

Rabbit Histone H2BK5ac Polyclonal Antibody | anti-H2BK5ac antibody

Histone H2BK5ac antibody (pAb)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA59834	Rabbit	Human, Wide Range Predicted	Western Blot, Immunofluorescence, Dot Blot, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, Immunoprecipitation, Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, Immunoprecipitation

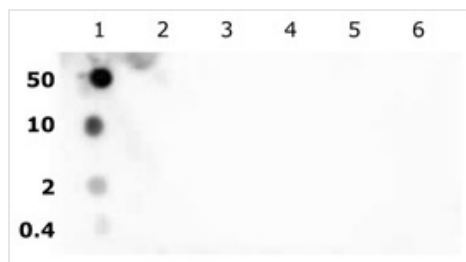
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Histone H2BK5ac; Polyclonal Antibody; Histone H2BK5ac antibody (pAb); Histone H2B acetyl Lysine 5; anti-H2BK5ac antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

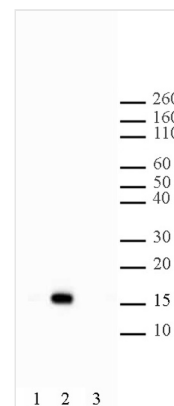
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Wide Range Predicted
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form/Format	Rabbit serum containing 30% glycerol and 0.035% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
Applicable Applications for anti-H2BK5ac antibody	WB (Western Blot), IF (Immunofluorescence), DB (Dot Blot), ChIP (Chromatin immunoprecipitation), ChIP (Chromatin immunoprecipitation)
Conjugation	Acetylated
Immunogen	This Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 antibody was raised against a peptide including acetyl-lysine 5 of human histone H2B.
Abs Residue	Lys
Preparation and Storage	Some products may be shipped at room temperature. This will not affect their stability or performance. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles by aliquoting items into single-use fractions for storage at -20 degree C for up to 2 years. Keep all reagents on ice when not in storage.1ug/ul

IMAGES



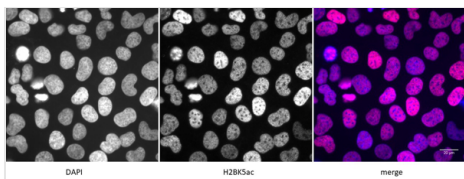
DB (Dot Blot)

Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 pAb tested by dot blot analysis. Dot blot analysis was used to confirm the specificity of Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 pAb for acetyl-Lys5 of histone H2B. Decreasing amounts of modified and unmodified peptides were spotted onto PVDF and probed with the antibody at a dilution of 1:5,000. Lane 1: Peptide acetylated at lysine 5 of H2B. Lane 2: Unmodified lysine 5 peptide. Lane 3: Peptide acetylated at lysine 16 of H2B. Lane 4: Unmodified lysine 16 peptide. Lane 5: Peptide acetylated at lysine 120 of H2B. Lane 6: Unmodified lysine 120 peptide.



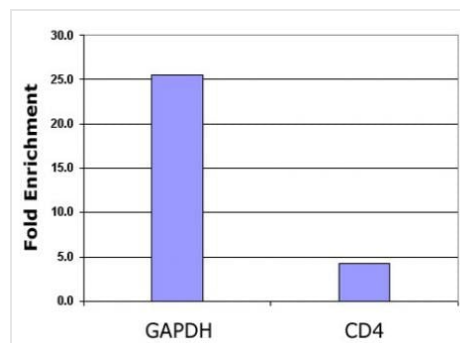
WB (Western Blot)

Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 pAb tested by Western blot. HeLa acid extract (5 ug per lane) was probed with Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 polyclonal antibody (1:2,000 dilution). Lane 1: No treatment. Lane 2: Cells treated with sodium butyrate. Lane 3: Human recombinant H2B (200 ng).



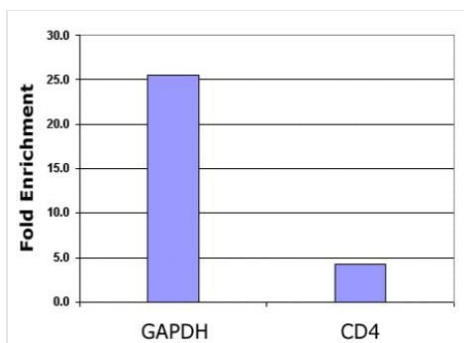
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Detection of H2BK5ac by immunofluorescence. U2OS cells were stained with H2BK5ac antibody at a dilution of 1:500. Left panel: DAPI. Middle panel: H2BK5ac antibody staining. Right panel: merge.



ChIP (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation)

Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 pAb tested by ChIP analysis. Chromatin IP performed using the ChIP-IT Express Kit and HeLa Chromatin (1.5 x 10⁶ cell equivalents per ChIP) using 10 ul of Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 pAb or the equivalent amount of rabbit IgG as a negative control. Real time, quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) was performed on DNA purified from each of the ChIP reactions using a primer pair specific for the indicated gene. Data are presented as Fold Enrichment of the ChIP antibody signal versus the negative control IgG using the ddCT method.



ChIP (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation)

Histone H2B acetyl Lys5 pAb tested by ChIP-Seq. ChIP was performed using chromatin from the H1 human embryonic stem cell line. ChIP DNA was sequenced on the Illumina GA II and sequence tags were mapped to identify H2BK5Ac binding. The image shows H2BK5Ac binding across a 1 MB region on chromosome 1.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-H2BK5ac antibody

Short Description: Our Histone H2BK5ac antibody (pAb) was raised in a Rabbit host. It has been validated for use in Chromatin Immunoprecipitation, ChIP-Seq, Dot blot, Immunofluorescence and Western blot; it has been shown to react with Human samples, but it is predicted that it will react with a wide range of sample types.

Background: Histone H2B is one of the core components of the nucleosome. The nucleosome is the smallest subunit of chromatin and consists of 147 base pairs of DNA wrapped around an octamer of core histone proteins (two each of Histone H2A, Histone H2B, Histone H3 and Histone H4). Histone H1 is a linker histone, present at the interface between the nucleosome core and DNA entry/exit points; it is responsible for establishing higher-order chromatin structure. Chromatin is subject to a variety of chemical modifications, including post-translational modifications of the histone proteins and the methylation of cytosine residues in the DNA. Reported histone modifications include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, carbonylation and SUMOylation; they play a major role in regulating gene expression. Lysine N-epsilon-acetylation is a dynamic, reversible and tightly regulated protein and histone modification that plays a major role in chromatin remodeling and in the regulation of gene expression in various cellular functions. Histone H2A and Histone H2B are acetylated in bulk chromatin by p300 and form acetylated Histone H2A/Histone H2B heterodimers. When DNA associates with intact core histone octamers that contain acetylated H2A/H2B dimers, the inhibition of transcriptional initiation significantly decreases, indicating that acetylation of their lysine residues may mediate transcription.

Product Categories/Family for anti-H2BK5ac antibody

[Primary Antibodies](#)

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	15kDa
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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://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/histone-h2bk5ac-antibody-western-blot-immunofluorescence-dot-blot-chromatin-immunoprecipitation-chromatin-immunoprecipitation-elisa/59834>