

H2AFJ Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-53031

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

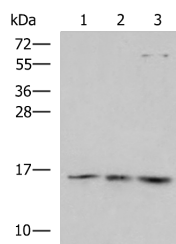
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human H2AFJ
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

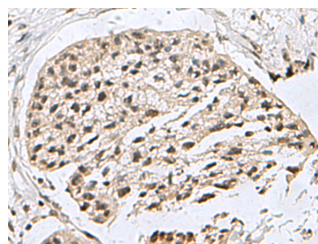
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:150-1:300

Data



Western blot analysis of Mouse brain tissue 231 Jurkat cell lysates using H2AFJ Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800

Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 14 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using H2AFJ Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:160(×200)

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene is located on chromosome 12 and encodes a replication-independent histone that is a variant H2A histone. The protein is divergent at the C-terminus compared to the consensus H2A histone family member. This gene also encodes an antimicrobial peptide with antibacterial and antifungal activity.

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