

H2AFX Antibody (N-term)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM2202b

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, E **Primary Accession** P16104

Other Accession P27661, Q7ZUY3

Reactivity Human

Predicted Zebrafish, Mouse

Host Mouse **Clonality** Monoclonal

Isotype IgG1

Clone Names980CT1.5.5Calculated MW15145Antigen Region1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID 3014

Other Names Histone H2AX, H2a/x, Histone H2AX, H2AFX, H2AX

Target/Specificity This H2AFX antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal

region of human H2AFX.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis

against PBS.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions H2AFX Antibody (N-term) 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.

References

Stewart G.S., et al. Nature 421:961-966(2003).

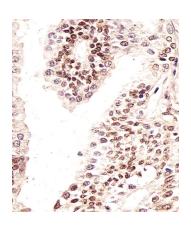
Park E.-J., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 31:6819-6827(2003).

Stiff T., et al. Cancer Res. 64:2390-2396(2004).

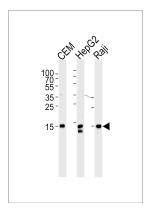
Lukas C., et al. EMBO J. 23:2674-2683(2004).

Kurz E.U., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279:53272-53281(2004).

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. prostate section using H2AFX Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AM2202b). AM2202b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



H2AFX Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AM2202b) western blot analysis in CEM,HepG2,Raji cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the H2AFX antibody detected the H2AFX protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.