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Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3674a

Specification

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P62805

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 121504;554313;8294;8359;8360;8361;8362;8363;8364;8365;8366;8367;8368;8370

Other Names
Histone H4, HIST1H4A, H4/A, H4FA

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP3674a was selected from the Methyl region of human hH4-K20 (Methyl 2). A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name H4C1

Synonyms H4/A, H4FA, HIST1H4A

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.

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Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

Histone proteins H3, H4, H2A, and H2B function as building blocks to package eukaryotic DNA into repeating nucleosome units that are folded in higher order chromatin fibers. The nucleosome is composed of an octamer containing a H3/H4 tetramer and two H2A/H2B dimers, surrounded by approximately 146 base pairs of DNA. A diverse and elaborate array of post-translational modifications including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, ubiquitination, and ADP-ribosylation occurs on the N-terminal tail domains of histones.