

Histone H2AX Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-63536

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

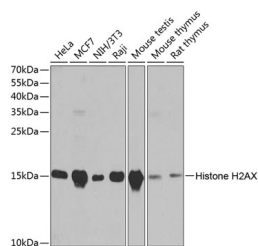
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human Histone H2AX (NP_002096.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

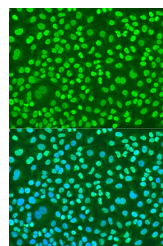
WB 1:500-1:1000 IF
1:50-1:200

Data

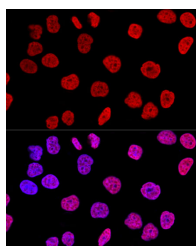


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Histone H2AX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

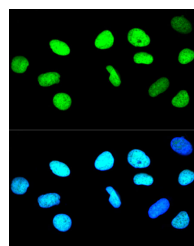
Observed Mw:15kDa
Calculated Mw:15kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using Histone H2AX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using Histone H2AX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using Histone H2AX Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

For Research Use Only

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.

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