L ([HGNC:4762](#))

Function

Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.

Cellular Location

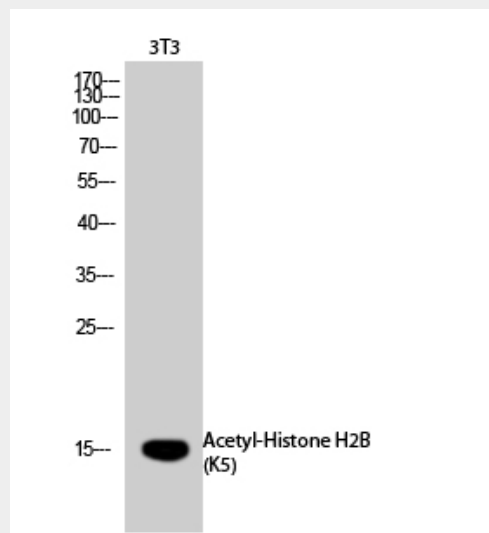
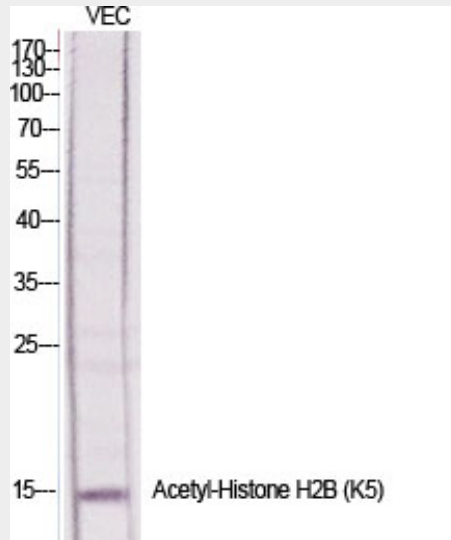
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal 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](#)

Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.