



Rabbit Anti-Histone H2A

SL3781R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-Histone H2A (Acetyl K5)/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的乙酰化组蛋白H2A抗体
Alias:	Acetyl-Histone H2A (Lys5); Histone H2A (Acetyl-Lys5); Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys5); Histone H2A (Acetyl-K5); H2a 615; H2A; H2A GL101; H2A histone family member A; H2A.1; H2A.2; H2A/a; H2A/m; H2A/O; H2A/q; H2AFA; H2AFE; H2AFL; H2AFM; H2AFO; H2AFQ; HIST1H2AE; HIST1H2AJ antibody HIST2H2AA; HIST2H2AA3; HIST2H2AB; HIST2H2AC; Histone 1 H2ae; Histone 2 H2aa3; Histone 2 H2ab; Histone 2 H2ac; Histone H2A type 1 B; Histone H2A type 1 C; Histone H2A type 1 E; Histone H2A type 1 J; MGC74460.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ICC=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	14kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised acetylpeptide derived from human Histone H2A around the acetylation site of Lys5
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.
Product Detail:	background: Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the 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 H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the small histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

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.

Subunit:

The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Chromosome.

Post-translational modifications:

The chromatin-associated form is phosphorylated on Thr-121 during mitosis (Probable).

Deiminated on Arg-4 in granulocytes upon calcium entry.

Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RING1 and RNF2/RING2 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. It is involved in the initiation of both imprinted and random X inactivation. Ubiquitinated H2A is enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin. Ubiquitination of H2A functions downstream of methylation of 'Lys-27' of histone H3. Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RNF2/RING2 can also be induced by ultraviolet and may be involved in DNA repair. Following DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs), it is ubiquitinated through 'Lys-63' linkage of ubiquitin moieties by the E2 ligase UBE2N and the E3 ligases RNF8 and RNF168, leading to the recruitment of repair proteins to sites of DNA damage. Monoubiquitination and ionizing radiation-induced 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination are distinct events.

Phosphorylation on Ser-2 is enhanced during mitosis. Phosphorylation on Ser-2 by RPS6KA5/MSK1 directly represses transcription. Acetylation of H3 inhibits Ser-2 phosphorylation by RPS6KA5/MSK1.

Symmetric dimethylation on Arg-4 by the PRDM1/PRMT5 complex may play a crucial role in the germ-cell lineage.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone H2A family.

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P0C0S8.2

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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