SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-HIST1H2BJ/Histone H2B.1/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL17409R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-HIST1H2BJ/Histone H2B.1/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HIST1H2BJ
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human
Background:	background: Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H2B family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the histone microcluster on chromosome 6p21.33. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **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

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	modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling. Has broad antibacterial activity. May contribute to the formation of the functional antimicrobial barrier of the colonic epithelium, and to the bactericidal activity of amniotic fluid. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus. Chromosome. **Post-translational modifications:** Monoubiquitination of Lys-121 by the RNF20/40 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation and is also prerequisite for histone H3 'Lys-4' and 'Lys-79' methylation. It also functions cooperatively with the FACT dimer to stimulate elongation by RNA polymerase II. Phosphorylated on Ser-15 by STK4/MST1 during apoptosis; which facilitates apoptotic chromatin condensation. Also phosphorylated on Ser-15 in response to DNA double strand breaks (DSBs), and in correlation with somatic hypermutation and immunoglobulin class-switch recombination. **Similarity:** Belongs to the histone H2B family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 8970 Human **SwissProt:** P06899 Human **Unigene:** 591807 Human Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.