



## Rabbit Anti-Histone H2A.Z antibody

SL8154R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Histone H2A.Z
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	组蛋白H2AZ抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	H2A histone family member Z; H2A.z; H2A/z; H2AFZ; H2AZ; MGC117173; H2AZ_HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	13kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleuscytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Histone H2A.Z:71-128/128
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	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 replication-independent member

of the histone H2A family that is distinct from other members of the family. Studies in mice have shown that this particular histone is required for embryonic development and indicate that lack of functional histone H2A leads to embryonic lethality. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

**Function:**

Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes. 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. May be involved in the formation of constitutive heterochromatin. May be required for chromosome segregation during cell division.

**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. H2A or its variant H2AFZ forms an heterodimer with H2B. H2AFZ interacts with INCENP.

**Subcellular Location:**

Nucleus. Chromosome.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Monoubiquitination of Lys-122 gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression.

Acetylated on Lys-5, Lys-8 and Lys-12 during interphase. Acetylation disappears at mitosis (By similarity).

Not phosphorylated.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the histone H2A family.

**SWISS:**

P0C0S5

**Gene ID:**

3015

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 3015](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 51788](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 58940](#)Rat

[Omim: 142763](#)Human

[SwissProt: P0C0S5](#)Human

[SwissProt: P0C0S6](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P0C0S7](#)Rat

[Unigene: 119192](#)Human

[Unigene: 117541](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 112573](#)Rat

**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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