

## H2AFY

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 40kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human H2AFY

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

H2A.y; H2A/y; H2AFJ; mH2A1; H2AF12M; MACROH2A1.1; macroH2A1.2;

**Catalog #:** A7045

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 9555

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** O75367

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**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 encodes a member of the histone H2A family. It replaces conventional H2A histones in a subset of nucleosomes where it represses transcription and participates in stable X chromosome inactivation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

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