

Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63457**Specification**

Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | P16104 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3014**Other Names**

H2AFX; H2AX; Histone H2A.x; H2a/x

Dilution

WB~~WB: 1:1000-2000

Format

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** H2AX ([HGNC:4739](#))**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. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.

Cellular Location

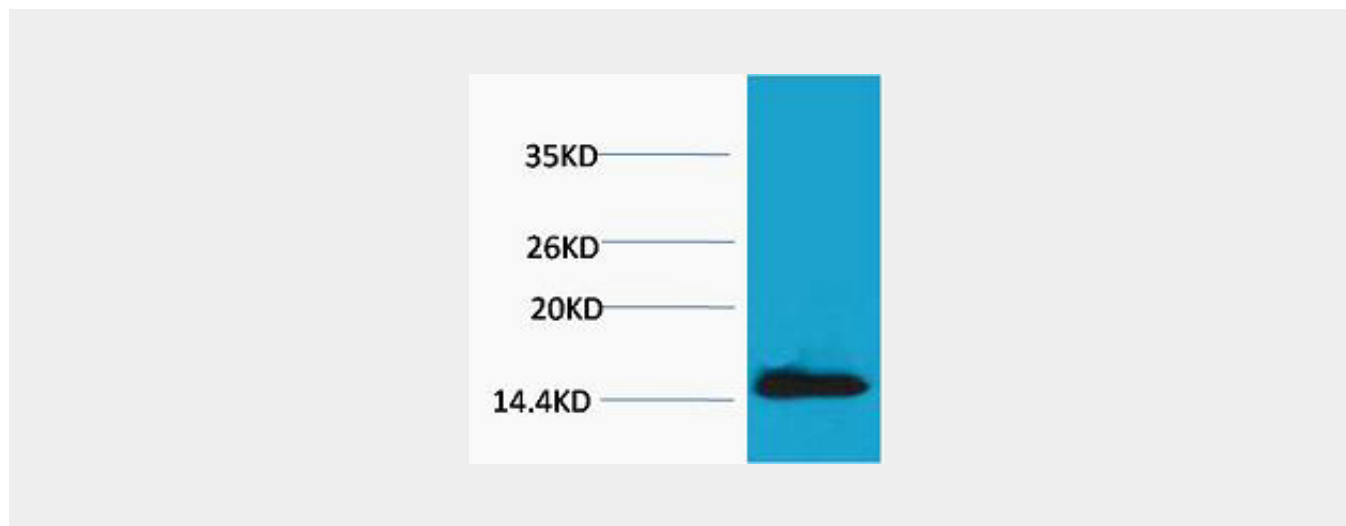
Nucleus. Chromosome

Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal 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. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C- terminal phosphorylation.