



Acetyl Histone H2A (K5) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-00830
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
Gene Name	H2AFZ
Protein Name	Histone H2A.Z
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2A around the acetylated site of Lys5. AA range:1-50
Specificity	Acetyl-Histone H2A (K5) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H2A protein only when acetylated at K5.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	H2AFZ; H2AZ; Histone H2A.Z; H2A/z
Observed Band	14kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Chromosome.
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Epithelium,Skeletal muscle,Uterus,
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

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gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression.,PTM:Not phosphor

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],

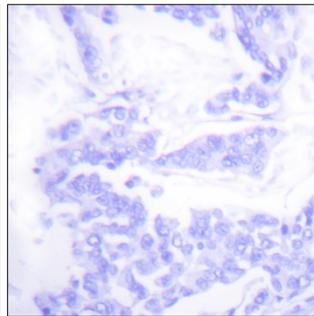
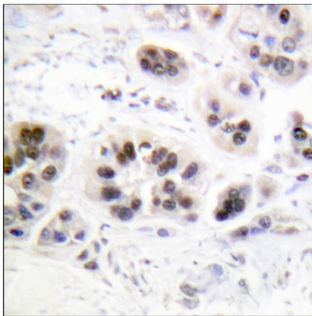
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using Histone H2A (Acetyl-Lys5) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.