

Product datasheet

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ARG57226 anti-Histone H2A.Z antibody [RM215]

Package: 50 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [RM215] recognizes Histone H2A.Z

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application ICC/IF, WB

Specificity This antibody reacts to Histone H2AZ protein, independent of post-translational modifications. No cross

reactivity with other histone proteins.

Host Rabbit

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone RM215

Isotype IgG

Target Name Histone H2A.Z

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide around the C-terminus of Human Histone H2AZ.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names H2A/z; H2A.Z-1; H2AZ; Histone H2A.Z; H2A.z

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1 - 2 μg/ml
	WB	0.1 - 0.5 μg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Purification with Protein A.

Buffer PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 1% BSA.

Preservative 0.09% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol and 1% BSA

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Database links <u>GeneID: 3015 Human</u>

Swiss-port # P0C0S5 Human

Gene Symbol H2AFZ

Gene Full Name H2A histone family, member Z

Background 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]

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. [UniProt]

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Calculated Mw 14 kDa

PTM Monoubiquitination of Lys-122 gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression.

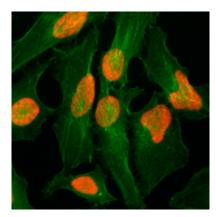
Acetylated on Lys-5, Lys-8 and Lys-12 during interphase. Acetylation disappears at mitosis (By

similarity).

Monomethylated on Lys-5 and Lys-8 by SETD6. SETD6 predominantly methylates Lys-8, lys-5 being a

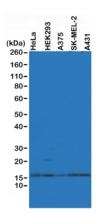
possible secondary site. Not phosphorylated.

Images



ARG57226 anti-Histone H2A.Z antibody [RM215] ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells stained with ARG57226 anti-Histone H2A.Z antibody [RM215] (red). Actin filaments have been labeled with fluorescein phalloidin (green).



ARG57226 anti-Histone H2A.Z antibody [RM215] WB image

Western blot: A375, HEK293, HeLa and SK-MEL-2 whole cell lysates, stained with ARG57226 anti-Histone H2A.Z antibody [RM215] at 0.5 $\,\mu g/ml.$