



# S. cerevisiae yeast Histone H2A blocking peptide (DAG-P2298)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	S. cerevisiae yeast Histone H2A (unmodified ) peptide
<b>Antigen Description</b>	Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. Linker histones are involved in the formation of higher order structure in chromatin and the maintenance of overall chromatin compaction. Whilst the core histones are highly conserved across a wide range of organisms, the linker histones are less conserved.
<b>Nature</b>	Synthetic
<b>Expression System</b>	N/A
<b>Species</b>	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	BL
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Nuclear
<b>Procedure</b>	None
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer</b>	Information available upon request.
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is a species of yeast. It is perhaps the most useful yeast, having been instrumental to winemaking, baking, and brewing since ancient times. It is believed that it was originally isolated from the skin of grapes (one can see the y

**Keywords**

H2A histone family member A; H2A.1; H2A.2; H2A/a; H2AFA; HIST1H2AE; Histone 1 H2ae; *S. cerevisiae* yeast Histone H2A; *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeast Histone H2A