

FITC Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody ab183453

概述

产品名称	FITC荧光Anti-acetyl Lysine抗体
描述	FITC荧光兔多克隆抗体to acetyl Lysine
宿主	Rabbit
偶联物	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
经测试应用	适用于: WB, ELISA, ICC/IF, IP
种属反应性	与反应: Species independent
免疫原	Other Immunogen Type corresponding to acetyl Lysine conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Haemocyanin (KLH). Acetylated KLH conjugates
阳性对照	TSA treated mouse spleen cell.
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&As</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 49% PBS
纯度	Affinity purified
克隆	多克隆
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™ 承诺保证使用ab183453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
WB		1/1000.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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