abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [EP854(2)Y] ab206900

ייבער RabMAb

*** 2 Abreviews 画像数 2

製品の概要

免疫原

製品名 Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [EP854(2)Y]

製品の詳細 Alexa Fluor® 555 Rabbit monoclonal [EP854(2)Y] to gamma H2A.X (phospho S139)

由来種 Rabbit

Alexa Fluor® 555. Ex: 555nm, Em: 565nm 標識

アプリケーション 適用あり: ICC/IF 種交差性 交差種: Human

交差が予測される動物種: Mouse, Rat, Sheep

Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

ポジティブ・コントロール ICC/IF: Jurkat cells.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit 特記事項 monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

製品の特性

製品の状態 Liquid

保存方法 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.

バッファー pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 1% BSA, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), PBS

精製度 Protein A purified

ポリ/モノ モノクローナル **ウローン名** EP854(2)Y

アイソタイプ IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee <u>Abpromise保証は、</u>次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab206900の使用に適用されますアプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ICC/IF		1/100.

ターゲット情報

機能

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.

配列類似性

Belongs to the histone H2A family.

発生段階

Synthesized in G1 as well as in S-phase.

ドメイン

The [ST]-Q motif constitutes a recognition sequence for kinases from the Pl3/Pl4-kinase family.

翻訳後修飾

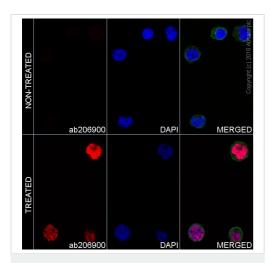
Phosphorylated on Ser-140 (to form gamma-H2AFX or H2AX139ph) in response to DNA double strand breaks (DSBs) generated by exogenous genotoxic agents and by stalled replication forks, and may also occur during meiotic recombination events and immunoglobulin class switching in lymphocytes. Phosphorylation can extend up to several thousand nucleosomes from the actual site of the DSB and may mark the surrounding chromatin for recruitment of proteins required for DNA damage signaling and repair. Widespread phosphorylation may also serve to amplify the damage signal or aid repair of persistent lesions. Phosphorylation of Ser-140 (H2AX139ph) in response to ionizing radiation is mediated by both ATM and PRKDC while defects in DNA replication induce Ser-140 phosphorylation (H2AX139ph) subsequent to activation of ATR and PRKDC. Dephosphorylation of Ser-140 by PP2A is required for DNA DSB repair. In meiosis, Ser-140 phosphorylation (H2AX139ph) may occur at synaptonemal complexes during leptotene as an ATM-dependent response to the formation of programmed DSBs by SPO11. Ser-140 phosphorylation (H2AX139ph) may subsequently occurs at unsynapsed regions of both autosomes and the XY bivalent during zygotene, downstream of ATR and BRCA1 activation. Ser-

140 phosphorylation (H2AX139ph) may also be required for transcriptional repression of unsynapsed chromatin and meiotic sex chromosome inactivation (MSCI), whereby the X and Y chromosomes condense in pachytene to form the heterochromatic XY-body. During immunoglobulin class switch recombination in lymphocytes, Ser-140 phosphorylation (H2AX139ph) may occur at sites of DNA-recombination subsequent to activation of the activation-induced cytidine deaminase AICDA. Phosphorylation at Tyr-143 (H2AXY142ph) by BAZ1B/WSTF determines the relative recruitment of either DNA repair or pro-apoptotic factors. Phosphorylation at Tyr-143 (H2AXY142ph) favors the recruitment of APBB1/FE65 and proapoptosis factors such as MAPK8/JNK1, triggering apoptosis. In contrast, dephosphorylation of Tyr-143 by EYA proteins (EYA1, EYA2, EYA3 or EYA4) favors the recruitment of MDC1containing DNA repair complexes to the tail of phosphorylated Ser-140 (H2AX139ph). Monoubiquitination of Lys-120 (H2AXK119ub) by RING1 and RNF2/RING2 complex gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression. Following DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs), it is ubiquitinated through 'Lys-63' linkage of ubiquitin moieties by the E2 ligase UBE2N and the E3 ligases RNF8 and RNF168, leading to the recruitment of repair proteins to sites of DNA damage. Monoubiguitination and ionizing radiation-induced 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination are distinct events.

細胞内局在

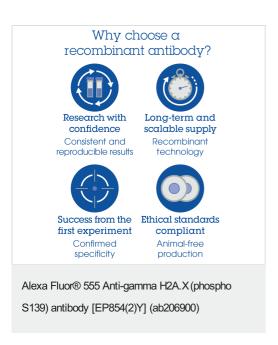
Nucleus. Chromosome.

画像



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [EP854(2)Y] (ab206900)

ab206900 staining Histone H2A.X (phospho S139) in Jurkat cells. The cells were incubated with 25 μ M Etoposide for 5 hours (Treated) or solvent-only for control purposes (Non-treated). Cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10min) and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab206900 at 1/100 dilution (shown in pseudo colour red) and **ab195887** Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor 488) at 2 μ g/ml (shown in green) overnight at +4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.



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