ARG46715
anti-Histone H2A.X Acetyl (Lys5) antibody [RM445]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [RM445] recognizes Histone H2A.X Acetyl (Lys5)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	RM445
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Histone H2A.X
Immunogen	A peptide corresponding to acetyl-Histone H2A.X (Lys5).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	H2AX; H2A.X Variant Histone; H2AFX; H2A Histone Family Member X; Histone H2A.X; Histone H2AX; H2A Histone Family, Member X; H2AX Histone; H2A.X; H2A/X; H2a/X

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	0.04 µg/mL - 0.2 µg/mL

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS with 50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.09%
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	H2AX
Gene Full Name	H2A.X Variant Histone
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 encodes a replication-independent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family, and generates two transcripts through the use of the conserved stem-loop termination motif, and the polyA addition motif. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]
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. [UniProt]