

# Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM256 ]  
Catalog # AH11390

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC, IF, FC
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">3005</a> , <a href="#">226117</a> , <a href="#">97358</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
<b>Clone Names</b>	SPM256
<b>Calculated MW</b>	30 KDa

## Additional Information

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<b>Application Note</b>	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
<b>Precautions</b>	Histone H1 (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Background

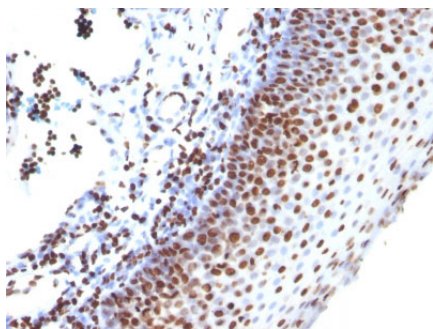
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Eukaryotic histones are basic and water-soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of 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.

## Images

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Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Histone H1 Monoclonal Antibody (SPM256)



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.