Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys96) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0135

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 15kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:1000-2000
ELISA 1:5000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys96)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys96).The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):LNkLL

Target Information

Gene name HIST1H2AG H2AFP; HIST1H2AI H2AFC; HIST1H2AK H2AFD; HIST1H2AL H2AFI; HIST1H2AM H2AFN

Protein Name Histone H2A (Acetyl Lys96)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	8329;	P0C0S8;
Mouse	319164;	P22752;
Rat		P02262;

Cellular Localization Nucleus. Chromosome.

Function 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. ,mass spectrometry:Monoisotopic with N-acetylserine PubMed:16457589 ,PTM:Deiminated on Arg-4 in granulocytes upon calcium entry. ,PTM:Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RING1 and RNF2/RING2 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression and participates in X chromosome inactivation of female mammals. It is involved in the initiation of both imprinted and random X inactivation. Ubiquitinated H2A is enriched in inactive X chromosome chromatin. Ubiquitination of H2A functions downstream of methylation of 'Lys-27' of histone H3. Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 by RNF2/RING2 can also be induced by ultraviolet and may be involved in DNA repair. Following DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) , it is ubiquitinated through 'Lys-63' linkage of ubiquitin moieties by the E2 ligase UBE2N and the E3 ligases RNF8 and RNF168 , leading to the recruitment of repair proteins to sites of DNA damage. Monoubiquitination and ionizing radiation-induced 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination are distinct events. ,PTM:Phosphorylation on Ser-2 is enhanced during mitosis. Phosphorylation on Ser-2 by RPS6KA5/MSK1 directly represses transcription. Acetylation of H3 inhibits Ser-2 phosphorylation by RPS6KA5/MSK1. ,PTM:Symmetric dimethylation on Arg-4 by the PRDM1/PRMT5 complex may play a crucial role in the germ-cell lineage. ,PTM:The chromatin-associated form is phosphorylated on Thr-121 during mitosis. ,similarity:Belongs to the histone H2A family. ,subunit:The nucleosome is a histone octamer containing two molecules each of H2A , H2B , H3 and H4 assembled in one H3-H4 heterotetramer and two H2A-H2B heterodimers. The octamer wraps approximately 147 bp of DNA. ,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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