

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74025

Specification

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity

Host Clonality **WB** POCOS5 Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit

Polyclonal

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3015

Other Names Histone H2A.Z (H2A/z)

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name H2AZ1 (<u>HGNC:4741</u>)

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,

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

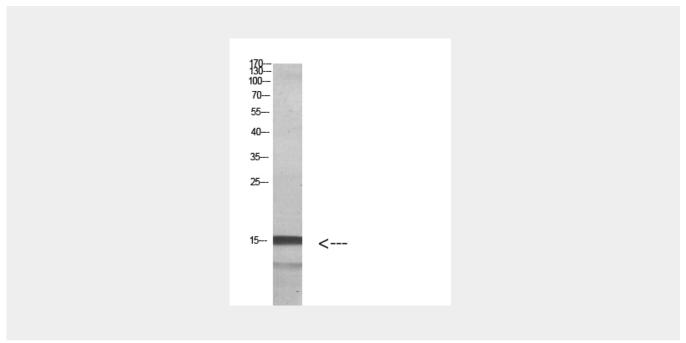
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.



Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

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

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Histone H2A.Z 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. May be involved in the formation of constitutive heterochromatin. May be required for chromosome segregation during cell division.