

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11359**Specification**

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, E, DB
Primary Accession	P68431
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	15404

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8350;8351;8352;8353;8354;8355;8356;8357;8358;8968

Positive Control	ELISA: Antigen, ChIP: HeLa cells, Dot blot: Histone Peptides.
Application & Usage	ELISA: 1:500, Dot Blot: 1:20,000, ChIP: 2 µg/ChIP.

Other Names
Histone H2B**Target/Specificity**
H2Bpan**Antibody Form**
Liquid**Appearance**
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
In PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody - Protein Information

Name H3C1 ([HGNC:4766](#))

Synonyms H3FA, HIST1H3A

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.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome.

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody - Images

H2Bpan polyclonal antibody - Background

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histones play a central role in the regulation of transcription, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. These different functions are established via a complex set of post-translational modifications which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure and DNA accessibility to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes.