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Cell Signaling Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys5) (D12B3) Rabbit mAb TECHNOLOGY® Orders: orders@cellsignal.com Support: Web: 3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures. Applications: **Reactivity:** Sensitivity: MW (kDa): Source/Isotype: UniProt ID: Rabbit IgG WB, IP, IHC-P, ChIP H M R Mk Endogenous 11 #P62805 For optimal ChIP results, use 20 µl of antibody and 10 µg of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10⁶ cells) per IP. **Product Usage** This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits. Information Application Dilution

	Application	Dilution
	Western Blotting	1:1000
	Immunoprecipitation	1:100
	Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:6400
	Chromatin IP	1:25
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BS. 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	A, 50% glycerol and less than
Specificity / Sensitivity	Acetyl-Histone H4 (Lys5) (D12B3) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levacetylated at Lys5. This antibody may cross-react with histone H4 acetylated not cross-react with histone H4 acetylated at Lys16.	·
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:	Chicken, D. melanogaster, Xenopus, Zebrafish, Bovine, Pig, C. elegans, H	lorse
Source / Purification	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic p	peptide corresponding to

residues surrounding acetylated Lys5 of human histone H4 protein.

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Entrez-Gene Id:

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/24, 1:08 PM Acetyl-	Histone H4 (Lys5) (D12B3) Rabbit mAb (#8647) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technolog	
Background	The nucleosome, made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. Originally thought to function as a static scaffold for DNA packaging, histones have now been shown to be dynamic proteins, undergoing multiple types of post-translational modifications, including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation, and ubiquitination (1,2). Histone acetylation occurs mainly on the amino-terminal tail domains of histones H2A (Lys5), H2B (Lys5, 12, 15, and 20), H3 (Lys9, 14, 18, 23, 27, 36, and 56), and H4 (Lys5, 8, 12, and 16) and is important for the regulation of histone deposition, transcriptional activation, DNA replication, recombination, and DNA repair (1-3). Hyper-acetylation of the histone tails neutralizes the positive charge of these domains and is believed to weaken histone-DNA and nucleosome-nucleosome interactions, thereby destabilizing chromatin structure and increasing the accessibility of DNA to various DNA-binding proteins (4,5). In addition, acetylation of specific lysine residues (6). Many transcription and chromatin regulatory proteins contain bromodomains and may be recruited to gene promoters, in part, through binding of acetylated histone tails. Histone acetylation is mediated by histone acetyltransferases (HDAC and sirtuin proteins), reverses the effects of acetylation, which is mediated by histone deacetylases (HDAC and sirtuin proteins), reverses the effects of acetylation and generally facilitates transcriptional repression (7,8).	
Background References	 Peterson, C.L. and Laniel, M.A. (2004) <i>Curr Biol</i> 14, R546-51. Jaskelioff, M. and Peterson, C.L. (2003) <i>Nat Cell Biol</i> 5, 395-9. Roth, S.Y. et al. (2001) <i>Annu Rev Biochem</i> 70, 81-120. Workman, J.L. and Kingston, R.E. (1998) <i>Annu Rev Biochem</i> 67, 545-79. Hansen, J.C. et al. (1998) <i>Biochemistry</i> 37, 17637-41. Yang, X.J. (2004) <i>Bioessays</i> 26, 1076-87. Haberland, M. et al. (2009) <i>Nat Rev Genet</i> 10, 32-42. Haigis, M.C. and Sinclair, D.A. (2010) <i>Annu Rev Pathol</i> 5, 253-95. 	
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) ChIP: Chromatin IP	
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected	
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