

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3674a

Specification

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, DB,E
Primary Accession	P62805
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	11367
Antigen Region	1-30

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody - 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

This H4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from human H4.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50
DB~~1:500

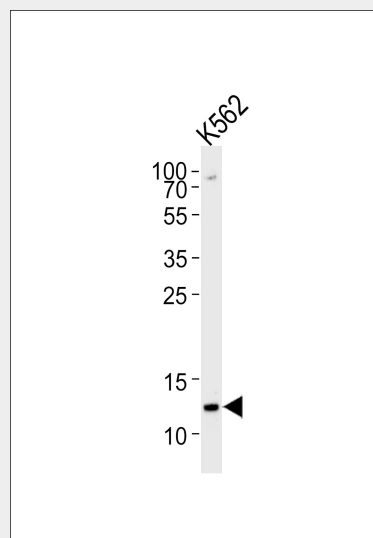
Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

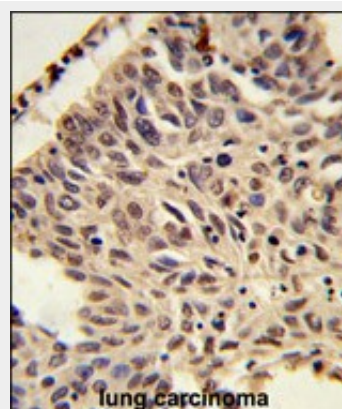
Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions



Western blot analysis of lysate from K562 cell line, using H4 Antibody (K20)(Cat. #AP3674a). AP3674a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma reacted with PSMA4 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody - 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.

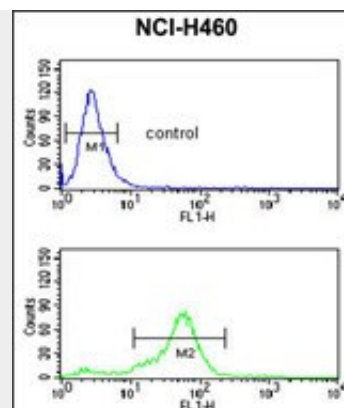
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome.

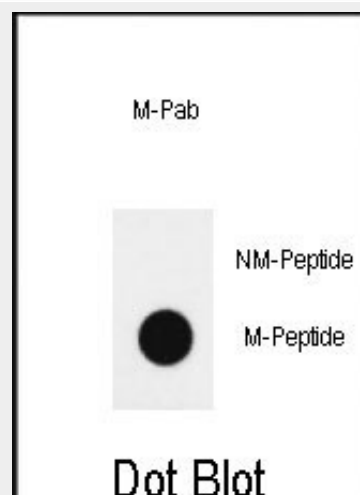
Me2-H4(K20) Antibody - Protocols

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](#)



H4 Antibody (K20 [Me2]) (Cat. #AP3674a) flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Dot blot analysis of anti-hH4-K20(Methyl 2) methylation-specific Pab (Cat. AP3674a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of methylation-peptide or Non methylation-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Me2-H4(K20) Antibody - 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.