Histone H2A(hydroxyl Y39) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #HW220

Package Size: #HW220-1 50ul #HW220-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

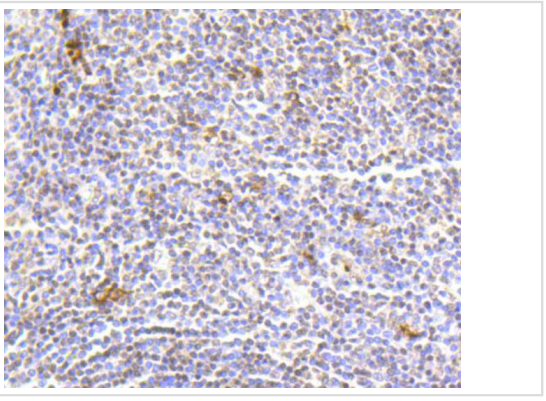
Description

Product Name	Histone H2A(hydroxyl Y39) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	SR4-17
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	H2A/m antibody H2A1B_HUMAN antibody HIST1H2AE antibody Histone H2A type 1-B/E antibody Histone H2A.2 antibody Histone H2A.m antibody Histone H2A/a antibody Histone H2A/m antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P04908
Uniprot	P04908
GeneID	3012;8335;
Calculated MW	14 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

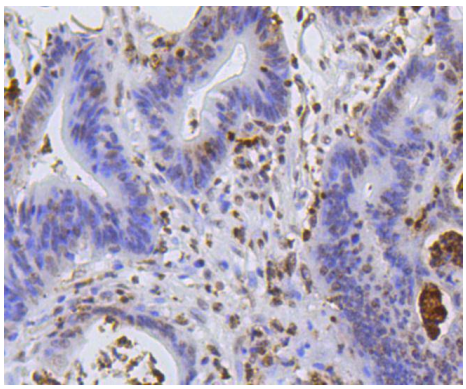
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200

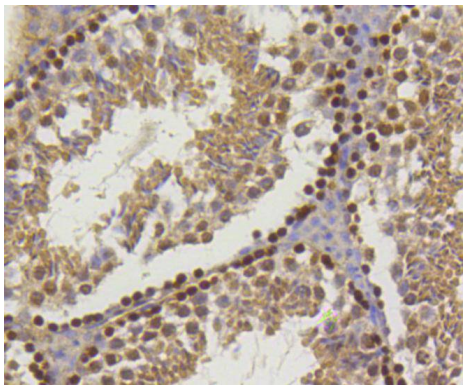
Images



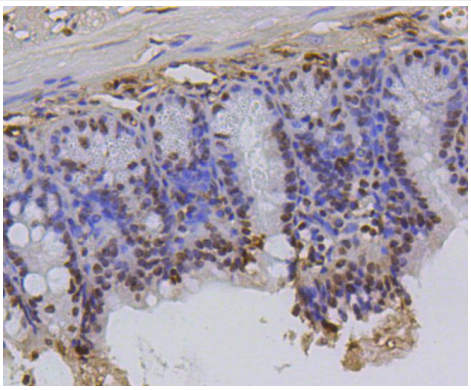
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Histone H2A(hydroxyl Y39) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti-Histone H2A(hydroxyl Y39) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Histone H2A(hydroxyl Y39) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-Histone H2A(hydroxyl Y39) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA in a left-handed super-helical turn sequentially to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form the octamer; formed of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, forming two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. Over 80% of nucleosomes contain the linker Histone H1, derived from an intronless gene, that interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and mediates compaction into higher order chromatin. Histones are subject to posttranslational modification by enzymes primarily on their N-terminal tails, but also in their globular domains. Such modifications include methylation, citrullination, acetylation, phosphorylation, sumoylation, ubiquitination and ADP-ribosylation.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only