



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 



Histone cluster 1 H2BK (h4): 293T Lysate: sc-117040

BACKGROUND

Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the octamer; formed of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Over 80% of nucleosomes contain the linker Histone H1, derived from an intronless gene, that interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and mediates compaction into higher order chromatin. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Such modifications include methylation, citrullination, acetylation, phosphorylation, sumoylation, ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation.

REFERENCES

1. Rupp, R.A., et al. 2005. Gene regulation by histone H1: new links to DNA methylation. *Cell* 123: 1178-1179.
2. Martin, C., et al. 2005. The diverse functions of histone lysine methylation. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6: 838-849.
3. Gunjan, A., et al. 2005. Regulation of histone synthesis and nucleosome assembly. *Biochimie* 87: 625-635.
4. Bode, A.M., et al. 2005. Inducible covalent posttranslational modification of histone H3. *Sci. STKE* 2005: re4.
5. Bustin, M., et al. 2005. The dynamics of histone H1 function in chromatin. *Mol. Cell* 17: 617-620.
6. de la Cruz, X., et al. 2005. Do protein motifs read the histone code? *Bioessays* 27: 164-175.
7. Hake, S.B., et al. 2006. Histone H3 variants and their potential role in indexing mammalian genomes: the "H3 barcode hypothesis". *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103: 6428-6435.
8. Nightingale, K.P., et al. 2006. Histone modifications: signalling receptors and potential elements of a heritable epigenetic code. *Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev.* 16: 125-136.
9. Wurtele, H., et al. 2006. Histone post-translational modifications and the response to DNA double-strand breaks. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 18: 137-144.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HIST1H2BK (human) mapping to 6p22.1.

PRODUCT

Histone cluster 1 H2BK (h4): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human Histone cluster 1 H2BK transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Histone cluster 1 H2BK (h4): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Histone cluster 1 H2BK antibodies. Re-commended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.