

**HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP12399a**

**Specification**

**HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q96QV6</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_734466.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	14234
Antigen Region	1-30

**HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 221613

**Other Names**

Histone H2A type 1-A, Histone H2A/r, HIST1H2AA, H2AFR

**Target/Specificity**

This HIST1H2AA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HIST1H2AA.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

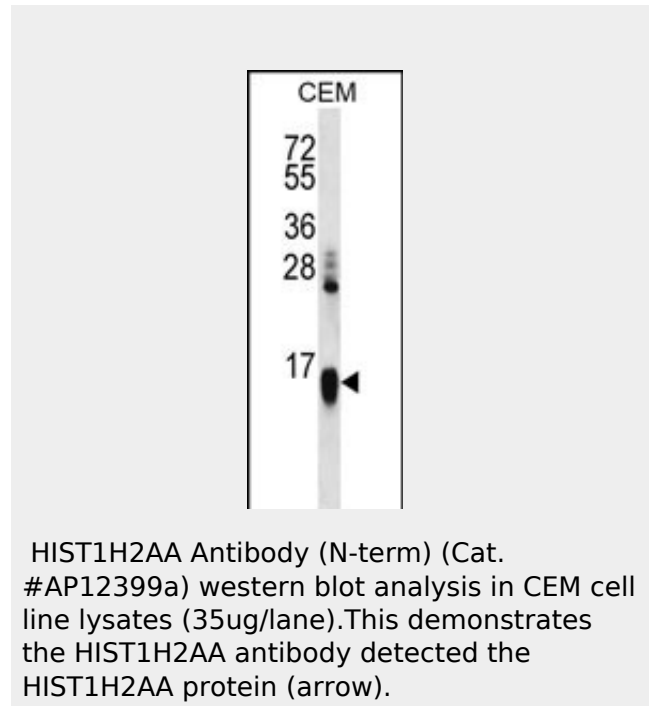
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) is for



**HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) - 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 intronless and encodes a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene contain a palindromic termination element.

**HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) - References**

research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** H2AC1 ([HGNC:18729](#))

#### **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.

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome.

Lamesch, P., et al. Genomics 89(3):307-315(2007)  
Bergink, S., et al. Genes Dev. 20(10):1343-1352(2006)  
Cao, R., et al. Mol. Cell 20(6):845-854(2005)  
Hagiwara, T., et al. Biochemistry 44(15):5827-5834(2005)  
Wang, H., et al. Nature 431(7010):873-878(2004)

#### **HIST1H2AA Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)