Best Tools for immunology Research

Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys120) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0134
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Histone H2A
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus
Gene Name :	HIST1H2AG H2AFP; HIST1H2AI H2AFC; HIST1H2AK H2AFD; HIST1H2AL H2AFI; HIST1H2AM H2AFN
Protein Name :	Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys120)
Human Gene Id :	8329
Human Swiss Prot No :	P0C0S8/P16104
Mouse Gene Id :	319164
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P22752
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P02262
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys120)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys120)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 15kD

Background : Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the small histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

Function : function:Core component of nucleosome. 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.,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589,PTM:Deiminated on Arg-4 in granulocytes upon calcium entry.,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RING1 and RNF2/RING2 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. It is involved in the initiation of both imprinted and random X inactivation. Ubiquitinated H2A is enriched in inactive X chromosom

Subcellular Location : Nucleus. Chromosome.

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