





## Histone H1.0 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA010087A0HU
Abbreviation	Histone H1.0
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P07305
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide
Species Reactivity	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA
Relevance	Histones H1 are necessary for the condensation of nucleosome chains into higher-order structures. The H1F0 histones are found in cells that are in terminal stages of differentiation or that have low rates of cell division.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Alias	Histone H1.0, Histone H1', Histone H1(0), Histone H1.0, N-terminally processed, H1F0, H1FV
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling
Gene Names	H1F0
Clone No.	1C7
Description	

The DNA sequence coding for the histone H1.0 monoclonal antibody produced from the animals with human synthesized histone H1.0 peptide immunization was cloned into the expression vector, which was further transfected into a cell line for in vitro expression. The product is the recombinant histone H1.0 monoclonal antibody. It specifically targets the human histone H1.0. It belongs to the rabbit IgG. The affinity-chromatography purification method was used to purify this histone H1.0 antibody. This histone H1.0 can be used in ELISA.

Histone H1.0 is the most common variation at nucleoli-associated DNA domains (NADs), rDNA, and other repetitive sequences important in nucleolar structure. Histone H1.0 is a linker histone that plays a role in cell differentiation, stem cell maintenance, tumorigenesis, and extracellular vesicle (EV) formation, as well as affecting epigenetic and functional intra-tumor heterogeneity. H1.0 or its posttranslational forms have also been discovered in EVs generated by cancer cells



## **CUSABIO TECHNOLOGY LLC**



in culture, implying that these cells may avoid differentiation at least in part by discarding H1.0 via the EV route.