

# Phospho-Histone H2A.X (Ser139) Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP78648

## Product Information

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P16104</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-Histone H2A.X (S139)
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Chromatography
<b>Calculated MW</b>	15145

## Additional Information

<b>Gene ID</b>	3014
<b>Other Names</b>	H2AX
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Protein Information

<b>Name</b>	H2AX ( <a href="#">HGNC:4739</a> )
<b>Function</b>	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. Required for checkpoint-mediated arrest of cell cycle progression in response to low doses of ionizing radiation and for efficient repair of DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) specifically when modified by C-terminal phosphorylation.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Nucleus. Chromosome

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