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Histone H2A (1-129 aa), Xenopus recombinant protein
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Catalog # PBV11244r

Specification

Histone H2A (1-129 aa), Xenopus recombinant protein - Product info

Calculated MW	**13.9 kDa (1-129 aa) KDa**

Histone H2A (1-129 aa), Xenopus recombinant protein - Additional Info

Other Names
H2A, H2a 615, H2A GL101, H2A histone family member A, H2A histone family member B

Source	**E. coli**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2	**HPLC;**
Recombinant	**Yes**

Target/Specificity
Histone H2A

Format
Lyophilized powder

Storage
-80°C; Lyophilized powder. Recommended buffer is 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, containing 100 mM sodium chloride, and 20% glycerol.

Histone H2A (1-129 aa), Xenopus recombinant protein - 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

Histone H2A (1-129 aa), Xenopus recombinant protein - Images

Histone H2A (1-129 aa), Xenopus recombinant protein - Background

H2A is a core component of nucleosome. A nucleosome is the basic repeating unit of chromatin in which 146 base pairs of DNA wrap twice around an octamer of histones. The octamer is composed of two of each histone H2A, H2B, H3, and H4. DNA accessibility is regulated via a complex set of post-translational modifications of these histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling. Histones H2A and H2B form a dimer. Histones H3 and H4 form a tetramer. The

combination of two H2A/H2B dimers and one H3/H4 tetramer create the nucleosome core. Histone H3 undergoes many modifications which include acetylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitylation, sumoylation, and biotinylation that are important for regulation of gene transcription. 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.