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H2AFZ Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11237b

Specification

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P0C0S5
Other Accession	P0C0S7, P0C0S6, Q5ZMD6, P0C0S4, Q6GM74, O62695, Q3THW5, Q71UI9, P08985, Q71PD7, P02272, Q27511, Q32LA7, NP_002097, Q6YNC8
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, C.Elegans, Chicken, Zebrafish, Drosophila, Mouse, Rabbit, Xenopus, Rat, Sheep**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**13553**
Antigen Region	**59-86**

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3015

Other Names
Histone H2AZ, H2A/z, H2AFZ, H2AZ

Target/Specificity
This H2AFZ antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 59-86 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human H2AFZ.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - 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.

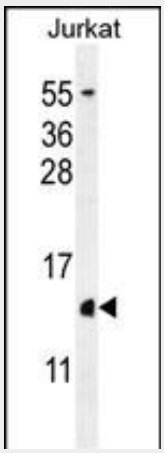
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

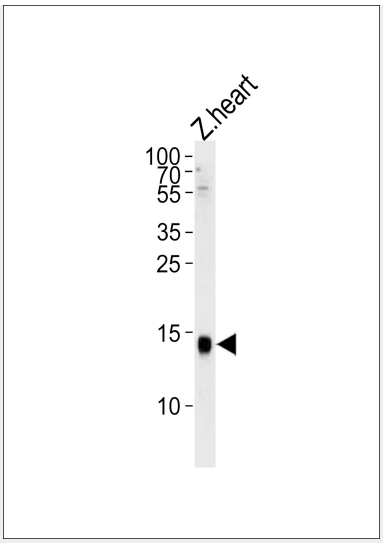
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - Images

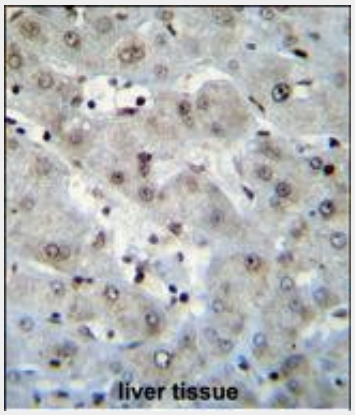


H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11237b) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the H2AFZ antibody detected the H2AFZ protein (arrow).

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Western blot analysis of lysate from zebra fish heart tissue, using H2AFZ Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP11237b). AP11237b was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.



H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11237b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human liver tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - 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].

H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) - References

Marques, M., et al. Epigenetics 5(4):267-272(2010)
Svotelis, A., et al. Cell Cycle 9(2):364-370(2010)
Thakar, A., et al. Biochemistry 48(46):10852-10857(2009)
Hardy, S., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (10), E1000687 (2009) :
Gevry, N., et al. Genes Dev. 23(13):1522-1533(2009)