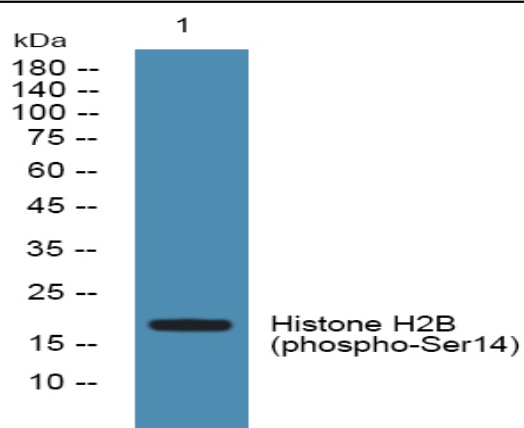


**Histone H2B (Phospho Ser14) rabbit pAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP1353
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	Histone H2B
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
<b>Gene Name :</b>	HIST1H2BH H2BFJ
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Histone H2B (Ser14)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	8345
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q93079
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	319182
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q64478
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized phosho peptide around human Histone H2B (Ser14)
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Histone H2B (phospho-Ser14)
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000-2000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	18kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Protein_Acetylation
<b>Background :</b>	<p>Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H2B family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromosome 6. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>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:Monoubiquitination of Lys-121 by the RNF20/40 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation and is also prerequisite for histone H3 'Lys-4' and 'Lys-79' methylation. It also functions cooperatively with the FACT dimer to stimulate elongation by RNA polymerase II.,PTM:Phosphorylated on Ser-15 by STK4/MST1 during apoptosis; which facilitates apoptotic chromatin condensation. Also phosphorylated on Ser-15 in response to DN</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Nucleus. Chromosome.
<b>Expression :</b>	Epithelium,

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from DU145 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night