

# Histone H2A.X Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75542

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IP, ICC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P16104</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Calculated MW</b>	15145

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	3014
<b>Other Names</b>	H2AX
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IHC-F~~N/A IP~~1/20 ICC~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

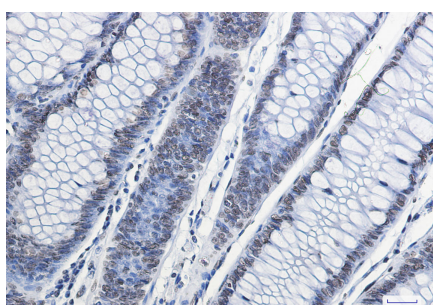
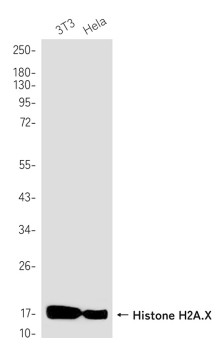
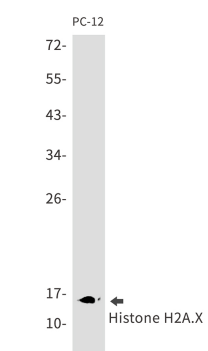
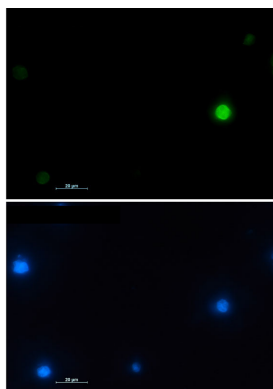
## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	H2AX ( <a href="#">HGNC:4739</a> )
<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Nucleus. Chromosome

## Images

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