Recombinant H2A2A protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	538249
Synonyms	H2A-clustered histone 18; H2A-clustered histone 19; Histone H2A.2; Histone H2A/o
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q6FI13
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.62 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 16 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-130
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 2-130 aa (Q6FI13) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Histone H2A type 2-A fragment (amino acids 2-130) from Homo sapiens, a stable and soluble unit ideal for investigating nucleosome structure and chromatin dynamics in epigenetic research. Histone H2A type 2-A is a core component of nucleosomes, which are fundamental units of chromatin responsible for packaging DNA into a compact structure. This packaging regulates DNA accessibility, playing a critical role in transcription, DNA repair, replication, and chromosomal stability. The protein's function is modulated through post-translational modifications, forming part of the 'histone code' that influences gene expression and cellular processes. It is localized exclusively in the nucleus and chromosomes, underscoring its essential function in genome organization and integrity.