

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP74025**Specification**

Histone H2A.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P0C0S5
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	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

Format

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 ([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

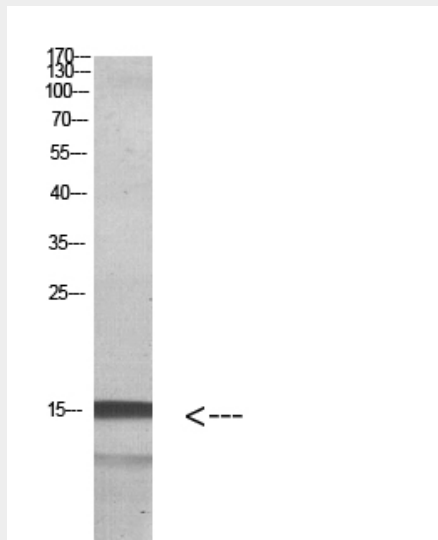
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Histone H2A.Z 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.Z Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of HELA Cell Lysate using antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).

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.