

Immunotag™ Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys7) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM3299
Product Description	Immunotag™ Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys7) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Histone H2A.Z (Lys7)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	WB: 1:500-1000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of Histone H2AZ (Acetyl Lys7)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Histone H2A.Z (Acetyl Lys7) protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
Form	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Gene Name	H2AFZ
Accession No.	P0C0S5 P0C0S6 P0C0S7
Alternate Names	H2AFZ; H2AZ; Histone H2A.Z; H2A/z

Antibody Specification

Description	H2A histone family member Z(H2AFZ) Homo sapiens 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 encodes a replication-independent member of the histone H2A family that is distinct from other members of the family. Studies in mice have shown that this particular histone is required for embryonic development and indicate that lack of functional histone H2A leads to embryonic lethality. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Systemic lupus erythematosus,
Protein Expression	Brain,Epithelium,Skeletal muscle,Uterus,
Subcellular Localization	nucleosome,Barr body,nucleus,nuclear euchromatin,nuclear heterochromatin,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	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. May be involved in the formation of constitutive heterochromatin. May be required for chromosome segregation during cell division.,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic, not modified PubMed:16457589,PTM:Acetylated on Lys-5, Lys-8 and Lys-12 during interphase. Acetylation disappears at mitosis.,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-122 gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression.,PTM:Not phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the histone H2A family.,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. H2A or its variant H2AFZ forms an heterodimer with H2B. H2AFZ interacts with INCENP.,
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