

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5770a**Specification**

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q71UI9](#)
Other Accession [NP_036544.1](#)

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 94239

Other Names

Histone H2AV, H2AF/Z, H2AFV, H2AV

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.

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name H2AZ2 ([HGNC:20664](#))

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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome.

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

H2AFV Antibody (N-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 member of the histone H2A family. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms, have been identified for this gene.

H2AFV Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Kim, S.C., et al. Mol. Cell 23(4):607-618(2006) Boyne, M.T. II, et al. J. Proteome Res. 5(2):248-253(2006) Oh, J.H., et al. Mamm. Genome 16(12):942-954(2005) Lusic, M., et al. EMBO J. 22(24):6550-6561(2003) Deng, L., et al. Virology 289(2):312-326(2001) Deng, L., et al. Virology 277(2):278-295(2000) El Kharroubi, A., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 18(5):2535-2544(1998)