

## 36-1213: Monoclonal Antibody to Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker)(Clone : HH1/957)

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal                                       |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | HH1/957  |
| <b>Application :</b>           | FACS,WB,IF,IHC                                   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human, Mouse, Rat                                |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | H1   |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 3005   |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | Multiple   |
| <b>Format :</b>                | Purified   |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG2a, kappa                               |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant full-length human Histone H1 protein |

### Description

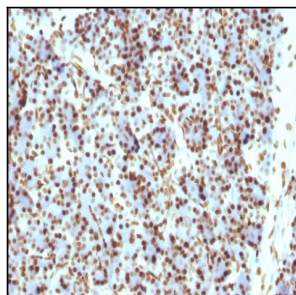
Eukaryotic histones are basic and water-soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the 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.

### Product Info

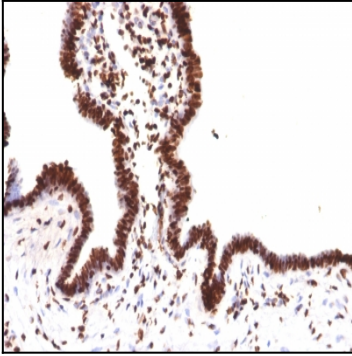
|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 100 µg  |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | Affinity Chromatography   |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 100 µg in 500 µl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.                               |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months. For long-term storage; store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles. |

### Application Note

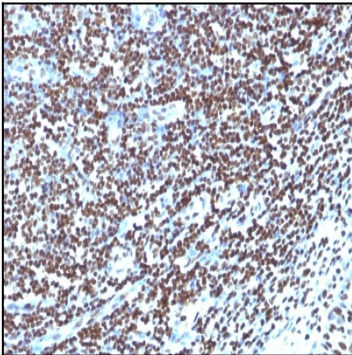
Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95 °C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),



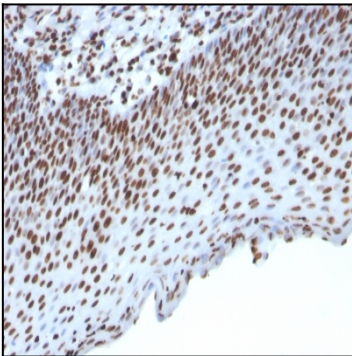
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Pancreas stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (HH1/957)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Ovarian Carcinoma stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (HH1/957)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (HH1/957)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (HH1/957)