

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	HistoneH1.2
<b>Synonyms</b>	H1c;H1-2;H1.2;His1a;H1var1;Hist1h1c;H1f2
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant mouse HistoneH1.2 protein with N-terminal human Fc tag
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P15864
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	N-Human Fc Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	hFc(Glu99-Ala330) Mouse HistoneH1.2(Lys34-Thr99)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 32.9 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of hFc-mHistoneH1.2 is approximately 25-55 kDa due to glycosylation.
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	Histones are basic nuclear proteins responsible for nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H1 family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated





Figure 1. Mouse HistoneH1.2 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

