

异型组蛋白 H2A.1 抗体

产品货号： mlR18546

英文名称： macro H2A.1

中文名称： 异型组蛋白 H2A.1 抗体

别名： Core histone macro h2a.1; Core histone macro-H2A.1; H2A histone family member Y; H2A.y; H2A/y; H2AF12M; H2AFJ; H2afy; H2AY_HUMAN; Histone H2A.Y; Histone macroH2A1; Histone macroH2A1.1; Histone macroH2A1.2; Macroh2a1; MACROH2A1.1; MacroH2A1.2; Medulloblastoma antigen MU MB 50.205; Medulloblastoma antigen MU-MB-50.205; mH2a; mH2A1.

研究领域： 细胞生物 转录调节因子 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep, Guinea Pig,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500
(石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 39kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human macro H2A.1:1-100/372

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : 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 member of the histone H2A family. It replaces conventional H2A histones in a subset of nucleosomes where it represses transcription and participates in stable X chromosome inactivation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes where it represses transcription. 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. Involved in stable X chromosome inactivation. Inhibits the binding of transcription factors and interferes with the activity of remodeling SWI/SNF complexes. Inhibits histone acetylation by EP300 and recruits class I HDACs, which induces an hypoacetylated state of chromatin. In addition, isoform 1, but not isoform 2, binds ADP-ribose and O-acetyl-

ADP-ribose, and may be involved in ADP-ribose-mediated chromatin modulation.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Chromosome. Enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin and in senescence-associated heterochromatin.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous.

Post-translational modifications:

Monoubiquitinated at either Lys-116 or Lys-117. May also be polyubiquitinated. Ubiquitination is mediated by the CUL3/SPOP E3 complex and does not promote proteasomal degradation. Instead, it is required for enrichment in inactive X chromosome chromatin.

Similarity:

Contains 1 histone H2A domain.

Contains 1 Macro domain.

SWISS:

O75367

Gene ID:

9555



Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.