

H2AFJ Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98008

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9BTM1
Other Accession	Q9BTM1
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	14019
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human H2AFJ
Epitope Specificity	2-80/129
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the histone H2A family.
Post-translational modifications	Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression. Phosphorylation on Ser-2 is enhanced during mitosis. Phosphorylation on Ser-2 directly represses transcription.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is located on chromosome 12 and encodes a variant H2A histone. The protein is divergent at the C-terminus compared to the consensus H2A histone family member. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	55766
Other Names	H2AFJ; H2AJ_HUMAN; H2AJ; H2a/j; H2A.J histone; H2A histone family, member J; H2A histone family member J
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 0-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	H2AJ (HGNC:14456)
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.

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