10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Histone H2A.X (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63459

Specification

Histone H2A.X (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

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

Histone H2A.X (Acetyl Lys5) 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℃

Histone H2A.X (Acetyl Lys5) 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 (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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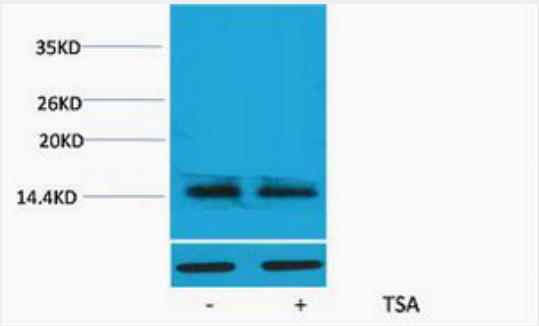
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Histone H2A.X (Acetyl Lys5) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Histone H2A.X (Acetyl Lys5) 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.