

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) Antibody
Histone H4 K16ac Antibody
Catalog # ASR5659**Specification****Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] antibody is tested for Western Blot, Dot Blot, Immunofluorescence, and Immunocytochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~13 kDa corresponding to Histone H4 protein by Western Blotting in HeLa histone prep lysate or the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Epi-Plus™ antibody production in collaboration with Novus Biologicals.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Histone H4 [ac Lys16] affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic acetylated peptide surrounding Lysine 16 of human Histone H4.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 121504;554313;8294;8359;8360;8361;8362;8363;8364;8365;8366;8367;8368;8370**Other Names**
121504**Purity**

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. This antibody reacts with human Histone H4. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with Human, mouse, and *C. elegans*. Predicted to react with most mammal species. Cross-reactivity with Histone H4 from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended

storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name H4C1

Synonyms H4/A, H4FA, HIST1H4A

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

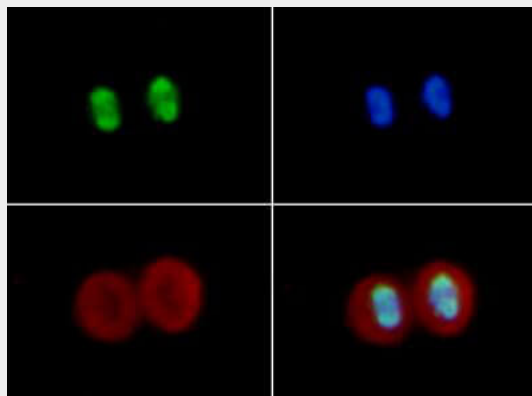
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) 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 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of Rabbit Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] Antibody. Tissue: HeLa cells. Fixation:

0.5% PFA. Antigen retrieval: Not required. Primary antibody: Histone H4 [ac Lys16] antibody at a 1:100 dilution for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: FITC secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: Histone H4 [ac Lys16] is nuclear and chromosomal. Staining: Histone H4 [ac Lys16] is expressed in green, nuclei and alpha-tubulin are counterstained with DAPI (blue) and Dylight 594 (red).

Anti-Histone H4 [ac Lys16] (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Chromatin is the arrangement of DNA and proteins in which chromosomes are formed. Correspondingly, chromatin is formed from nucleosomes, which are comprised of a set of four histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, H4) wrapped with DNA. Chromatin is a very dynamic structure in which numerous post-translational modifications work together to activate or repress the availability of DNA to be copied, transcribed, or repaired. These marks decide which DNA will be open and commonly active (euchromatin) or tightly wound to prevent access and activation (heterochromatin). Common histone modifications include methylation of lysine and arginine, acetylation of lysine, phosphorylation of threonine and serine, and sumoylation, biotinylation, and ubiquitylation of lysine. In particular, acetylation of H4 Lys16 (H4 K16Ac) plays a role in transcriptional activation and DNA repair. The protein MOF (MYST1) is the primary enzyme to acetylate K16, along with Gcn5, Esal, ATF2, and Sas2. Depletion of MOF reduces K16 acetylation, causing cell cycle arrests, chromosomal aberrations, and a poor DNA damage response. Anti-Histone H4 are ideal for researchers interested in Epigenetics, HA Epitope Tags, Chromatin Modifiers, Chromatin Research, Histones and Modified Histones research.