

Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [9F3] ab26350

★★★★★ 30 Abreviews 294 References 4 图像

概述	
产品名称	Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139)抗体[9F3]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[9F3] to gamma H2A.X (phospho S139)
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	适用于: Flow Cyt, WB, IHC-P
种属反应性	与反应: Mouse, Rat, Human, Chinese hamster
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human gamma H2A.X (phospho S139).
阳性对照	WB: Staurosporine treated Jurkat cell lysate. NIH/3T3, CHO-K1 and Rat2 cell lysate. IHC-P: Human placenta and spleen tissue. Flow Cyt: HeLa cells.
常规说明	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

性能	
形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
纯度	Protein G purified
纯化说明	Purified from TCS.
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	9F3
同种型	IgG

The Abpromise guarantee      **Abpromise™**承诺保证使用ab26350于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★★ (6)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. Detects a band of approximately 16 kDa.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (12)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

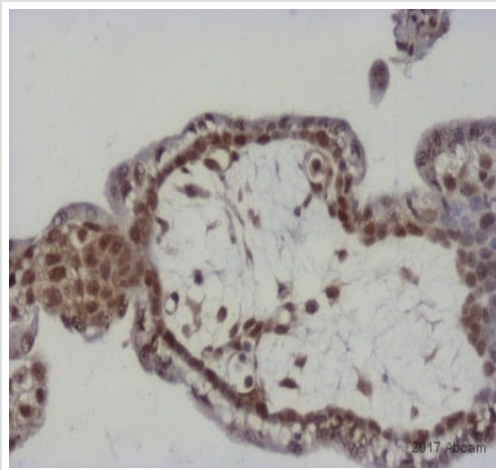
功能	Variant histone H2A which replaces conventional H2A in a subset of nucleosomes. Nucleosomes wrap and compact DNA into chromatin, limiting DNA accessibility to the cellular machineries which require DNA as a template. Histones thereby play a central role in transcription regulation, DNA repair, DNA 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.
序列相似性	Belongs to the histone H2A family.
发展阶段	Synthesized in G1 as well as in S-phase.
结构域	The [ST]-Q motif constitutes a recognition sequence for kinases from the PI3/PI4-kinase family.
翻译后修饰	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 pro-apoptosis 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 MDC1-containing 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. Monoubiquitination and ionizing radiation-induced 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitination are distinct events.

## 细胞定位

Nucleus. Chromosome.

## 图片

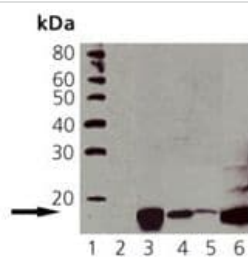


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [9F3] (ab26350)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview.

Ab26350 staining H2A.X in Human placenta tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - formaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 5% BSA for 30 minutes at 22°C; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in a citrate buffer. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/100 in TBS) for 16 hours at 4°C. A diluted Biotin conjugated Goat anti-mouse polyclonal (1/200) was used as the secondary antibody.

This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.



Western blot - Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [9F3] (ab26350)

**All lanes :** Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [9F3] (ab26350)

**Lane 1 :** Molecular weight marker

**Lane 2 :** Cell lysates prepared from Jurkat (Human T cell leukemia cell line from peripheral blood) cells

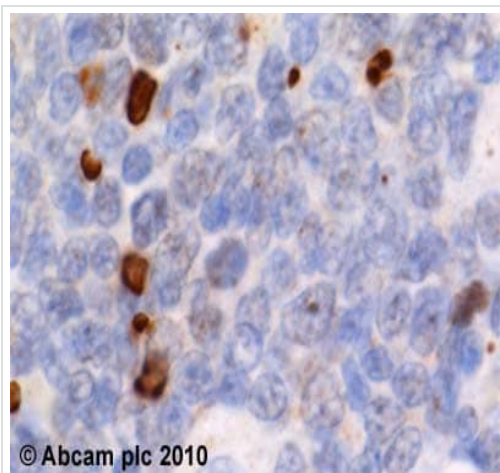
**Lane 3 :** Cell lysates prepared from Jurkat cells treated with staurosporine

**Lane 4 :** Cell lysates prepared from NIH/3T3 (Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line) cells

**Lane 5 :** Cell lysates prepared from CHO-K1 (Chinese hamster ovary cell line) cells

**Lane 6 :** Cell lysates prepared from Rat2 (Rat fibroblast cell line) cells

This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.

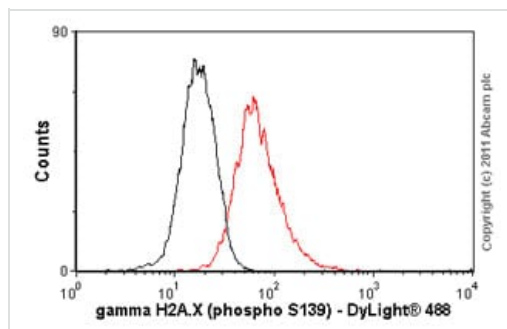


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [9F3] (ab26350)

ab26350 (1 µg/ml) staining gamma H2A in human spleen, using an automated system (DAKO Autostainer Plus). Using this protocol there is strong nuclear staining .

Sections were rehydrated and antigen retrieved with the Dako 3 in 1 AR buffer citrate pH6.1 in a DAKO PT link. Slides were peroxidase blocked in 3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in methanol for 10 mins. They were then blocked with Dako Protein block for 10 minutes (containing casein 0.25% in PBS) then incubated with primary antibody for 20 min and detected with Dako envision flex amplification kit for 30 minutes. Colorimetric detection was completed with Diaminobenzidine for 5 minutes. Slides were counterstained with Haematoxylin and coverslipped under DePeX. Please note that, for manual staining, optimization of primary antibody concentration and incubation time is recommended. Signal amplification may be required.

This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-gamma H2A.X (phospho S139) antibody [9F3] (ab26350)

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab26350 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab26350, 1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) ([ab96879](#)) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was a mix of mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1], ([ab91353](#), 1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells), IgG2a [ICIGG2A], ([ab91361](#), 1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells), IgG2b [PLPV219], ([ab91366](#), 1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells), IgG3 [MG3-35], ([ab18394](#), 1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.

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