

## Histone H2A.X (phospho Ser139) (PT0330R) PT® Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: AR1130

**Reactivity:** Human; Mouse; Rat;

**Applications:** WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA

Target: Histone H2A.X

**Fields:** >>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap

formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Systemic lupus erythematosus

Gene Name: H2AFX

**Protein Name:** Histone H2A.x

Human Gene Id: 3014

**Human Swiss Prot** 

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 15270

**Mouse Swiss Prot** 

No:

**Specificity:** endogenous

Formulation: PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

**Source :** Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa

P16104

P27661

**Dilution:** IHC 1:2000-1:8000 WB 1:1000-1:5000,IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA

1:5000-1:20000,IP 1:50-1:200,

**Purification:** Protein A

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 15kD

1/4



Observed Band: 15kD

**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. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],

**Function:** 

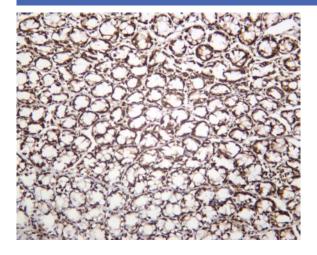
developmental stage:Synthesized in G1 as well as in S-phase.,domain:The [ST]-Q motif constitutes a recognition sequence for kinases from the PI3/PI4-kinase family.,function:Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, 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. 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.,PTM:Mon

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus

**Expression:** Lung, Placenta,

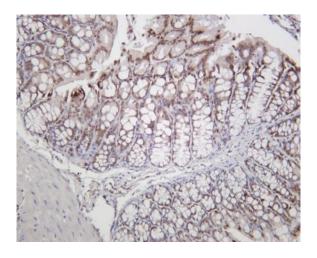
## **Products Images**



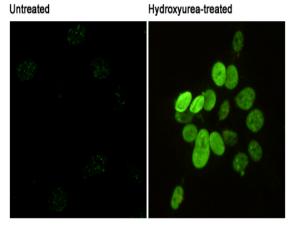
Rat colon was stained with anti-Histone H2A.X (phospho Ser139) (PT0330R) rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Histone H2A.X (phospho Ser139) (PT0330R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HepG2 treated with UV for 30 minutes Lane 2: PC-12 Lane 3: NIH-3T3 Lane 4: HEK293 Predicted band size: 15kDa Observed band size: 15kDa

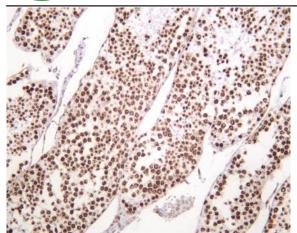


Mouse colon was stained with anti-Histone H2A.X (phospho Ser139) (PT0330R) rabbit antibody



Immunofluorescent analysis of Phosphorylation of H2A.X at Serine 139 in 3T3 or Hydroxyurea-treated 3T3 cells using Phospho-Histone H2A.X





Mouse testis was stained with anti-Histone H2A.X (phospho Ser139) (PT0330R) rabbit antibody