

Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys15) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YK0208
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
Target :	Histone H2A
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	HIST1H2AG/HIST1H2AI/HIST1H2AK/HIST1H2AL/HIST1H2AM/HIST2H2AA3/HIST2H2AA4/HIST3H2A
Protein Name :	Histone H2A type 1/Histone H2A type 2/Histone H2A type 3
Human Gene Id :	8329/8330/8332/8336/8969/723790/8337/92815
Human Swiss Prot No :	P0C0S8/Q6FI13/Q7L7L0
Mouse Gene Id :	319164/15267/319162
Rat Gene Id :	365877/64646
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P02262/P0CC09/Q4FZT6
Immunogen :	Synthetic Peptide of Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys15)
Specificity :	The antibody detects endogenous Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys15) 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;

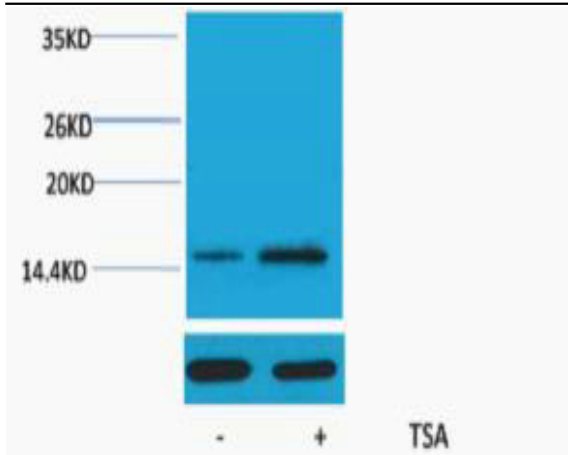
Background : Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the small histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

Function : function:Core component of nucleosome. 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.,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589,PTM:Deiminated on Arg-4 in granulocytes upon calcium entry.,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RING1 and RNF2/RING2 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. It is involved in the initiation of both imprinted and random X inactivation. Ubiquitinated H2A is enriched in inactive X chromosom

Subcellular Location : Nucleus. Chromosome.

Expression : Bone,Brain,Colon,Eye,Lymph,PCR rescued clones,Placenta,Sple

Products Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from Hela cells, untreated (-) or treated, 1:5000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000