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Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11836

Specification

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**ICC, WB**
Primary Accession	P0C0S5
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**13553**

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3015

Positive Control	**WB: HeLa, HEK293, A375, SK-MEL-2 and A431; ICC: Hela cells**
Application & Usage	**WB: 0. 1 µg/mL – 0.5 µg/mL; ICC: 1 µg/mL - 2 µg/mL; ELISA: 0.1 µg/mL - 1 µg/mL; Multiplex: 0.1 µg/mL – 1 µg/mL.**
Alias Symbol	**H2AFZ**

Other Names
Histone H2A.Z, H2A/z, H2AFZ

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
In 50% Glycerol/PBS with 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - 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.

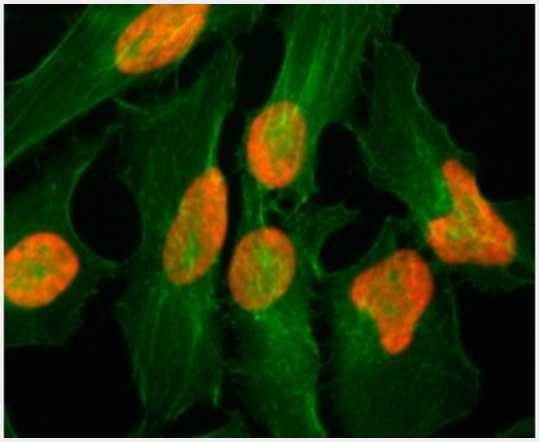
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - 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

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Immunocytochemistry of Hela cells using Anti-Histone H2AZ Rabbit mAb (red). Actin filaments have been labeled with fluorescein phalloidin(green).

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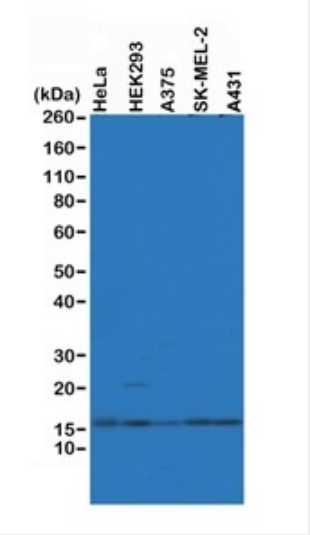

Western blot of Hela, HEK293, A375, SK-MEL-2 and A431 whole cell lysates, using anti-Histone H2AZ rabbit mAb at 0.5 µg/ml, showed endogenous Histone H2AZ.

Anti- Histone H2AZ, Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

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.