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

Anti-Histone H2AX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11837

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P16104
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	15145

Additional Information

Gene ID	3014
Positive Control	WB: A375, HEK293, HeLa and SK-MEL-2; ICC: HeLa cells
Application & Usage	Western Blot: 0.5 ug/mL – 2 ug/mL; ICC: 1 ug/mL - 2 ug/mL; ELISA: 0.2 ug/mL - 1 ug/mL; Multiplex: 0.2 ug/mL – 1 ug/mL.
Alias Symbol	H2AFX
Other Names	H3F3A, H3.3A, H3F3, H3F3B, H3.3B
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 H2AX Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

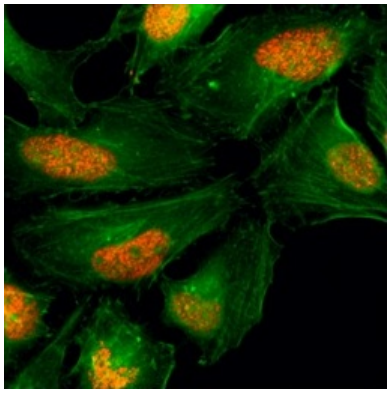
(DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome

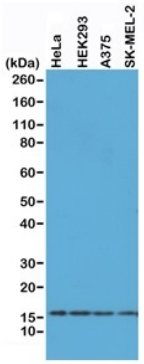
Background

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.

Images



Anti-Histone H3.3 antibody reacts specifically to Histone H3.3. No cross reactivity with Histone H3.1.



Western blot of A375, HEK293, Hela and SK-MEL-2 whole cell lysates.