

H2AB1 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT6878
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB
Target :	H2AB1
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	H2AFB1
Protein Name :	H2AB1
Human Gene Id :	474382
Human Swiss Prot No :	P0C5Y9
Mouse Gene Id :	68231
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9CQ70
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human H2AB1 AA range: 49-99
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of H2AB1 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 : 13kD

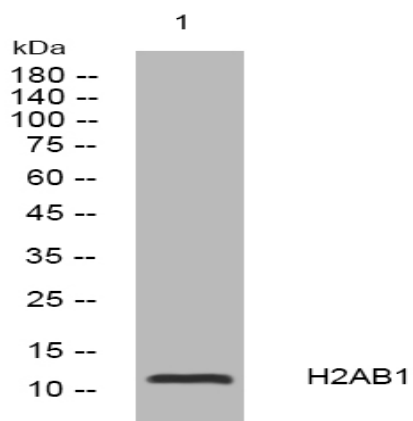
Background : Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The 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. This gene is part of a region that is repeated three times on chromosome X, once in intron 22 of the F8 gene and twice closer to the Xq telomere. This record represents the most centromeric copy which is in intron 22 of the F8 gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],

Function : domain:The docking domain is responsible for the weaker heterodimerization with H2B.,function:Atypical histone H2A which can replace conventional H2A in some 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. Nucleosomes containing this histone are less rigid and organize only 118 base pair of DNA instead of 147 in classical nucleosomes. They are associated with transcriptionally active chromatin and excluded form Barr bodies.,miscellaneous:In contrast to other H2A histones, it does not contain the conserved residues that a

Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Chromosome . Associated with the active X chromosome and with autosomes, while it is absent from the inactive X chromosome and excluded from Barr bodies. .

Expression : Present in mature sperm.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293T cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night