



Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-00899
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB; ELISA
Gene Name	HIST1H4A H4/A H4FA; HIST1H4B H4/I H4FI; HIST1H4C H4/G H4FG; HIST1H4D H4/B H4FB; HIST1H4E H4/J H4FJ; HIST1H4F H4/C H4FC; HIST1H4H H4/H H4FH; HIST1H4I H4/M H4FM; HIST1H4J H4/E H4FE; HIST1H4K H4/D H4FD; HIST1H4L H4/K H4FK; HIST2H4A H4/N H4F2 H4FN HIST2H4; HIST2H4B H4/O H4FO; HIST4H4
Protein Name	Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Histone H4
Observed Band	12kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Chromosome.
Tissue Specificity	
Function	DNA packaging, chromatin organization, chromatin assembly or disassembly, nucleosome assembly, intracellular signaling cascade, second-messenger-mediated signaling, chromatin assembly, cellular macromolecular complex subunit organization, cellular macromolecular complex assembly, nucleosome organization, macromolecular complex subunit organization, negative regulation of cell differentiation, regulation of myeloid cell differentiation, negative regulation of myeloid cell differentiation, regulation of megakaryocyte differentiation, negative regulation of megakaryocyte differentiation, phosphoinositide-mediated signaling, chromosome organization, macromolecular complex assembly, protein-DNA complex assembly,

Background

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.,PTM:Acetylation at Lys-6, Lys-9, Lys-13 and Lys-17 occurs in coding regions of the genome but not in heterochromatin.,PTM:Citrullination at Arg-4 by PAD14 impairs methylation.,PTM:Monomethylated, dimethylated or trimethylated at Lys-21. Monomethylation is performed by SET8. Trimethylation is performed by SUV420H1 and SUV420H2 and induces gene silencing.,PTM:Monomethylation at Arg-4 by PRMT1 favors acetylation at Lys-9 and Lys-13. Demethylation is performed by JMJD6.,PTM:Sumoylated, which is associated with transcriptional repression.,PTM:Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins.,similarity:Belongs to the histone H4 family.,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA.,

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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