

H4K12ac polyclonal antibody - Classic

Cat. No. C15410302

Type: Polyclonal

Source: Rabbit

Lot #: 001

Size: 50 µg

Concentration: 0.69 µg/µl

Specificity: Human

Purity: Affinity purified

Storage: Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Applications

	Suggested dilution	Results
IF	1:100	Figure 1
Immunohistochemistry	1:100	
Western blot	1:500-1:1,000	Figure 2
Dot blot	1:1,000	Figure 3

Target description

Chromatin is the arrangement of DNA and proteins in which chromosomes are formed. Correspondingly, chromatin is formed from nucleosomes, which are comprised of a set of four histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, H4) wrapped with DNA. Chromatin is a very dynamic structure in which numerous post-translational modifications work together to activate or repress the availability of DNA to be copied, transcribed, or repaired. These marks decide which DNA will be open and commonly active (euchromatin) or tightly wound to prevent access and activation (heterochromatin). Common histone modifications include methylation of lysine and arginine, acetylation of lysine, phosphorylation of threonine and serine, and sumoylation, biotinylation, and ubiquitylation of lysine. In particular, acetylation of H4 at Lys5 (H4K5ac) has been linked to transcriptional activation and DNA repair. Newly assembled histones are typically acetylated on H4 at lysine 5 and 12. The enzyme histone acetyltransferase 1 (HAT1) is the primary modulator, and these marks are necessary for complete chromatin assembly. Research suggests that [H4K12ac] is associated with memory repair and telomere replication.

