

二甲基组蛋白 H2B K5 抗体

产品货号: mlR17434

英文名称: Histone H2B (di methyl K5)

中文名称: 二甲基组蛋白 H2B K5 抗体

别名: GL105; H2B; H2B histone family member Q; H2B-GL105; H2B.1 A; H2B.1; H2B/a; H2B/g; H2B/h; H2B/k; H2B/l; H2B/q; H2B2E_HUMAN; H2BFQ; H2BGL105; H2BQ; HIST2H2BE; Histone 2 H2be; histone cluster 2, H2be; histone H2B GL105; histone H2B type 2 E; Histone H2B type 2-E; histone H2B type 2E; Histone H2B-GL105; Histone H2B.q; histone H2BGL105.

产品类型: 甲基化抗体

抗体来源: Rabbit

克隆类型: Polyclonal

交叉反应 : Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Cow,



产品应用: WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量: 14kDa

细胞定位: 细胞核

性状: Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度: 1mg/ml

免疫原: KLH conjugated Synthesised methylpeptide derived from human Histone H2B around the methylation site of di methyl K5:PA(Di Methyl K)SA

亚型: IgG

纯化方法: affinity purified by Protein A

储存液: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : 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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-



4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : 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 encodes a member of the histone H2B family, and generates two transcripts through the use of the conserved stem-loop termination motif, and the polyA addition motif. [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 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. Phosphorylation at Ser-37 (H2BS36ph) by AMPK in response to stress promotes transcription (By similarity). Phosphorylated on Ser-15 (H2BS14ph) 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.

GlcNAcylation at Ser-113 promotes monoubiquitination of Lys-121. It fluctuates in response to extracellular glucose, and associates with transcribed genes.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone H2B family.

SWISS:

P62807

Gene ID:

8349

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.