

Histone H2B.7 (H2B.7), Recombinant Protein

Cat RP12848

Size 0.02 mg (E-Coli)/ 0.1 mg (E-Coli)/ 0.02 mg (Yeast)/ 0.1 mg (Yeast)/ 0.02 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.02 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1

mg (E-Coli)/ 0.1 mg (Baculovirus)/ 1 mg (Yeast)/ 0.1 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.5 mg (Mammalian-Cell)
Species Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)

Full Product Name

Recombinant Oryza sativa subsp. japonica Histone H2B.7 (H2B.7)

Product Gene Name

H2B.7 recombinant protein

Product Synonym Gene Name

H2B.7

Purity

Greater or equal to 85% purity as determined by SDS-PAGE. (lot specific)

Sequence

APKAEKKPAA KKPAEEEEPAA EKA EKAPAGK KP KAEKRLPA GKGEKGS GEG KKAGRKKGKK SVETYKIYIF
KVLKQVHPDI GISSKAMSIM NSFINDIFEK LAGESAKLAR YNKKPTITSR EIQTSVRLVL PGELAKHAVS
EGTKAVTKFT SA

Sequence Positions

2-153, Full length protein

Format

Lyophilized or liquid (Format to be determined during the manufacturing process)

Host

E Coli or Yeast or Baculovirus or Mammalian Cell

Molecular Weight

16,474 Da

Storage

Store at -20°C. For long-term storage, store at -20°C or -80°C. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended.

Protein Family

Histone

NCBI Accession

XP_015621244.1

NCBI GI

1002234077

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide

XM_015765758.1

NCBI GeneID

4324500

FOR RESEARCH OR FURTHER MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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(Yeast)/ 0.02 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.02 mg (Mammalian-Cell)/ 1

mg (E-Coli)/ 0.1 mg (Baculovirus)/ 1 mg (Yeast)/ 0.1 mg
(Mammalian-Cell)/ 1 mg (Baculovirus)/ 0.5 mg (Mammalian-
Cell)

NCBI Official Full Name

histone H2B.7

NCBI Official Symbol

LOC4324500

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols

H2B.7; OsH2B

NCBI Protein Information

histone H2B.7

UniProt Gene Name

H2B.7

UniProt Synonym Gene Names

OsH2B

UniProt Protein Name

Histone H2B.7

UniProt Primary Accession

Q7GBK0

UniProt Secondary Accession

Q9LGH6; A0A0P0UYG0

UniProt Related Accession

Q7GBK0

UniProt Comments

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.

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