

Technical Datasheet

rNuQ pH2Ax Recombinant Mononucleosome

Part number: NUC0029

Species: *Human*

Source: *E. coli* and synthetic DNA

Description:

Recombinant nucleosomes were assembled *in vitro* using a 147 bp of 601 [1] positioning sequence DNA and four core histones (H3.1, H2B and H4) purified from *E. coli* inclusion bodies. Histone pH2AX was chemically synthesized and contains phosphorylation at serine 139 of histone H2AX.

Buffer composition:

Triethanolamine hydrochloride - NaCl - EDTA - Azide.

Applications:

Human recombinant mononucleosomes are suitable for chromatin remodeling and accessibility studies, post-translational modifications (PTM)-specific antibody validation [2], chromatin research [3], as well as nucleosome binding assays in drug discovery and high-throughput screening (HTS) applications [4,5].

For a corresponding unmodified control, we recommend NUC0001 - rNuQ H3.1.

Validation data:

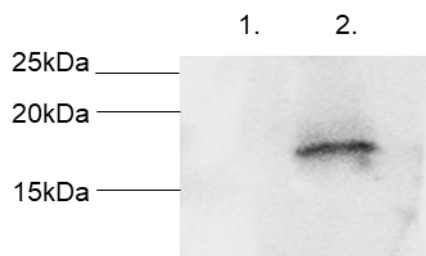


Figure 1: Western blot analysis of rNuQ pH2Ax mononucleosome versus unmodified H3.1 mononucleosome. Lane 1 contains unmodified rNuQ H3.1 recombinant mononucleosomes (200ng; Volition, NUC0001), and Lane 2 contains rNuQ pH2Ax (200ng; Volition, NUC0029). Probing with an anti-phH2Ax antibody followed by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection reveals a signal only in the rNuQ pH2Ax recombinant mononucleosome.

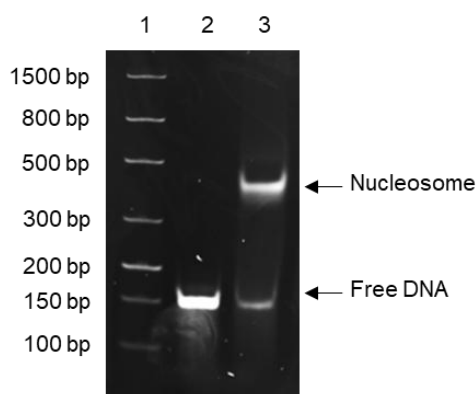


Figure 2: Native PAGE analysis of rNuQ pH2Ax mononucleosomes. Lane 1 contains the DNA ladder, lane 2 shows free 147bp 601 DNA, and lane 3 shows intact rNuQ pH2Ax nucleosomes (500 ng). Samples were resolved on a native PAGE gel and stained with Midori Green to visualize the DNA. Intact nucleosomes, in lane 3, display reduced mobility relative to free DNA, consistent with correct nucleosome assembly.

