

## Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP1651
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	Histone H2A.X
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
<b>Gene Name :</b>	H2AFX
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Histone H2A.x
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3014
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P16104
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	15270
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P27661
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthetic Peptide of Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142)
<b>Specificity :</b>	The antibody detects endogenous Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000-2000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Observed Band :** 15kD

**Cell Pathway :** Systemic lupus erythematosus;

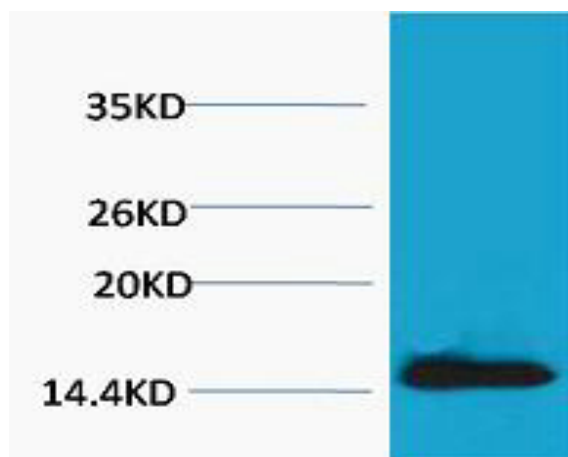
**Background :** Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, 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],

**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

**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus . Chromosome .

**Expression :** Lung,Placenta,

## Products Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, 1:2000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).