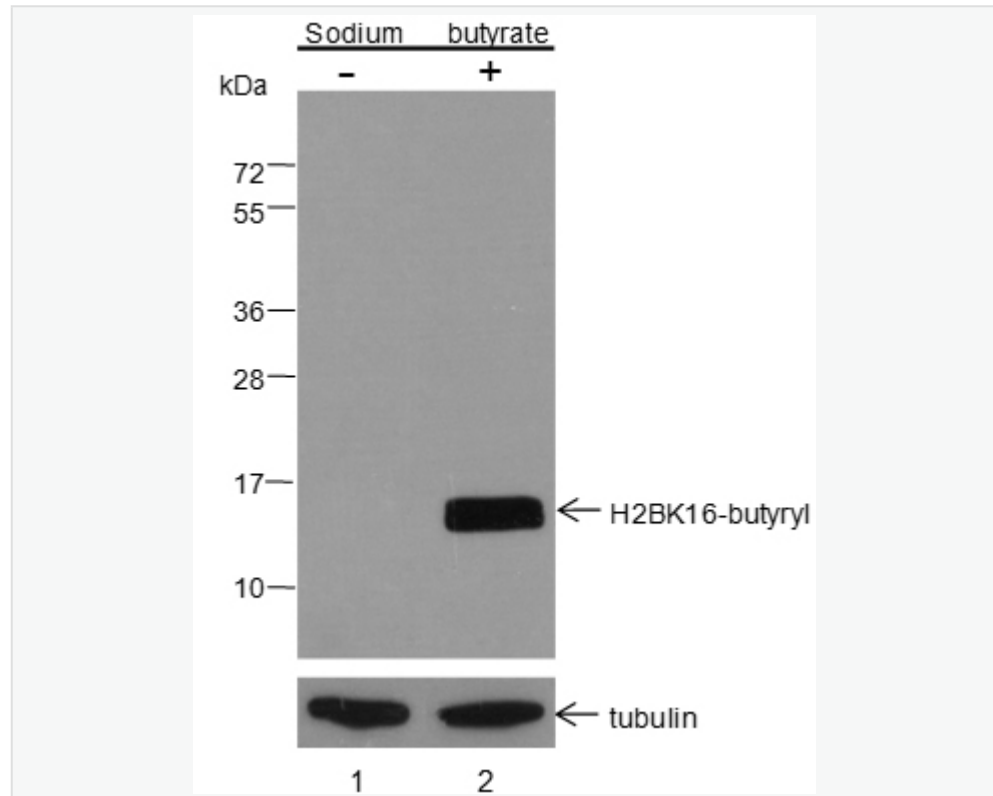


## Rabbit Anti-Butyryl-Histone H2B (Lys16)antibody

SL60181R

<b>Product Name</b>	Butyryl-Histone H2B (Lys16)
<b>Chinese Name</b>	
<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=1:50-200,IHC-P=1:100-200,IHC-F=1:100-200 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>	组蛋白经过各种酶催化的修饰,包括乙酰化,甲基化,磷酸化,Ubiquitin化等。赖氨酸丁酰化是新发现的一种控制染色体结构和基因转录的可逆修饰。赖氨酸丁酰化在从蠕虫到人的真核细胞中高度保守。组蛋白赖氨酸丁酰化独特的结构和基因组定位表明,它在机制和功能上不同于组蛋白赖氨酸乙酰化。具体地说,在人类体细胞和兔雄性生殖细胞基因组中,组蛋白丁酰化标志着活性启动子或潜在增强子。组蛋白 H3 在 Lys18 位点的丁酰化可能在表观遗传调控中发挥重要作用,包括染色质重塑和 DNA 转录调控。

**Product Picture**



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST

Primary ab dilution: 1:2000

Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature

Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP)

Lysate: (-) HeLa, (+) HeLa+Sodium butyrate (30mM, 4hr)

Protein loading quantity: 20  $\mu$ g

Exposure time: 60 s

Predicted MW: 14 kDa

Observed MW: 14 kDa