


Anti-KAT3B / p300 (phospho S89) antibody ab111870

1 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-KAT3B / p300 (phospho S89)抗体
描述	兔多克隆抗体to KAT3B / p300 (phospho S89)
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	适用于: IHC-P
种属反应性	与反应: Human 预测可用于: Mouse, Rat 
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
阳性对照	Human thyroid gland tissue.
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. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
存储溶液	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 49.1% PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.88% Sodium chloride
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
纯化说明	ab111870 was affinity-purified from Rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site.
克隆	多克隆
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab111870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
IHC-P		1/50 - 1/100. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

靶标

功能

Functions as histone acetyltransferase and regulates transcription via chromatin remodeling. Acetylates all four core histones in nucleosomes. Histone acetylation gives an epigenetic tag for transcriptional activation. Mediates cAMP-gene regulation by binding specifically to phosphorylated CREB protein. Mediates acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-122' (H3K122ac), a modification that localizes at the surface of the histone octamer and stimulates transcription, possibly by promoting nucleosome instability. Mediates acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-27' (H3K27ac). Also functions as acetyltransferase for nonhistone targets. Acetylates 'Lys-131' of ALX1 and acts as its coactivator. Acetylates SIRT2 and is proposed to indirectly increase the transcriptional activity of TP53 through acetylation and subsequent attenuation of SIRT2 deacetylase function. Acetylates HDAC1 leading to its inactivation and modulation of transcription. Acts as a TFAP2A-mediated transcriptional coactivator in presence of CITED2. Plays a role as a coactivator of NEUROD1-dependent transcription of the secretin and p21 genes and controls terminal differentiation of cells in the intestinal epithelium. Promotes cardiac myocyte enlargement. Can also mediate transcriptional repression. Binds to and may be involved in the transforming capacity of the adenovirus E1A protein. In case of HIV-1 infection, it is recruited by the viral protein Tat. Regulates Tat's transactivating activity and may help inducing chromatin remodeling of proviral genes. Acetylates FOXO1 and enhances its transcriptional activity. Acetylates BCL6 which disrupts its ability to recruit histone deacetylases and hinders its transcriptional repressor activity. Participates in CLOCK or NPAS2-regulated rhythmic gene transcription; exhibits a circadian association with CLOCK or NPAS2, correlating with increase in PER1/2 mRNA and histone H3 acetylation on the PER1/2 promoter. Acetylates MTA1 at 'Lys-626' which is essential for its transcriptional coactivator activity (PubMed:10733570, PubMed:11430825, PubMed:11701890, PubMed:12402037, PubMed:12586840, PubMed:12929931, PubMed:14645221, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:15890677, PubMed:16617102, PubMed:16762839, PubMed:18722353, PubMed:18995842, PubMed:23415232, PubMed:23911289, PubMed:23934153, PubMed:8945521). Acetylates XBP1 isoform 2; acetylation increases protein stability of XBP1 isoform 2 and enhances its transcriptional activity (PubMed:20955178). Acetylates PCNA; acetylation promotes removal of chromatin-bound PCNA and its degradation during nucleotide excision repair (NER) (PubMed:24939902). Acetylates MEF2D.

疾病相关

Defects in EP300 may play a role in epithelial cancer.
Chromosomal aberrations involving EP300 may be a cause of acute myeloid leukemias.
Translocation t(8;22)(p11;q13) with KAT6A.
Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome 2

序列相似性

Contains 1 bromo domain.
Contains 1 CBP/p300-type HAT (histone acetyltransferase) domain.
Contains 1 KIX domain.
Contains 2 TAZ-type zinc fingers.

Contains 1 ZZ-type zinc finger.

结构域

The CRD1 domain (cell cycle regulatory domain 1) mediates transcriptional repression of a subset of p300 responsive genes; it can be de-repressed by CDKN1A/p21WAF1 at least at some promoters. It contains sumoylation and acetylation sites and the same lysine residues may be targeted for the respective modifications. It is proposed that deacetylation by SIRT1 allows sumoylation leading to suppressed activity.

翻译后修饰

Acetylated on Lys at up to 17 positions by intermolecular autocatalysis. Deacetylated in the transcriptional repression domain (CRD1) by SIRT1, preferentially at Lys-1020. Deacetylated by SIRT2, preferentially at Lys-418, Lys-423, Lys-1542, Lys-1546, Lys-1549, Lys-1699, Lys-1704 and Lys-1707.

Citrullinated at Arg-2142 by PADI4, which impairs methylation by CARM1 and promotes interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1.

Methylated at Arg-580 and Arg-604 in the KIX domain by CARM1, which blocks association with CREB, inhibits CREB signaling and activates apoptotic response. Also methylated at Arg-2142 by CARM1, which impairs interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1.

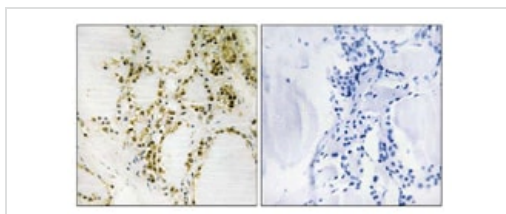
Sumoylated; sumoylation in the transcriptional repression domain (CRD1) mediates transcriptional repression. Desumoylated by SENP3 through the removal of SUMO2 and SUMO3. Probable target of ubiquitination by FBXO3, leading to rapid proteasome-dependent degradation.

Phosphorylated by HIPK2 in a RUNX1-dependent manner. This phosphorylation that activates EP300 happens when RUNX1 is associated with DNA and CBFβ. Phosphorylated by ROCK2 and this enhances its activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-89 by AMPK reduces interaction with nuclear receptors, such as PPARγ.

细胞定位

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. In the presence of ALX1 relocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Colocalizes with ROCK2 in the nucleus.

图片



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-KAT3B / p300 (phospho S89) antibody (ab111870)

ab111870 at 1/50 dilution staining KAT3B / p300 in paraffin-embedded Human Thyroid gland tissue by Immunohistochemistry. The image on the right is treated with the synthesized phosphopeptide.

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