

Anti-Histone H2A.Z Antibody (8L132)

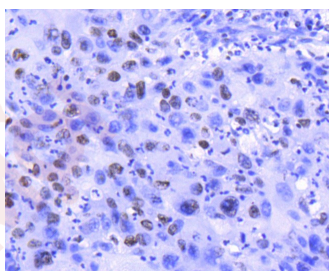
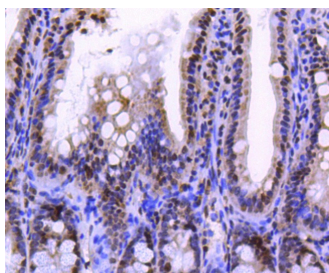
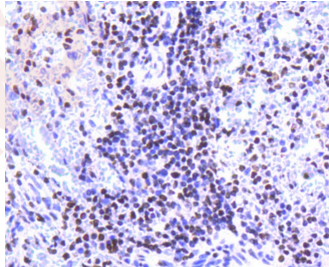
Product Details

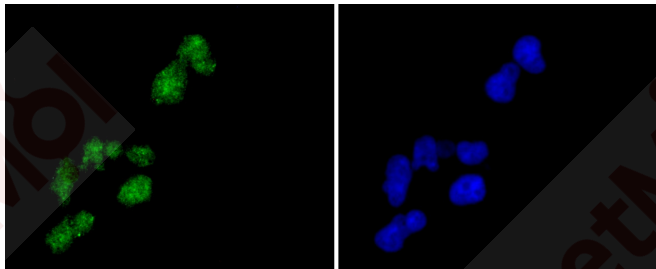
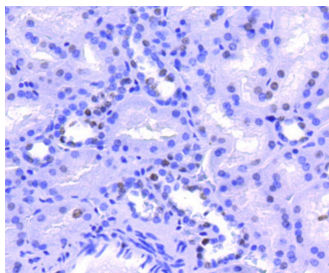
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 13 kDa.
Clone:	8L132
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining Histone H2A.Z in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P04908

Synonyms: HIST1H2AE;Histone H2A.2;Histone H2A/m;H2AFM;Histone H2A/a;HIST1H2AB;Histone H2A type 1-B/E;H2AFA;AND

Research Background

Histone H2A.Z/H2A.F/Z (H2A/z) is a 128 amino acid protein encoded by the human gene H2AFZ. Eukaryotic histones are basic and water soluble nuclear proteins that form hetero-octameric nucleosome particles by wrapping 146 base pairs of DNA sequentially in a left-handed super-helical turn to form chromosomal fiber. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) form the octamer, which is comprised of two H2A-H2B dimers and two H3-H4 dimers, creating two nearly symmetrical halves by tertiary structure. H2A.Z/H2A.F/Z is a 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 posttranslational modifications of histones, also called histone code, and nucleosome remodeling. H2A.Z/H2A.F/Z may be involved in the formation of constitutive heterochromatin and may be required for chromosome segregation during cell division.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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