

## Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP63456

### Specification

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#### Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P16104</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

#### Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3014

#### Other Names

H2AFX; H2AX; Histone H2A.x; H2a/x

#### Dilution

WB~~WB: 1:1000-2000

#### Format

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

#### Storage Conditions

-20°C

#### Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name H2AX ([HGNC:4739](#))

#### 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. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.

#### Cellular Location

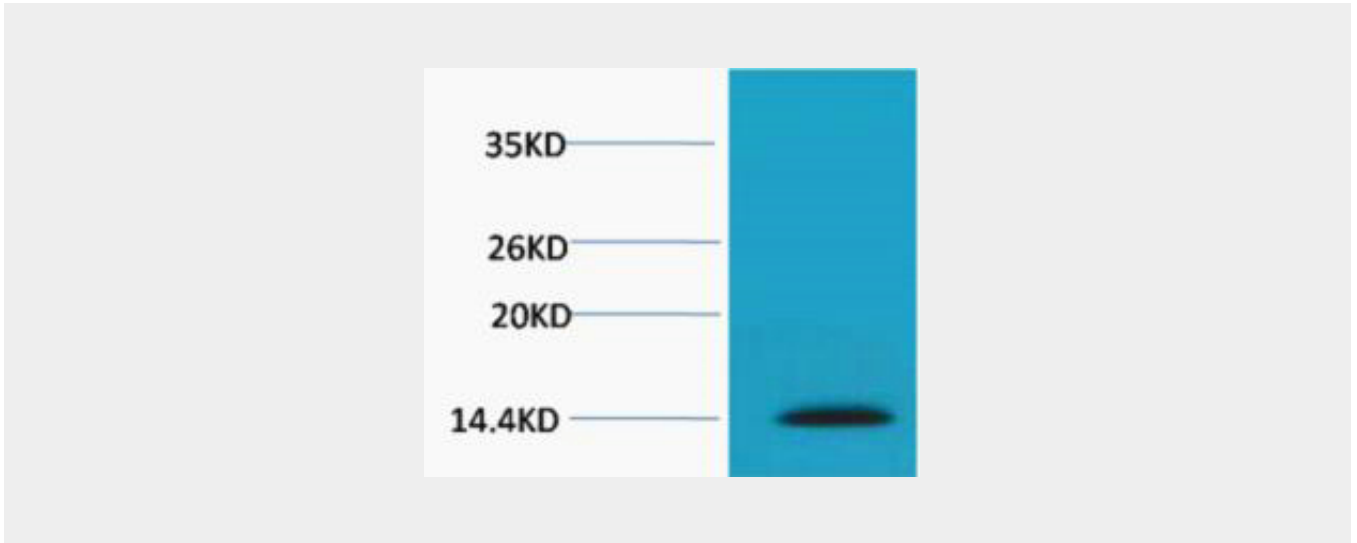
Nucleus. Chromosome

#### Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



#### **Histone H2A.X (Phospho Ser139) Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C- terminal phosphorylation.