

**Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP63457**Specification**

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**Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

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

**Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) 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 Tyr142) 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**

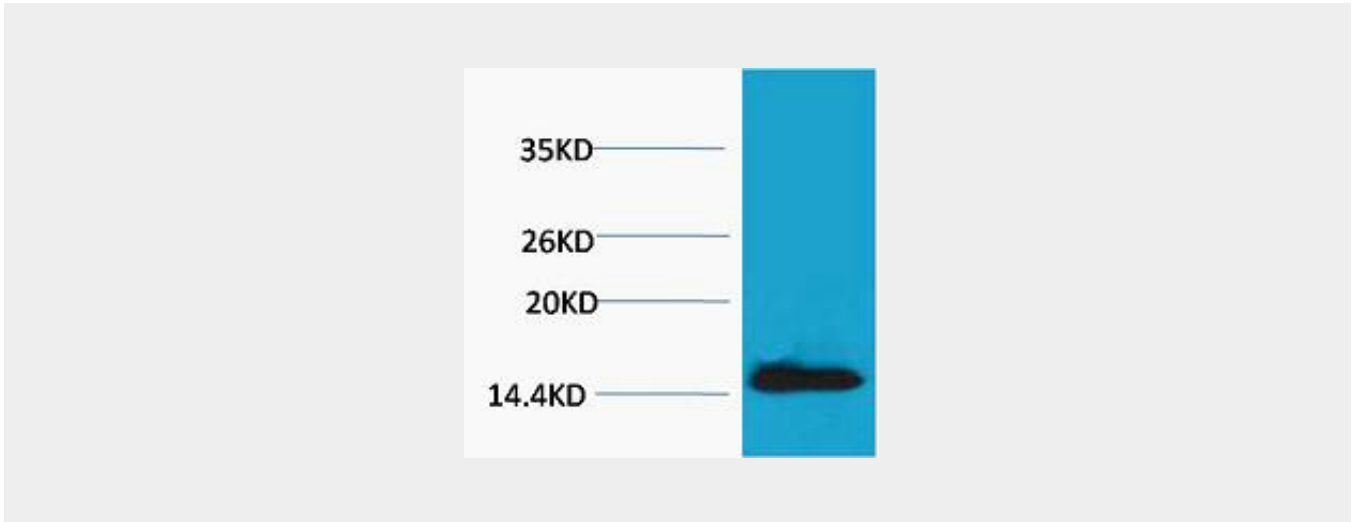
Nucleus. Chromosome

**Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) 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 Tyr142) Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



#### **Histone H2A.X (Phospho Tyr142) 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.