# abcam

# Product datasheet

# Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody ab233193

1 References 5 Images

Overview

**Product name** Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody

**Description** Rabbit polyclonal to Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12)

Host species Rabbit

**Tested applications** Suitable for: ChIP-sequencing, WB, ICC/IF, Dot blot, ChIP

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human, Recombinant fragment

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) conjugated to

keyhole limpet haemocyanin.

Database link: P62805

Positive control ChIP: Chromatin from K562 cells. ChIPseq: Chromatin from K562 cells. WB: HeLa whole cell and

histone extracts. ICC/IF: HeLa cells.

**General notes**The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or

contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

**Properties** 

Form Liquid

**Storage instructions** Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

**Storage buffer** Preservatives: 0.05% Sodium azide, 0.05% Proclin 300

Constituent: PBS

**Purity** Affinity purified

**Clonality** Polyclonal

**Isotype** IgG

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#### **Applications**

## The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab233193 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ChIP-sequencing		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Use 0.5 µg.
WB		1/1000.
ICC/IF		1/500.
Dot blot		1/20000.
ChIP		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Use 0.5 - 1 µg per IP.

### **Target**

#### **Function**

Core component of nucleosome. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication and chromosomal stability. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling.

### Sequence similarities

# Post-translational modifications

Belongs to the histone H4 family.

Acetylation at Lys-6 (H4K5ac), Lys-9 (H4K8ac), Lys-13 (H4K12ac) and Lys-17 (H4K16ac) occurs in coding regions of the genome but not in heterochromatin.

Citrullination at Arg-4 (H4R3ci) by PADI4 impairs methylation.

Monomethylation and asymmetric dimethylation at Arg-4 (H4R3me1 and H4R3me2a, respectively) by PRMT1 favors acetylation at Lys-9 (H4K8ac) and Lys-13 (H4K12ac).

Demethylation is performed by JMJD6. Symmetric dimethylation on Arg-4 (H4R3me2s) by the

PRDM1/PRMT5 complex may play a crucial role in the germ-cell lineage.

Monomethylated, dimethylated or trimethylated at Lys-21 (H4K20me1, H4K20me2, H4K20me3).

Monomethylation is performed by SET8. Trimethylation is performed by SUV420H1 and

SUV420H2 and induces gene silencing.

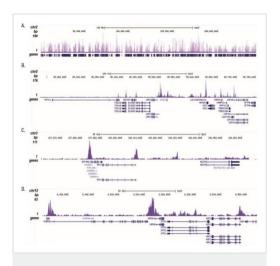
Ubiquitinated by the CUL4-DDB-RBX1 complex in response to ultraviolet irradiation. This may weaken the interaction between histones and DNA and facilitate DNA accessibility to repair proteins. Monoubiquitinated at Lys-92 of histone H4 (H4K91ub1) in response to DNA damage. The exact role of H4K91ub1 in DNA damage response is still unclear but it may function as a licensing signal for additional histone H4 post-translational modifications such as H4 Lys-21

methylation (H4K20me).

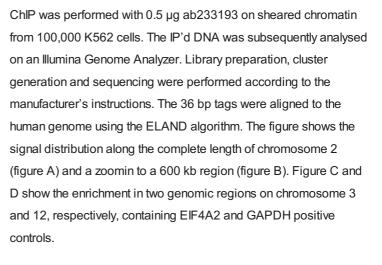
Sumoylated, which is associated with transcriptional repression.

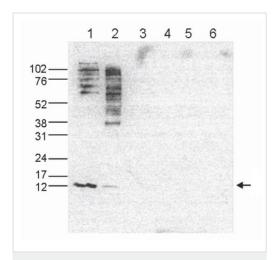
## **Cellular localization** Nucleus. Chromosome.

#### **Images**



ChIP-sequencing - Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody (ab233193)





Western blot - Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody (ab233193)

**All lanes :** Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody (ab233193) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : HeLa (human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell extract at 25 µg

Lane 2: HeLa histone extract at 15 µg

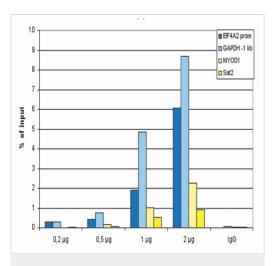
Lane 3: Recombinant histone H2A at 1 µg

Lane 4: Recombinant histone H2B at 1 µg

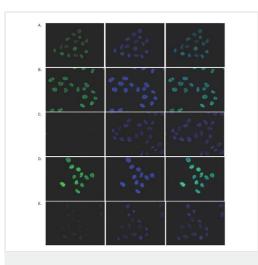
Lane 5: Recombinant histone H3 at 1 µg

Lane 6: Recombinant histone H4 at 1 µg

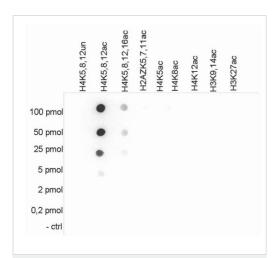
**Dilution buffer:** TBS-Tween containing 5% skimmed milk.



ChIP - Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody (ab233193)



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody (ab233193)



Dot Blot - Anti-Histone H4 (acetyl K5 + K8 + K12) antibody (ab233193)

ChIP assays were performed using human K562 (Human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line from bone marrow) cells, ab233193 and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. ChIP was performed on sheared chromatin from 100,000 cells. A titration of the antibody consisting of 0.2, 0.5, 1 and 2  $\mu$ g per ChIP experiment was analysed. lgG (1  $\mu$ g/IP) was used as negative IP control. QPCR was performed with primers for promoter of the active gene EIF4A2 and for a region 1 kb upstream of the GAPDH gene, used as positive controls, and for the inactive MYOD1 gene and the Sat2 satellite repeat region used as negative controls. Image shows the recovery, expressed as a % of input (the relative amount of immunoprecipitated DNA compared to input DNA after qPCR analysis).

HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells were stained with ab233193 and with DAPI.

Cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde for 10 minutes and blocked with PBS/TX-100 containing 5% normal goat serum and 1% BSA.

**Figure A:** Cells were immunofluorescently labeled with ab233193 (left) diluted 1/500 in blocking solution followed by an anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to Alexa<sup>®</sup>488. The middle panel shows staining of the nuclei with DAPI. A merge of the two stainings is shown on the right.

**Figure B, C, D and E:** Staining of the cells with ab233193 after incubation of the antibody with 10 ng/µl of the following blocking peptides: H4K5,8,12 unmodifed (B), H4K5,8,12ac (C), H2A.ZK5,7,11ac (D) and H4K5,8,12,16ac (E).

To test the cross reactivity of ab233193 a Dot Blot analysis was performed with peptides containing other histone modifications and the unmodified H4. One hundred to 0.2 pmol of the respective peptides were spotted on a membrane. ab233193 was used at a dilution of 1:20,000.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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