

**Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM256 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11390**

**Specification**

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**Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,2,3,4,
Other Accession	<a href="#">3005</a> , <a href="#">226117</a> , <a href="#">97358</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Calculated MW	~30kDa KDa

**Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

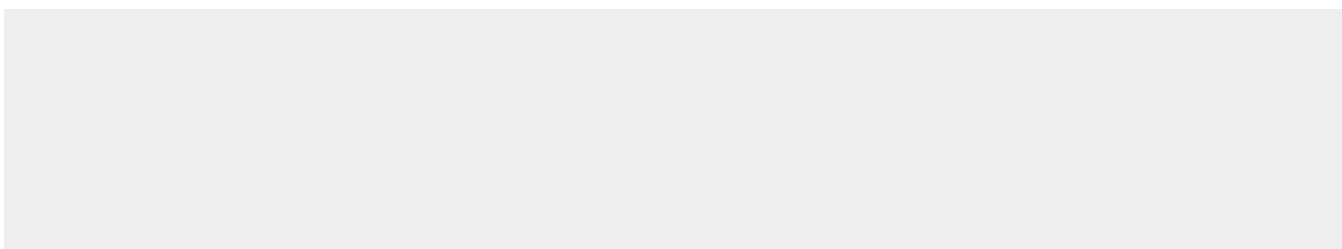
**Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

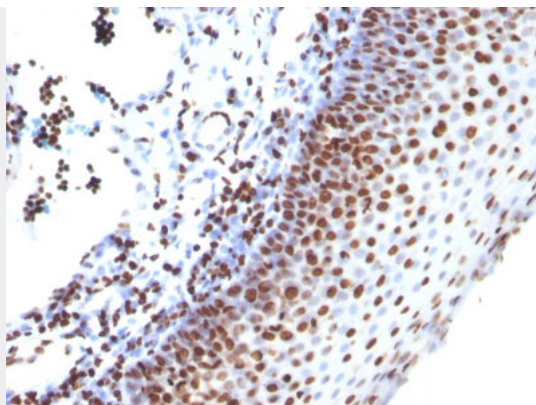
**Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

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](#)

**Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**





Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (SPM256)

#### **Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

Eukaryotic histones are basic and water-soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the octamer; formed of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Over 80% of nucleosomes contain the linker Histone H1, derived from an intronless gene that interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and mediates compaction into higher order chromatin. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Such modifications include methylation, citrullination, acetylation, phosphorylation, sumoylation, ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation.