

Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YK0129

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: Histone H4

Fields: >>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral

carcinogenesis;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus

Gene Name: HIST1H4A H4/A H4FA; HIST1H4B H4/I H4FI; HIST1H4C H4/G H4FG;

HIST1H4D H4/B H4FB; HIST1H4E H4/J H4FJ; HIST1H4F H4/C H4FC; HIST1H4H H4/H H4FH; HIST1H4I H4/M H4FM; HIST1H4J H4/E H4FE; HIST1H4K H4/D H4FD; HIST1H4L H4/K H4FK; HIST2H4A H4/N H4F2 H4FN

HIST2H4; HIST2H4B H4/O H4FO; HIST4H4

Protein Name: Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92)

P62805

P62806

Human Gene Id: 121504

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id : 100041230

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 100360950

Rat Swiss Prot No: P62804

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H4 (Acetyl Lys92)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse, Rat Histone H4

(Acetyl Lys92)

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.



Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 12kD

Background : 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. PTM:Acetylation

at Lys-6, Lys-9, Lys-13 and Lys-17 occurs in coding regions of the genome but not in heterochromatin.,PTM:Citrullination at Arg-4 by PADI4 impairs

methylation.,PTM:Monomethylated, dimethylated or trimethylated at Lys-21.

Monomethylation is performed by SET8. Trimethylation is performed by

Monomethylation is performed by SET8. Trimethylation is performed by SUV420H1 and SUV420H2 and induces gene silencing.,PTM:Monomethylation at Arg-4 by PRMT1 favors acetylation at Lys-9 and Lys-13. Demethylation is performed by JMJD6.,PTM:Sumoylated, which is associated with transcriptional repression.,PTM:Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins.,similarity:Belongs to the histone H4 family.,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA.,

Function: DNA packaging, chromatin organization, chromatin assembly or

disassembly, nucleosome assembly, intracellular signaling cascade, secondmessenger-mediated signaling, chromatin assembly, cellular macromolecular

complex subunit organization, cellular macromolecular complex

assembly, nucleosome organization, macromolecular complex subunit organization, negative regulation of cell differentiation, regulation of myeloid cell differentiation, negative regulation of myeloid cell differentiation, regulation of

megakaryocyte differentiation, negative regulation of megakaryocyte differentiation, phosphoinositide-mediated signaling, chromosome organization, macromolecular complex assembly, protein-DNA complex

assembly,

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus, Chromosome,

2/3



Sort:	7639
No4 :	1
Host:	Rabbit
Modifications :	Acetyl

Products Images

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