



Rabbit Anti-Histone H2A-Bbd antibody

SL17426R

Product Name:	Histone H2A-Bbd
Chinese Name:	组蛋白H2A BBD抗体
Alias:	H2A Barr body deficient; H2A Barr body-deficient; H2A histone family member B; H2A.Bbd; H2AB2_HUMAN; H2ABBD; H2AFB; H2AFB3; Histone H2A BBD; Histone H2A-Bbd type 2/3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	13kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Histone H2A-Bbd:31-115/115
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form

higher order chromatin structures. This gene encodes a member of the histone H2A family. This gene is part of a region that is repeated three times on chromosome X, once in intron 22 of the F8 gene and twice closer to the Xq telomere. This record represents the middle copy. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Atypical histone H2A which can replace conventional H2A in some nucleosomes and is associated with active transcription and mRNA processing. 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. Nucleosomes containing this histone are less rigid and organize less DNA than canonical nucleosomes in vivo. They are enriched in actively transcribed genes and associate with the elongating form of RNA polymerase. They associate with spliceosome components and are required for mRNA splicing. May participate in spermatogenesis.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Chromosome. Associated with the active X chromosome and with autosomes, while it is absent from the inactive X chromosome and excluded from Barr bodies.

Tissue Specificity:

Present in mature sperm.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone H2A family.

SWISS:

P0C5Z0

Gene ID:

474381

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 474381](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 83740](#) Human

[Omim: 300445](#) Human

[SwissProt: P0C5Z0](#) Human

[SwissProt: P98176](#) Human

[Unigene: 534498](#) Human

[Unigene: 632841](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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