

# Acetyl Histone H2A (Lys5) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0002 **Orthogonal Validated** 

## Key Features

### Host Species

- Rabbit

### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

### Applications

- IHC, IF, WB, ELISA

### MW

- 14kD (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 1:500-2000****IHC 1:100-1:300****ELISA 1:5000****IF 1:50-200**

## Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

## Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Histone H2A around the acetylated site of Lys5. AA range: 1-50

## Specificity

Acetyl-Histone H2A (K5) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Histone H2A protein only when acetylated at K5. 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 When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports.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):GGkAG

## Target Information

**Gene name** H2AFZ

**Protein Name** Histone H2A.Z

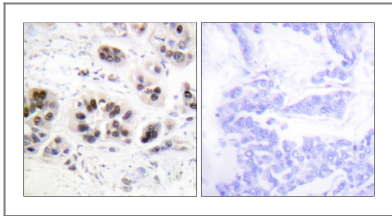
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">3015</a> ;	<a href="#">P0C0S5</a> ;
Mouse	<a href="#">51788</a> ;	<a href="#">P0C0S6</a> ;
Rat	<a href="#">58940</a> ;	<a href="#">P0C0S7</a> ;

**Cellular Localization** Nucleus. Chromosome.

**Tissue specificity** Brain, Epithelium, Skeletal muscle, Uterus,

**Function** 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. May be involved in the formation of constitutive heterochromatin. May be required for chromosome segregation during cell division. mass spectrometry: Monoisotopic, not modified PubMed:16457589, PTM: Acetylated on Lys-5, Lys-8 and Lys-12 during interphase. Acetylation disappears at mitosis. PTM: Monoubiquitination of Lys-122 gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression. PTM: Not phosphorylated. 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. H2A or its variant H2AFZ forms an heterodimer with H2B. H2AFZ interacts with INCENP.

## Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using Histone H2A (Acetyl-Lys5) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

## | Contact information

Orders: [order@immunoway.com](mailto:order@immunoway.com)  
Support: [tech@immunoway.com](mailto:tech@immunoway.com)  
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185  
Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>  
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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**Acetyl Histone H2A (Lys5) Rabbit pAb**

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