

## H2AZ Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YN2795
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Histone H2A
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
<b>Gene Name :</b>	H2AFZ H2AZ
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Histone H2A.Z (H2A/z)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3015
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P0C0S5
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P0C0S6
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P0C0S7
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein AA range: 1-80
<b>Specificity :</b>	H2AZ Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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

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**Observed Band :** 14kD

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**Cell Pathway :** Systemic lupus erythematosus;

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**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 member of the histone H2A family that is distinct from other members of the family. Studies in mice have shown that this particular histone is required for embryonic development and indicate that lack of functional histone H2A leads to embryonic lethality. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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**Function :** 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 phosphor

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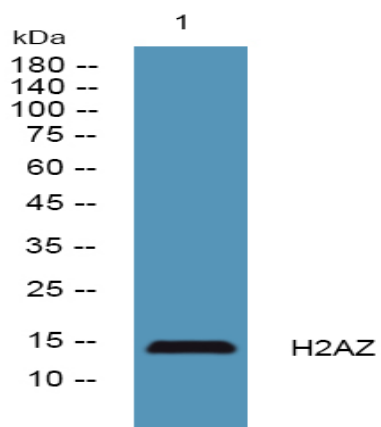
**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus. Chromosome.

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**Expression :** Brain,Epithelium,Skeletal muscle,Uterus,

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## Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night