



Anti-H2AFX (C-terminal) polyclonal antibody (CPBT-67531RH)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview

Rabbit anti Human Histone 2AX antibody recognizes human histone 2AX (H2AX), a 143 amino acid, ~15kDa member of the histone H2A family differing from other members in having a unique carboxy-terminal region containing a conserved serine, four bases from the carboxy terminus which becomes rapidly phosphorylated following DNA double stranded breaks. H2AX is involved in DNA repair and the maintenance of genomic stability, although its precise role is still to be defined. H2AX is phosphorylated soon after the appearance of double-stranded breaks, and has been implicated both in homologous recombination and non-homologous end joining DNA repair pathways. H2AX is thought to have a critical function in the recruitment of DNA repair factors and DNA damage-signaling proteins. Phosphorylation of H2AX is linked to DNA fragmentation during apoptosis. Western Blotting detects a band of approximately 15kDa in nuclear extracts from human 293 T cells.

Specificity	H2AFX
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region within the C-terminus of human H2AX (locus link ID 3014)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IP; WB
Format	Purified IgG - liquid
Size	100 µg

Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at +4°C. DO NOT FREEZE. This product should be stored undiluted. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	H2AFX H2A histone family, member X [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	H2AFX
Synonyms	H2AFX; H2A histone family, member X; H2AX; H2A.X; H2A/X; histone H2AX; H2AX histone; histone H2A.x;
Entrez Gene ID	3014
Protein Refseq	NP_002096
UniProt ID	P16104
Chromosome Location	11q23.3
Pathway	ATM mediated phosphorylation of repair proteins; ATM mediated response to DNA double-strand break; Alcoholism; Amyloids; Assembly of the RAD50-MRE11-NBS1 complex at DNA double-strand breaks; Cell Cycle; Cell Cycle, Mitotic; Cellular Senescence;
Function	DNA binding; damaged DNA binding; enzyme binding; histone binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity;