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HIST1H2AL Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP4897b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P0C0S8
Other Accession	Q4FZT6, Q8BFU2, Q7L7L0, P0CC09, Q6GSS7, Q6FI13, P02262, P22752, P0C0S9, P0C170, P20671, P0C169, Q93077, P04908
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB25601
Calculated MW	14091
Antigen Region	103-130

Additional Information

Gene ID	8329;8330;8332;8336;8969
Other Names	Histone H2A type 1, H2A1, Histone H2A/p, HIST1H2AG, H2AFP
Target/Specificity	This HIST1H2AL antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 103-130 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HIST1H2AL.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	HIST1H2AL Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	H2AC11 (HGNC:4737)
Synonyms	H2AFP, HIST1H2AG

Function Core component of nucleosome. 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.

Cellular Location Nucleus. Chromosome.

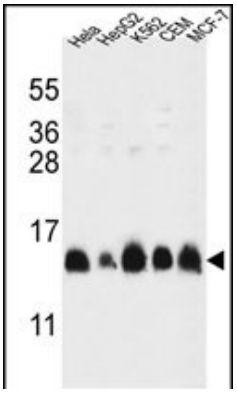
Background

Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the small histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3.

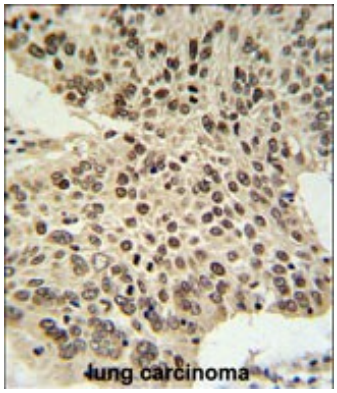
References

Lusic, M., et al. EMBO J. 22(24):6550-6561(2003)
Kzhyshkowska, J., et al. Biochem. J. 371 (PT 2), 385-393 (2003)
Marzluff, W.F., et al. Genomics 80(5):487-498(2002)

Images

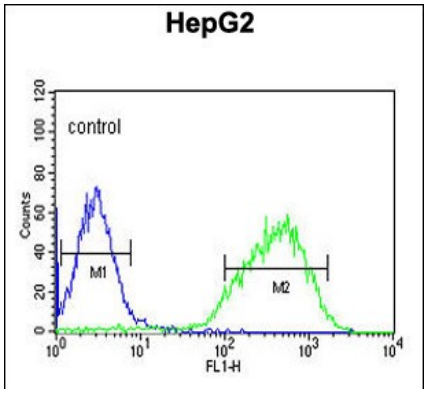


HIST1H2AL Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4897b) western blot analysis in HL-60,HepG2,K562,CEM,MCF-7 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the HIST1H2AL antibody detected the HIST1H2AL protein (arrow).



HIST1H2AL Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4897b) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human lung carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the HIST1H2AL Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

HIST1H2AL Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP4897b) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left



histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.