

**Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP63224**Specification****Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q96A08</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 255626

**Other Names**

HIST1H2BA; TSH2B; Histone H2B type 1-A; Histone H2B, testis; Testis-specific histone H2B; HIST1H2BB; H2BFF; Histone H2B type 1-B; Histone H2B.1; Histone H2B.f; H2B/f; HIST1H2BC; H2BFL; HIST1H2BE; H2BFH; HIST1H2BF;H2BFG; HIST1H2BG; H2BFA; HIST1H2BI; H2BFK; Histone H2B type 1-C/E/F/G/I; Histone H2B.1 A; Histone H2B.a; H2B/a; Histone H2B.g; H2B/g; Histone H2B.h; H2B/h; Histone H2B.k; H2B/k; Histone H2B.l; H2B/l

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. 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 Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name H2BC1 ([HGNC:18730](#))**Function**

Variant histone specifically required to direct the transformation of dissociating nucleosomes to protamine in male germ cells (By similarity). Entirely replaces classical histone H2B prior nucleosome to protamine transition and probably acts as a nucleosome dissociating factor that creates a more dynamic chromatin, facilitating the large-scale exchange of histones (By similarity). Core component of nucleosome (By similarity). Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template (By similarity). Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability (By similarity). DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling (By similarity). Also found in fat cells, its function and the presence of post-translational modifications specific to such cells are still unclear (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21249133" target="\_blank">21249133</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70696}. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70696}

### Tissue Location

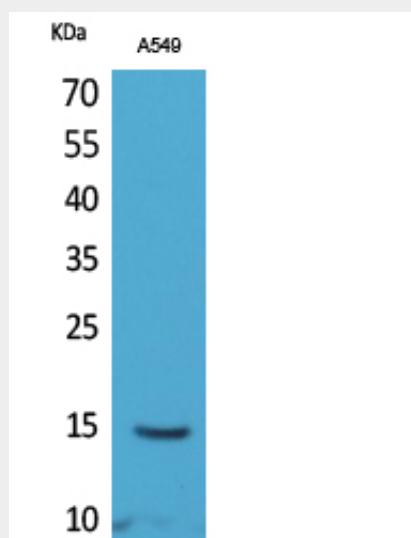
Mainly expressed in testis, and the corresponding protein is also present in mature sperm (at protein level). Also found in some fat cells.

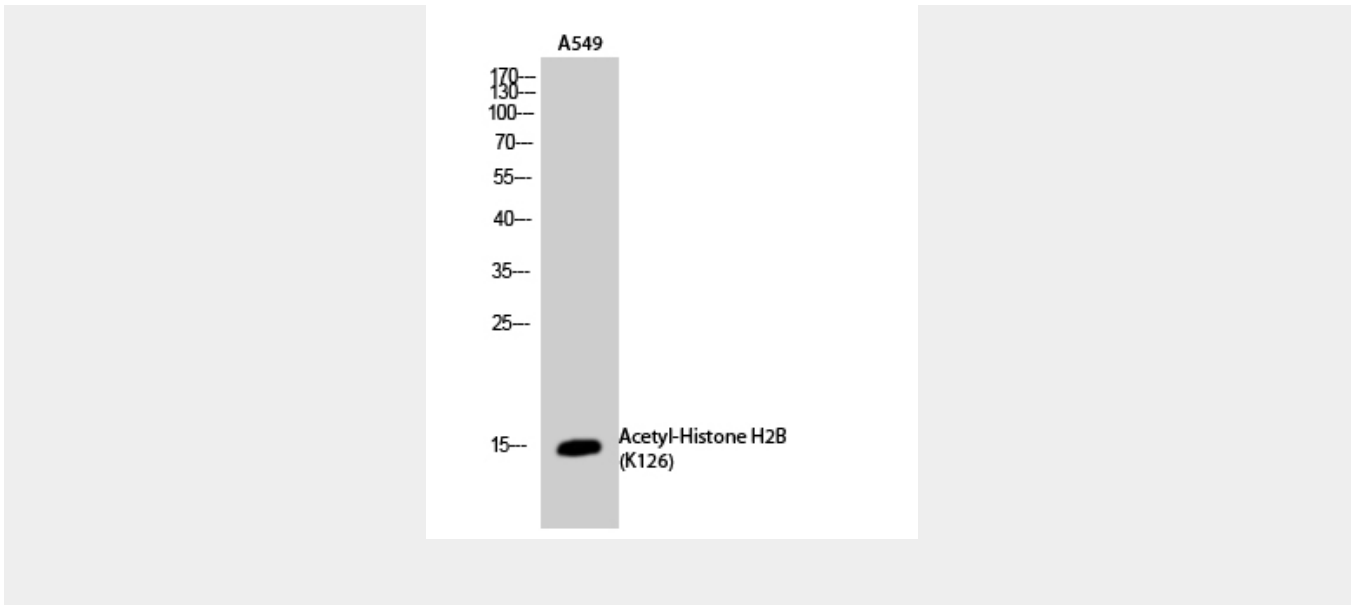
### Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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 Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### Histone H2B (Acetyl Lys126) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Variant histone specifically required to direct the transformation of dissociating nucleosomes to protamine in male germ cells (By similarity). Entirely replaces classical histone H2B prior nucleosome to protamine transition and probably acts as a nucleosome dissociating factor that creates a more dynamic chromatin, facilitating the large-scale exchange of histones (By similarity). Core component of nucleosome (By similarity). Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template (By similarity). Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability (By similarity). DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling (By similarity). Also found in fat cells, its function and the presence of post-translational modifications specific to such cells are still unclear (PubMed:21249133).