

## Rabbit Anti-Butyryl-Histone H4 (Lys8)antibody

SL60174R

<b>Product Name</b>	Butyryl-Histone H4 (Lys8)
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB=1:500-2000,ICC/IF=1:100-500,ChIP=4 ug/5x10 <sup>6</sup> cells not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	The nucleus
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail</b>	Histones undergo various enzyme-catalyzed modifications, including acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitination, etc. Lysine butyrylation is a newly discovered reversible modification that controls chromosome structure and gene transcription. Lysine butyrylation is highly conserved in eukaryotic cells from worms to humans. The unique structure and genomic localization of histone lysine butyrylation indicate that it is mechanistically and functionally different from histone lysine acetylation. Specifically, in the genomes of human somatic cells and rabbit male germ cells, histone butyrylation marks active promoters or potential enhancers. The butyrylation of histone H3 at the Lys18 site may play an important role in epigenetic regulation, including chromatin remodeling and DNA transcription regulation.