Recombinant H2AV protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	532016
Synonyms	H2A.F/Z; H2A.Z
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P08985
Gene ID	43229
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 16.50 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 17 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-141
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 2-141 aa (P08985) 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.v (H2A.F/Z) fragment (residues 2-141) from Drosophila melanogaster, designed for structural and biochemical studies. This stable, soluble fragment retains key functional domains, enabling research into chromatin dynamics, epigenetic regulation, and DNA repair mechanisms. Histone H2A.v is a variant histone that replaces conventional H2A in specific nucleosomes, playing a central role in chromatin organization by regulating DNA accessibility. It is essential for transcriptional regulation, DNA replication, repair, and chromosomal stability through involvement in histone modifications such as H3 'Lys-9' methylation and H4 'Lys-12' acetylation, which are critical for heterochromatin formation. As a Polycomb group protein, it maintains the repressive state of homeotic genes during development and participates in DNA double-strand break repair. Located in the nucleus and widely distributed across chromosomes, H2A.v is indispensable for early development, with its functions supported by studies in epigenetic signaling and genome integrity.