abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] ab190479

重组

2 Abreviews 19 References 5 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-acetyl Lysine抗体[RM101]
描述	兔单克隆抗体[RM101] to acetyl Lysine
宿主	Rabbit
特异性	ab190479 reacts to lysine-acetylated proteins. No cross reactivity with nonacetylated lysine, or lysine with other modification.
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA, WB, IHC-P, ChIP, Flow Cyt, IP, ICC/IF
种属反应性	**与反应:** Species independent
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to acetyl Lysine conjugated to bovine serum albumin.
阳性对照	A431 cells treated with Trichostatin A; HeLa whole cell lysate - Trichostatin A treated

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 48% PBS, 1% BSA, 50% Glycerol
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	RM101
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee	**Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab190479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。

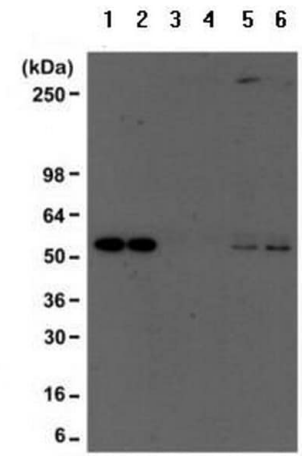
应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★★ (1)	1/500 - 1/2000.
IHC-P		1/100 - 1/500.
ChIP		1/100 - 1/500.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. **ab172730** - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IP		1/100 - 1/500.
ICC/IF		1/100 - 1/500.

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.

图片



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479)

Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate

Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate (pretreated with Trichostatin A)

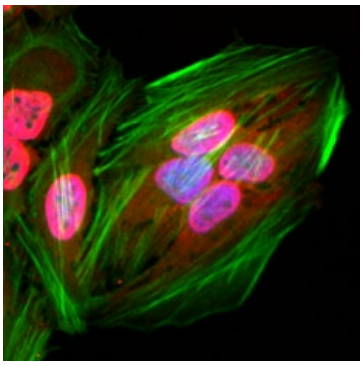
Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate immunoprecipitated with Rabbit IgG

Lane 4: A431 whole cell lysate (pretreated with Trichostatin A) immunoprecipitated with Rabbit IgG

Lane 5: A431 whole cell lysate immunoprecipitated with ab190479 at 1/500

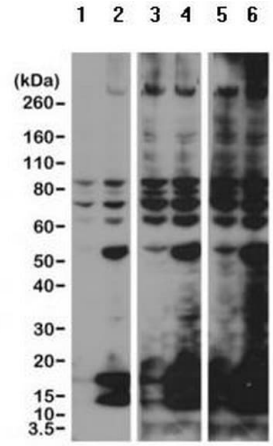
Lane 6: A431 whole cell lysate (pretreated with Trichostatin A) immunoprecipitated with ab190479 at 1/500

Western blot performed using anti-PTEN mouse monoclonal antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479)

Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells labelling Acetyl Lysine with ab190479 at 1:100. Actin filaments are labelled using fluorescein phalloidin (green), and nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue).



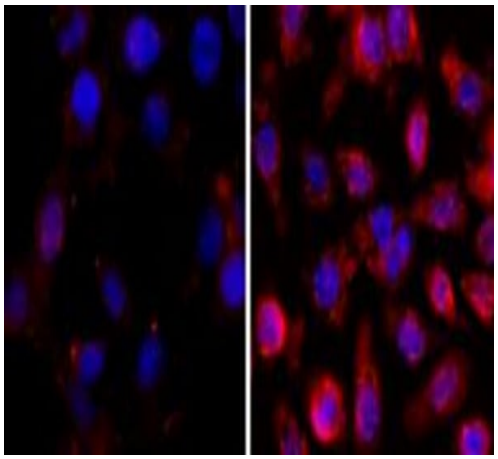
Western blot - Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479)

All lanes : Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479) at 1/2000 dilution

Lanes 1 & 3 & 5 : Lysate of nontreated HeLa cells
Lanes 2 & 4 & 6 : Lysate of HeLa cells treated with Trichostatin A

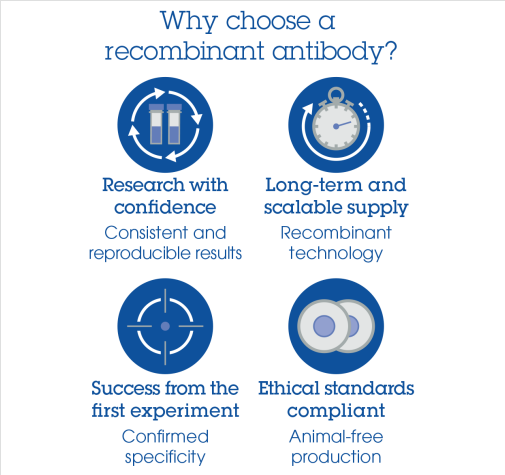
Developed using the ECL technique.

Exposure time increased from blot on left (lanes 1, 2) to blot on right (lanes 5,6).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479)

Immunofluorescent analysis of A431cells nontreated (left) or treated with Trichostatin A (right), using ab190479 at 1/500 followed by a PE conjugated secondary antibody (red) and DAPI (blue).



Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479)

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

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.cn/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors