



Anti-histone H2B

BACKGROUND

In the eukaryotic cells, DNA is packaged repetitively into nucleosomes by means of interactions among two molecules of four classes of histone, H2A, H2B, H3 and H4. Each of the histone proteins has an evolutionarily conserved amino-terminal 'tail' that protrudes from the nucleosome. This tail is the target of numerous diverse signaling pathways, resulting in the addition of many post-translational modifications. These modifications include phosphorylation, acetylation, methylation, ADP-ribosylation and mono-ubiquitination. Many important new modifications within the structured core and the carboxy-terminal tail regions of histones are also being identified. It is becoming increasingly clear that these modifications represent crucial regulatory events that govern the accessibility and function of the genome

Product type	Primary antibodies
Host	Rabbit
Source	Serum
Form	Liquid Undiluted rabbit antiserum added with 0.05 % sodium azide
Volume	50 µl
Concentration	
Specificity	histone H2B protein
Antigen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino-terminal <i>S. pombe</i> histone H2B, SAAEKKPASKAPAGKA
Isotype	

Application notes

WB, IP

Recommended use

Recommended dilutions

Western blotting: 1/1,000

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Staining Pattern

Cross reactivity

S. pombe

Storage

4°C (long period; -80°C)

References

1) Maruyama T. et al. Histone H2B mutations in inner region affect ubiquitination, centromere function, silencing and chromosome segregation. EMBO J. 25: 2420-2431 (2006)

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