10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

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

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 1415-1.]
Catalog # AH11393

Specification

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

Application	,2,3,4,
Other Accession	3005, 226117, 97358
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

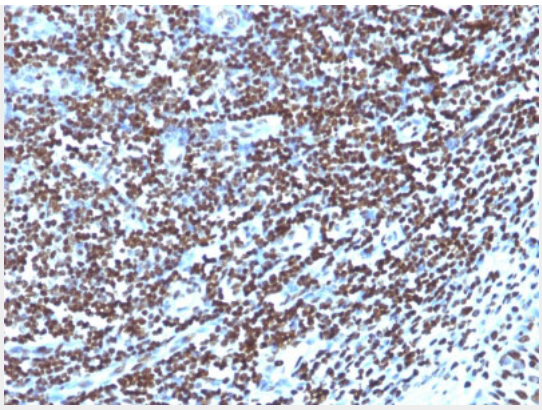
Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

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

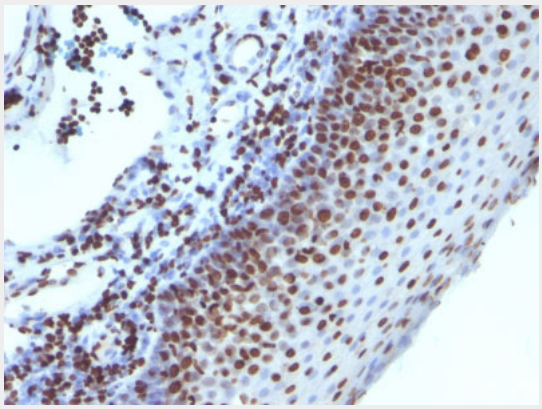
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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

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Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (1415-1)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (1415-1)

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.