

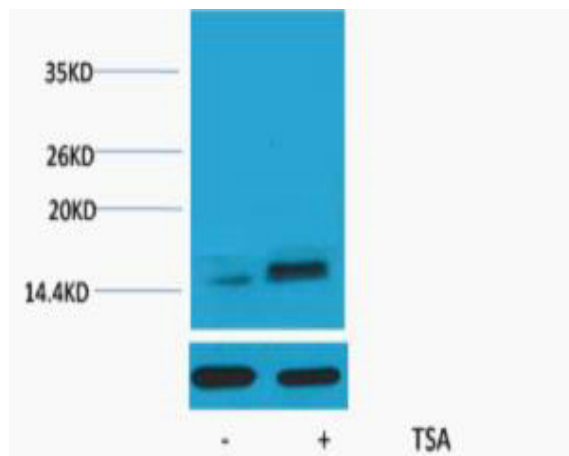
Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys7) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YK0203
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
Target :	Histone H2A.Z
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	H2AFZ
Protein Name :	Histone H2A.Z
Human Gene Id :	3015
Human Swiss Prot No :	P0C0S5
Mouse Gene Id :	51788
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P0C0S6
Rat Gene Id :	58940
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P0C0S7
Immunogen :	Synthetic Peptide of Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys7)
Specificity :	The antibody detects endogenous Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys7) protein.
Formulation :	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-1000

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	14kD
Cell Pathway :	Systemic lupus erythematosus;
Background :	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 :	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.,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic, not modified PubMed:16457589,PTM:Acetylated on Lys-5, Lys-8 and Lys-12 during interphase. Acetylation disappears at mitosis.,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-122 gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression.,PTM:Not phosphor
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus. Chromosome.
Expression :	Brain,Epithelium,Skeletal muscle,Uterus,
Tag :	orthogonal
Sort :	7446
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit

Modifications : Acetyl

Products Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, untreated (-) or treated, 1:5000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).