

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-Histone H4 (mono methyl K16) Antibody (Clone#DEF-8)		
Gene Name	H4C1/H4C2/H4C3/H4C4/H4C5/H4C6/H4C8/H4C9/H4C11/H4C12/H4C13/H4C14/H4C15/H4C16		
Source	Rabbit		
Clonality	Monoclonal		
Isotype	IgG		
Species Reactivity	human, mouse		
Tested Application	WB, ICC/IF		
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.		
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H4 (mono methyl K16)		
Concentration	500 ug/ml		
Purification	Affinity-chromatography		
Observed MW	11 kDa		
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):1:50-200		

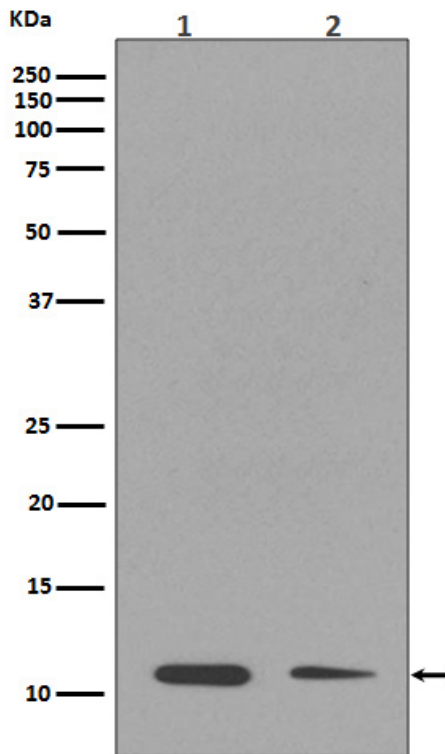
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

Histones are the main constituents of the protein part of chromosomes of eukaryotic cells. They are rich in the amino acids arginine and lysine and have been greatly conserved during evolution. Histones pack the DNA into tight masses of chromatin. Two core histones of each class H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assemble and are wrapped by 146 base pairs of DNA to form one octameric nucleosome. Histone tails undergo numerous post-translational modifications, which either directly or indirectly alter chromatin structure to facilitate transcriptional activation or repression or other nuclear processes. In addition to the genetic code, combinations of the different histone modifications reveal the so-called "histone code". Histone methylation and demethylation is dynamically regulated by respectively histone methyl transferases and histone demethylases.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Histone H4 (mono methyl K16) expression in (1) NIH/3T3 cell lysate; (2) A549 cell lysate.