Best Tools for immunology Research

H2AV rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT6426
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB
Target :	H2AV
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	H2AFV H2AV
Protein Name :	H2AV
Human Gene Id :	94239
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q71UI9
Mouse Gene Id :	77605
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q3THW5
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human H2AV AA range: 27-77
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of H2AV at Human/Mouse
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1□500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

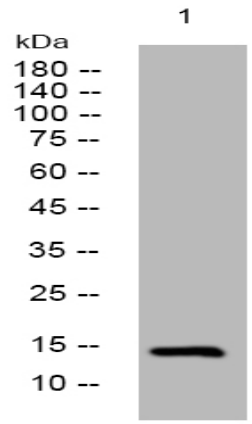
Molecularweight : 14kD

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 histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms, have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],

Function : caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,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 disa

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Chromosome .

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from KB cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night