

## Histone H4 Protein, Human/Xenopus laevis

Cat. No.:	HY-P72336
Synonyms:	H4C1
Species:	Xenopus laevis
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P62805 (S2-G103)
Gene ID:	121504
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 11.2 kDa

### PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	S G R G K G G K G L    G K G G A K R H R K    V L R D N I Q G I T    K P A I R R L A R R G G V K R I S G L I    Y E E T R G V L K V    F L E N V I R D A V    T Y T E H A K R K T V T A M D V V Y A L    K R Q G R T L Y G F    G G
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of ddH <sub>2</sub> O, pH 7.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>Histone H4 protein serves as a core component of the nucleosome, a fundamental unit in chromatin architecture responsible for wrapping and compacting DNA, thereby restricting its accessibility to cellular machineries reliant on DNA templates. Histones, including H4, hold a central role in vital cellular processes such as transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication, and maintenance of chromosomal stability. The intricate regulation of DNA accessibility involves a complex array of post-translational modifications, collectively known as the histone code, and dynamic nucleosome remodeling. The nucleosome structure comprises a histone octamer containing two H2A, H2B, H3, and H4 molecules each, organized into one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. This octamer wraps approximately 147 base pairs of DNA. Additionally, Histone H4 participates in a co-chaperone complex with DNJC9, MCM2, and histone H3.3-H4 dimers, interacting directly with DNJC9 within the complex.</p>
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA