

Anti-Histone H1 Antibody [clone SPM256] (V2566)

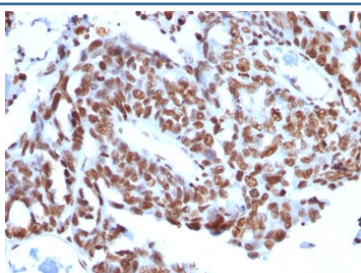
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2566-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2566-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2566SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2566IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml



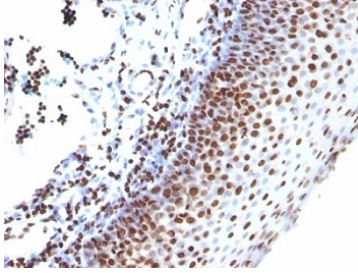
Citations (2)

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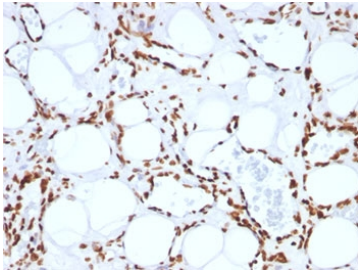
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	SPM256
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P07305
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/10 ⁶ cells
Limitations	This anti-Histone H1 antibody is available for research use only.



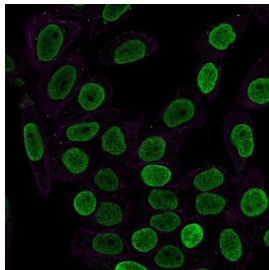
IHC: FFPE human ovarian carcinoma tested with anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256).



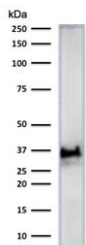
IHC: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256).



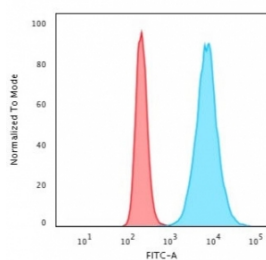
IHC: FFPE human angiosarcoma tested with anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256).



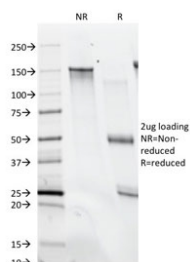
Immunofluorescent staining of permeabilized human HeLa cells with anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256, green) and Phalloidin (red).



Western blot test of human heart lysate with anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256).



Flow cytometry testing of permeabilized human HeLa cells with anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256); Red=isotype control, Blue= anti-Histone H1 antibody.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free anti-Histone H1 antibody (clone SPM256) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the anti-Histone H1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin/paraffin tissues requires boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Nuclei of human leukemia biopsy cells were used as the immunogen for the anti-Histone H1 antibody.

Storage

Store the anti-Histone H1 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).