

Rabbit anti-Human HIST2H2BE Polyclonal Antibody | anti-HIST2H2BE antibody

HIST2H2BE Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326482	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

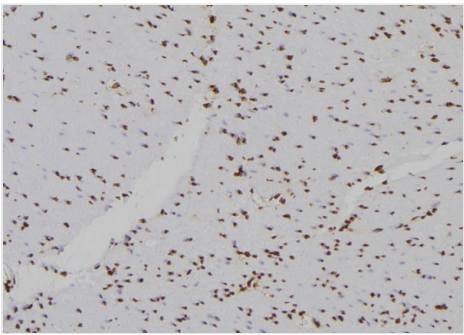
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

HIST2H2BE; Polyclonal Antibody; HIST2H2BE Antibody; GL105; H2B; H2B histone family member Q; H2B-GL105; H2B.1; H2B/q; H2B2E_HUMAN; H2BFQ; H2BGL105; H2BQ; Histone 2 H2be; histone cluster 2; H2be; histone H2B GL105; histone H2B type 2 E; Histone H2B type 2-E; histone H2B type 2E; Histone H2B-GL105; Histone H2B.q; histone H2BGL105; anti-HIST2H2BE antibody

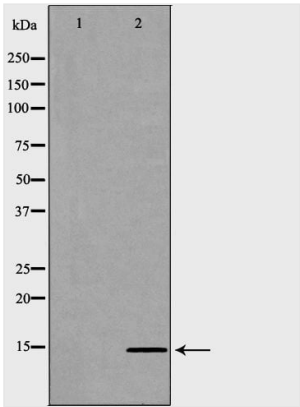
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	HIST2H2BE antibody detects endogenous levels of total HIST2H2BE
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	126
Applicable Applications for anti-HIST2H2BE antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human HIST2H2BE
Subcellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA326482 at 1/100 staining Human gastric tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Hela whole cell lysates, using HIST2H2BE Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-HIST2H2BE antibody

Description: 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 encodes a member of the histone H2B family, and generates two transcripts through the use of the conserved stem-loop termination motif, and the polyA addition motif.

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.

Subunit Structure: 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.

Post-translational Modifications: Monoubiquitination at Lys-35 (H2BK34Ub) by the MSL1/MSL2 dimer is required for histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) and 'Lys-79' (H3K79me) methylation and transcription activation at specific gene loci, such as HOXA9 and MEIS1 loci. Similarly, monoubiquitination at Lys-121 (H2BK120Ub) 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. H2BK120Ub also acts as a regulator of mRNA splicing: deubiquitination by USP49 is required for efficient cotranscriptional splicing of a large set of exons. Phosphorylation at Ser-37 (H2BS36ph) by AMPK in response to stress promotes transcription (By similarity). Phosphorylated on Ser-15 (H2BS14ph) by STK4/MST1 during apoptosis; which facilitates apoptotic chromatin condensation. Also phosphorylated on Ser-15 in response to DNA double strand breaks (DSBs), and in correlation with somatic hypermutation and immunoglobulin class-switch recombination. GlcNAcylation at Ser-113 promotes monoubiquitination of Lys-121. It fluctuates in response to extracellular glucose, and associates with transcribed genes (By similarity). Crotonylation (Kcr) is specifically present in male germ cells and marks testis-specific genes in post-meiotic cells, including X-linked genes that escape sex chromosome inactivation in haploid cells. Crotonylation marks active promoters and enhancers and confers resistance to transcriptional repressors. It is also associated with post-meiotically activated genes on autosomes.

Similarity: Belongs to the histone H2B family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4504277
NCBI GeneID	8349
NCBI Accession #	NP_003519.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003528.2

UniProt Accession #	Q16778 ; Q4KMY1 ; Q5QNX0 ; Q9UE88 ; A3KMC7 ; A8K110
Molecular Weight	Observed: 14 kDa Predicted: 14 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	histone H2B type 2-E
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	histone cluster 2 H2B family member e
NCBI Official Symbol	HIST2H2BE
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	H2B; H2BQ; GL105; H2B.1; H2BFQ; H2BGL105
NCBI Protein Information	histone H2B type 2-E
UniProt Protein Name	Histone H2B type 2-E
UniProt Gene Name	HIST2H2BE
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	H2BFQ; H2B/q

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/hist2h2be-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326482>