

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ADN10135

Specification

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody - Product Information

Application E, DB, WB
Primary Accession
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 15145

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3014

Other Names

Histone H2AX, H2a/x, Histone H2A.X, H2AFX, H2AX

Target/Specificity H2A.XS139p

Precautions

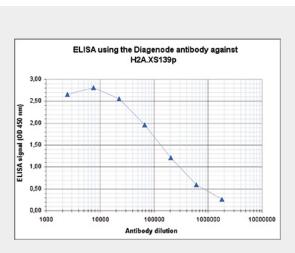
H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody - Protein Information

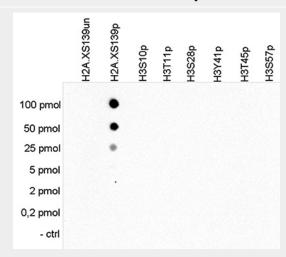
Name H2AX (HGNC:4739)

Function

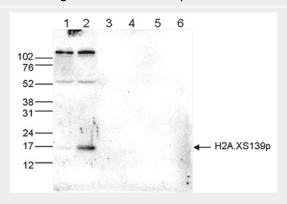
Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA replication 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



Determination of the antibody titer



Cross reactivity tests using the antibody directed against H2A.XS139p



Western blot analysis using the antibody directed against H2A.XS139p





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

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody - 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.

H2A.XS139p polyclonal antibody - References

Mannironi C.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 17:9113-9126(1989).
Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
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