

**H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP11237b****Specification**

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**H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [POC055](#)

**H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3015

**Other Names**

Histone H2AZ, H2A/z, H2AFZ, H2AZ

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****H2AFZ Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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) Blocking peptide - References**

Marques, M., et al. Epigenetics 5(4):267-272(2010) Svolos, 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)