

## Histone H1 (Pan Nuclear Marker) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone HH1/957]

| Catalog No      | Format                            | Size     |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 3005-MSM3-P0    | Purified Ab with BSA and Azide    | 200ug/ml |
| 3005-MSM3-P1    | Purified Ab with BSA and Azide    | 200ug/ml |
| 3005-MSM3-P1ABX | Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide | 1.0mg/ml |

| Applications               | Tested Dilution     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Flow Cytometry (Flow)      | 1-2ug/million cells |
| Immunofluorescence (IF)    | 1-3ug/ml            |
| Immunohistochemistry (IHC) | 1-2ug/ml            |
| Western Blot (WB)          | 2-4ug/ml            |

| Product Details        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Clone                  | HH1/957  |
| Gene Name              | H1-0, N/A  |
| Immunogen              | Recombinant full-length human H1F0 Histone H1.0 protein                    |
| Host                   | Mouse  |
| Clonality              | Monoclonal   |
| Isotype / Light Chain  | IgG2a / Kappa  |
| Mol. Weight of Antigen | 30kDa  |
| Cellular Localization  | N/A  |
| Species Reactivity     | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| Positive Control       | A-431, HeLa, LNCap or Jurkat cells. Heart tissue lysate. Breast carcinoma. |

*\*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

### Product Images for Histone H1 (Pan Nuclear Marker) Antibody

#### Specificity & Comments

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.

#### Known Applications & Suggested Dilutions

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). Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

#### Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

#### Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 1mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

#### Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.