

## Anti-histone H2B (*S. pombe*) antibody, rabbit serum

63-125 50 ul

In the eukaryotic cells, DNA is packaged repetitively into nucleosomes by means of interactions among two molecules of four classes of histone, H2A, H2B, H3 and H4. Each of the histone proteins has an evolutionarily conserved amino-terminal 'tail' that protrudes from the nucleosome. This tail is the target of numerous diverse signaling pathways, resulting in the addition of many post-translational modifications. These modifications include phosphorylation, acetylation, methylation, ADP-ribosylation and mono-ubiquitination. Many important new modifications within the structured core and the carboxy-terminal tail regions of histones are also being identified. It is becoming increasingly clear that these modifications represent crucial regulatory events that govern the accessibility and function of the genome.

### Applications (see Ref 1)

1) Western blotting (1,000 fold dilution) 2) Immunoprecipitation (CHIP assay).

**Antigen:** Synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino-terminal *S. pombe* histone H2B, SAAEKKPASKAPAGKA

**Reactivity:** *S. pombe* histone H2B

**Antibody:** Undiluted rabbit antiserum added with 0.05 % sodium azide

**Storage:** shipped at 4°C or -20°C and stored at -20°C.

**Data Link** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot [P04913](#) (H2B1\_SCHPO)

### Reference: This product has been used in the following reference.

1. Maruyama T *et al* "Histone H2B mutations in inner region affect ubiquitination, centromere function, silencing and chromosome segregation" *EMBO J* **25**: 2420-2431 (2006)  
PMID: [16688222](#)

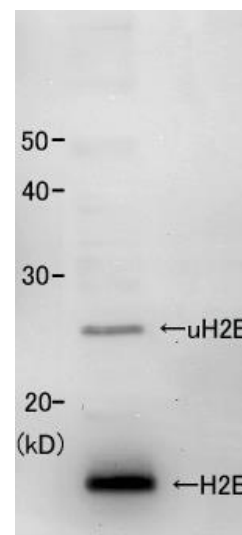


Fig.1 Identification of histone H2B in the crude extract of fission yeast *S. pombe* with this anti body.

The 17 kDa and 24~25 kDa bands correspond to the unmodified and the mono-ubiquitinated histone H2B, respectively, as described in Ref.1.