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HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8820a

Specification

HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q96KK5
Other Accession	NP_542163

HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 85235

Other Names
Histone H2A type 1-H, Histone H2A/s, HIST1H2AH, HIST1H2AI

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8820a was selected from the N-term region of human HIST1H2AH. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name H2AC12 (HGNC:13671)

Function
Core component of nucleosome. 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.

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

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HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element.

HIST1H2AH Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Kimura,H., et.al., J. Cell Biol. 175 (3), 389-400 (2006)