abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody (HRP) ab23364

1 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-acetyl Lysine抗体(HRP)
描述	**兔多克隆抗体**to acetyl Lysine (HRP)
宿主	Rabbit
偶联物	HRP
特异性	This antibody recognizes proteins acetylated on lysine residues. Tested: acetylated histone, acetylated BSA, and acetylated MBP, no reaction to the non-acetylated proteins.
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA, WB
种属反应性	**与反应:** Species independent
免疫原	Acetylated KLH conjugates.
常规说明	The purified antibody was conjugated to horse radish peroxidase (HRP) via reductive amination. Direct label of primary anti-AcK will avoid the use of secondary antiboides therefore eliminating the interference of the 2nd antibody-conjugates.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
存储溶液	Preservative: None Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.1M PBS, pH 7
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
Primary antibody说明	The purified antibody was conjugated to horse radish peroxidase (HRP) via reductive amination. Direct label of primary anti-AcK will avoid the use of secondary antiboides therefore eliminating the interference of the 2nd antibody-conjugates.
克隆	**多克隆**
同种型	IgG

应用

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab23364** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Microarray: Use at an assay dependent dilution.
WB		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Detects a band of approximately 3 kDa.

靶标

相关性

In the nucleus, DNA is tightly packed into nucleosomes generating an environment which is highly repressive towards DNA processes such as transcription. Acetylation of lysine residues within proteins has emerged as an important mechanism used by cells to overcome this repression. The acetylation of non-histone proteins such as transcription factors, as well as histones appears to be involved in this process. Acetylation may result in structural transitions as well as specific signaling within discrete chromatin domains. The role of acetylation in intracellular signaling has been inferred from the binding of acetylated peptides by the conserved bromodomain. Furthermore, recent findings suggest that bromodomain/acetylated-lysine recognition can serve as a regulatory mechanism in protein-protein interactions in numerous cellular processes such as chromatin remodeling and transcriptional activation. The reversible lysine acetylation of histones and non-histone proteins plays a vital role in the regulation of many cellular processes including chromatin dynamics and transcription, gene silencing, cell cycle progression, apoptosis, differentiation, DNA replication, DNA repair, nuclear import, and neuronal repression. More than 20 acetyltransferases and 18 deacetylases have been identified so far, but the mechanistic details of substrate selection and site specificity of these enzymes remain unclear. Over 40 transcription factors and 30 other nuclear, cytoplasmic, bacterial, and viral proteins have been shown to be acetylated in vivo.

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