

Histone H2A Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73683

Specification

Histone H2A Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	POCOS8
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Histone H2A Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8329;8330;8332;8336;8969

Other Names

HIST1H2AG; H2AFP; HIST1H2AI; H2AFC; HIST1H2AK; H2AFD; HIST1H2AL; H2AFI; HIST1H2AM; H2AFN; Histone H2A type 1; H2A.1; Histone H2A/p

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Histone H2A Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name H2AC11 ([HGNC:4737](#))

Synonyms H2AFP, HIST1H2AG

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.

Cellular Location

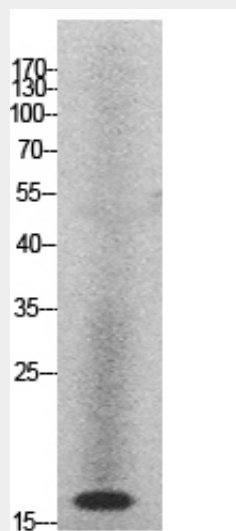
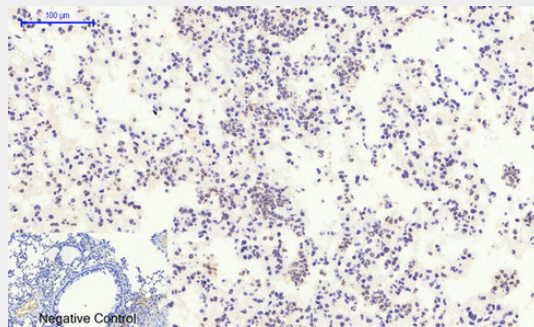
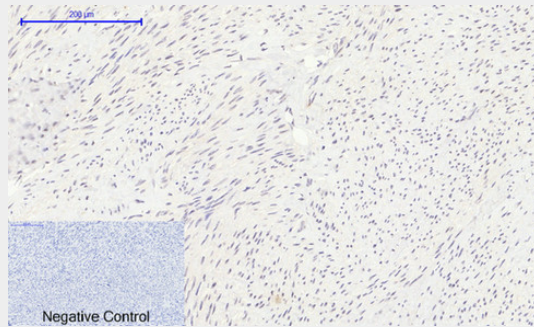
Nucleus. Chromosome.

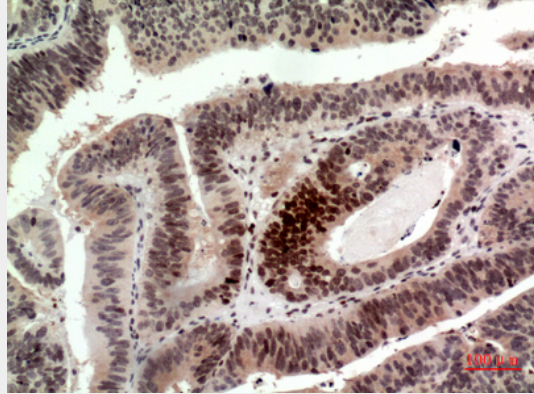
Histone H2A Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Histone H2A Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.