

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Histone H2AY in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 866416
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Histone H2AY Gly230-Thr348 Accession # O75367
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Histone H2AY, also known as macro H2A1 (MH2A1) and H2AFY, is a 40 kDa variant of the histone family, basic nuclear proteins responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Ubiquitously expressed, H2AY replaces conventional H2A histones in a subset of nucleosomes, where it represses transcription and participates in stable X chromosome inactivation. H2AY expression is also enriched in senescence-associated heterochromatin. Alternative splicing creates multiple transcript variants, encoding three distinct isoforms. H2AY expressed in blood has been identified as a potential biomarker associated with the activity and therapeutic response of Huntington disease, an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder. Over amino acids 230-348, human H2AY shares 98% identity with mouse and rat H2AY.

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