

Product datasheet

Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody ab76

1 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-acetyl Lysine抗体
描述	羊多克隆抗体to acetyl Lysine
宿主	Sheep
特异性	The antibody has also been shown to react against histones, PCAF and E2F in Western blotting. Its suitability as a pan-specific anti-acetylated lysine antibody is currently under evaluation. Immunohistochemistry showed that the antiserum stains human and mouse chromosome preparations in a pattern that correlates with the acetylation as established by other means (unpublished data) and is equivalent to the rabbit polyclonal described in Turner & Fellows.
经测试应用	适用于: ICC/IF, WB, ELISA
种属反应性	与反应: Species independent
免疫原	Tetra-acetylated synthetic N-terminal peptide, corresponding to amino acids 1-18 of Human histone H4.
阳性对照	ICC/IF: HeLa cells gamma irradiated with 10-20 Gy
常规说明	The product is filtered to 0.2 µm.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	Preservative: None
纯度	Whole antiserum
克隆	多克隆
同种型	IgG

应用

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab76** 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
ICC/IF		1/100. Fix cells with PFA.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ELISA		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.

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