

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11836**Specification**

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	ICC, WB
Primary Accession	P0C0S5
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	13553

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3015

Positive Control	WB: HeLa, HEK293, A375, SK-MEL-2 and A431; ICC: Hela cells
Application & Usage	WB: 0.1 µg/mL - 0.5 µg/mL; ICC: 1 µg/mL - 2 µg/mL; ELISA: 0.1 µg/mL - 1 µg/mL; Multiplex: 0.1 µg/mL - 1 µg/mL.
Alias Symbol	H2AFZ
Other Names	
Histone H2A.Z, H2A/z, H2AFZ	

Appearance
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
In 50% Glycerol/PBS with 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** H2AZ1 ([HGNC:4741](#))**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.

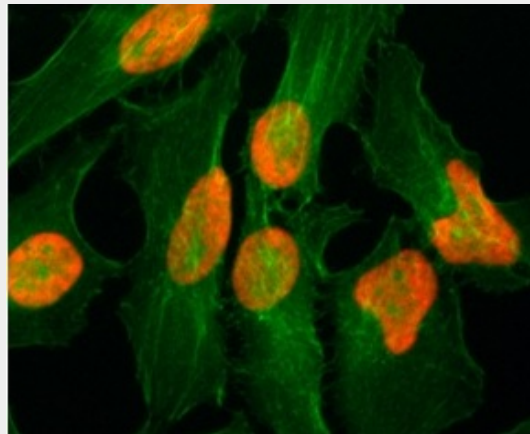
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome.

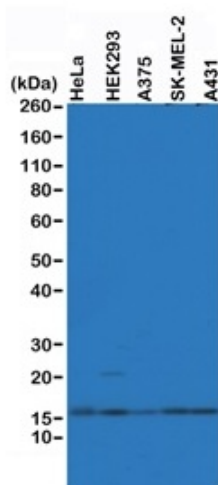
Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Immunocytochemistry of HeLa cells using Anti-Histone H2AZ Rabbit mAb (red). Actin filaments have been labeled with fluorescein phalloidin(green).



Western blot of HeLa, HEK293, A375, SK-MEL-2 and A431 whole cell lysates, using anti-Histone H2AZ rabbit mAb at 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, showed endogenous Histone H2AZ.

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

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.