

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find Antibody

HIST1H1D DNAxPab

Catalog # H00003007-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human HIST1H1D DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx [™] Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MSETAPLAPTIPAPAEKTPVKKKAKKAGATAGKRKASGPPVSELITKAVAASKERSGVSLAALKK ALAAAGYDVEKNNSRIKLGLKSLVSKGTLVQTKGTGASGSFKLNKKAASGEGKPKAKKAGAAKP RKPAGAAKKPKKVAGAATPKKSIKKTPKKVKKPATAAGTKKVAKSAKKVKTPQPKKAAKSPAKA KAPKPKAAKPKSGKPKVTKAKKAAPKKK
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)



Gene Info — HIST1H1D

Entrez GenelD	<u>3007</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>EU446961.1</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>ABZ92490.1</u>
Gene Name	HIST1H1D
Gene Alias	H1.3, H1F3, MGC138176
Gene Description	histone cluster 1, H1d
Omim ID	<u>142210</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Histones are basic nuclear proteins responsible for nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fib er in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form a n octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucle osomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in t he compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a m ember of the histone H1 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a p alindromic termination element. This gene is found in the large histone gene cluster on chromoso me 6. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	H1 histone family, member 3 OTTHUMP00000016148 histone 1, H1d histone H1c

Disease

- Crohn Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Growth Disorders