Histone H2B (human), (recombinant)

Recombinant human histone H2B that serves as a core nucleosome component and regulator of chromatin structure.

The nucleosome is made up of four core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) and is the primary building block of chromatin. The core histones form an octamer which is made up of one H3-H4 tetramer and two H2A-H2B dimers. The C-terminal domains of the core histones have very similar conformations that are important for nucleosome assembly. The N-terminal tails are less structured which is thought to allow for dynamic changes in the accessibility of the underlying genome. The N-terminal tail of core histones undergo different posttranscriptional modifications including acetylation, phosphorylation, methylation and ubiquitination. These modifications occur in response to cell signal stimuli and have a direct effect on gene expression. Histone H2B is primarily acetylated at lysines 5, 12, 15 and 20. histone H2B is phosphorylated in apoptotic cells and this event occurs around the time of nucleosomal DNA fragmentation. Phosphorylation of both histone H2A.X and H2B is dependant on caspase activation and therefore may be linked to caspase-induced signalling pathways.

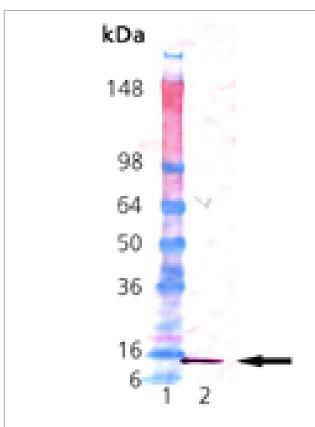
Ordering Information

Order Online »

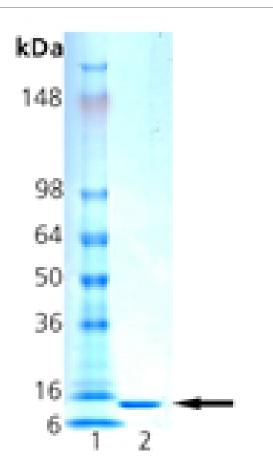
ADI-KPR-CC001-D	50µg
ADI-KPR-CC001-F	200μg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »



Western Blot Analysis: Lane 1: MWM; Lane 2: 100 ng Human Histone H2B Protein probed with Histone H2B pAb.



SDS-PAGE Analysis: Lane 1: MWM; Lane 2: 1.0 µg Human Histone H2B Protein.

Handling & Storage

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Application Notes Western blot control.

Formulation Liquid. In 1x Dulbecco's PBS.

MW ~15kDa

≥95% (SDS-PAGE; Western blot) **Purity**

Purity Detail Purified by multi-step chromatography.

Produced in E. coli. Source

Last modified: October 9, 2025

