



Histone H2A.X Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-01786
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	H2AFX
Protein Name	Histone H2A.x
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2A.X. AA range:94-143
Specificity	Histone H2A.X Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H2A.X protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	H2AFX; H2AX; Histone H2A.x; H2a/x
Calculated Molecular Weight	15kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Chromosome .
Tissue Specificity	Lung,Placenta,
Function	developmental stage:Synthesized in G1 as well as in S-phase.,domain:The [ST]-Q motif constitutes a recognition sequence for kinases from the PI3/PI4-kinase family.,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. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.,PTM:Mon

**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 encodes a replication-independent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family, and generates two transcripts through the use of the conserved stem-loop termination motif, and the polyA addition motif. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images