

Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys14) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0118
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Histone H2A.Z
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	H2AFZ H2AZ
Protein Name :	Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys14)
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 :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys14)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys14)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

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

Observed Band : 15kD

Background : 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 phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the histone H2A family.,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. H2A or its variant H2AFZ forms an heterodimer with H2B. H2AFZ interacts with INCENP.,

Function : DNA packaging, chromatin organization, chromatin assembly or disassembly, nucleosome assembly, chromatin assembly, cellular macromolecular complex subunit organization, cellular macromolecular complex assembly,nucleosome organization, macromolecular complex subunit organization, chromosome organization, macromolecular complex assembly, protein-DNA complex assembly,

Subcellular Location : Nucleus. Chromosome.

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