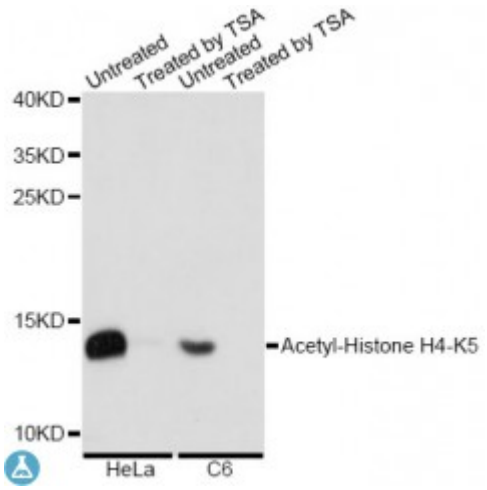
Anti-AcetylH4K5AC-(K5) Antibody



Description	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. This structure consists of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a nucleosome, an octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H4 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails; instead, they contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in a histone cluster on chromosome 1. This gene is one of four histone genes in the cluster that are duplicated; this record represents the centromeric copy.

Model	STJ117427
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic acetylated peptide around K5 of human Histone H4 (NP_001029249.1).
Gene ID	121504
Gene Symbol	HIST1H4A
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Histone H4
Molecular Weight	11.367 kDa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4781OMIM:142750Reactome:R-HSA-1221632
Alternative Names	Histone H4
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 Localization	Nucleus, Chromosome
Post-translational Modifications	Acetylation at Lys-6 (H4K5ac), Lys-9 (H4K8ac), Lys-13 (H4K12ac) and Lys-17 (H4K16ac) occurs in coding regions of the genome but not in heterochromatin,