

Histone H2A (phospho Thr121) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP1071

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Histone H2A

Fields: >>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap

formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus

Gene Name: HIST1H2AB

Protein Name: Histone H2A type 1-B/E

Human Gene Id: 8329/8332/8336/8969/3012/8335/3013/85235/723790/8337/92815

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 319164/319168

Rat Swiss Prot No: P02262

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

P0C0S8/P04908/P20671/Q96KK5/Q6FI13/Q7L7L0

Histone H2A around the phosphorylation site of Thr121. AA range:81-130

Specificity: Phospho-Histone H2A (T121) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

Histone H2A protein only when phosphorylated at T121.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : WB 1:500-2000 ,IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.



Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 14kD

Cell Pathway: Protein_Acetylation

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 is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the small histone gene

cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

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

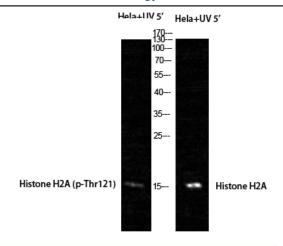
chromosom

Subcellular Location:

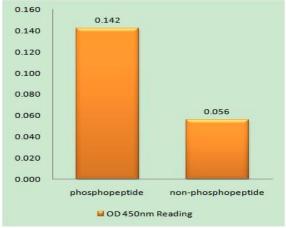
Nucleus. Chromosome.

Expression: Bone, Brain, Colon, Eye, Lymph, PCR rescued clones, Placenta, Sple

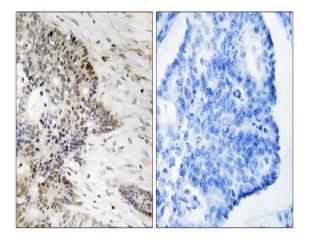
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of Hela+UV 5' cells using Phospho-Histone H2A (T121) Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Histone H2A (Phospho-Thr121) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using Histone H2A (Phospho-Thr121) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.