

Histone H2A.Z Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48862

Package Size: #48862-1 50ul #48862-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	Histone H2A.Z Rabbit mAb
Clone No.	ST46-09
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, ICC/IF
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	H2A histone family member Z H2A.z H2A/z H2afz H2AZ H2AZ_HUMAN Histone H2A.Z MGC117173
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P04908
Uniprot	P04908
GeneID	3012;8335;
Calculated MW	13 kDa
Concentration	2mg/ml
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

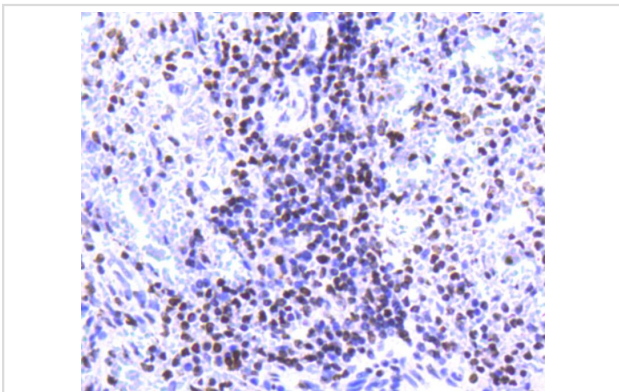
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000

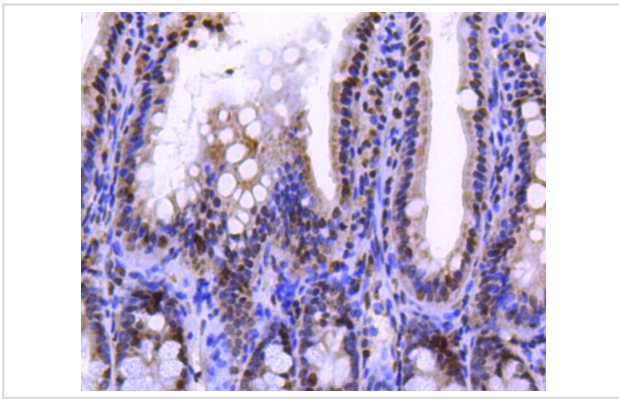
IHC: 1:50-1:200

ICC: 1:50-1:200

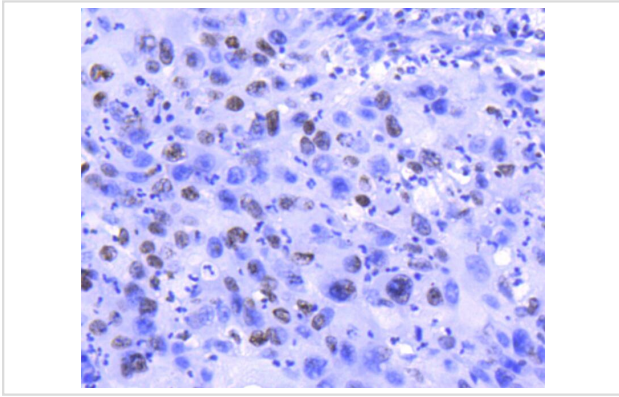
Images



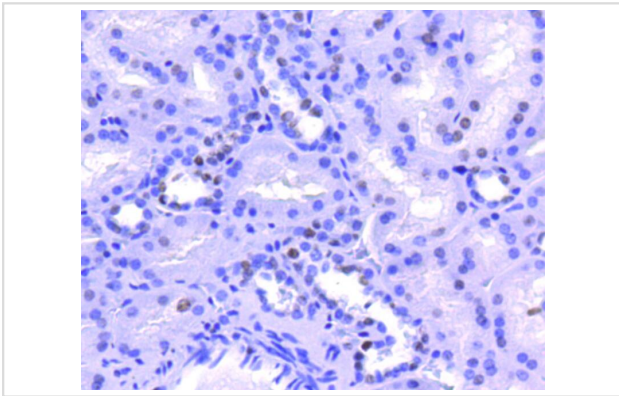
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



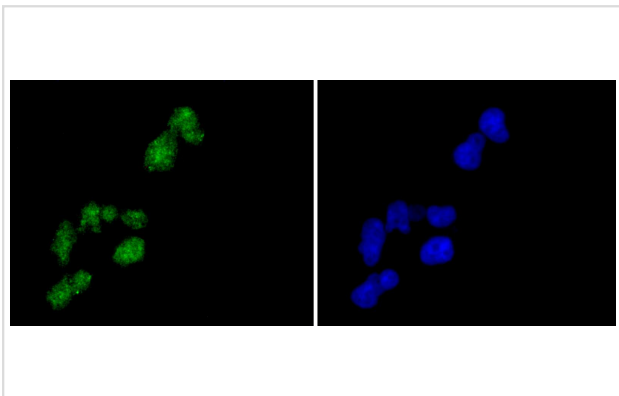
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-PARK7 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



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.

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only