G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ TIP60 (phospho Ser86) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITP0342
Product Description	Immunotag™ TIP60 (phospho Ser86) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	TIP60 (Ser86)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIP60 around the phosphorylation site of Ser86. AA range:52-101
Specificity	Phospho-TIP60 (S86) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein only when phosphorylated at S86.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	KAT5
Accession No.	Q92993 Q8CHK4
Alternate Names	KAT5; HTATIP; TIP60; Histone acetyltransferase KAT5; 60 kDa Tat-interactive protein; Tip60; Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP; HIV-1 Tat interactive protein; Lysine acetyltransferase 5; cPLA(2)-interacting protein

Antibody Specification

Description	lysine acetyltransferase 5(KAT5) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl transferases (HATs) and was originally isolated as an HIV-1 TAT-interactive protein. HATs play important roles in regulating chromatin remodeling, transcription and other nuclear processes by acetylating histone and nonhistone proteins. This protein is a histone acetylase that has a role in DNA repair and apoptosis and is thought to play an important role in signal transduction. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Cell Pathway/ Category	Protein_Acetylation
Protein Expression	Brain,
Subcellular Localization	Swr1 complex,nucleus,nucleoplasm,transcription factor complex,nucleolus,Piccolo NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex,NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex,perinuclear region of cytoplasm,
Protein Function	negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, regulation of cytokine production, negative regulation of cytokine production, DNA metabolic process, DNA repair, double-strand break repair, chromatin organization, chromatin assembly or disassembly, transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein amino acid acetylation, response to DNA damage stimulus,DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in transcription of p21 class mediator,intracellular signaling cascade, negative regulation of biosynthetic process, positive regulation of biosynthetic process,regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, negative regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, negative regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, negative regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, positive regulation of gene expression, negative regulation of gene expression,negative regulation of transcription, chromatin modification, covalent chromatin modification, histone modification,histone acetylation, DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator, steroid hormone receptor signaling pathway, androgen receptor signaling pathway, intracellular receptor-mediated signaling pathway, negative regulation of cellular biosynthetic process, positive regulation of cellular biosynthetic process, negative regulation of gene-specific transcription, regulation of gene-specific transcription, regulation of interleukin-2 production, negative regulation of interleukin-2 production, cellular response to stress, regulation of growth, DNA damage response, signal transduction, DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in transcription, protein amino acid acylation,regulation of transcription, negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, negative regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process, positive regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process, positive regulation of transcription, positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, negative regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process, positive regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process, negative regulation of multicellular organismal process, regulation of RNA metabolic process, negative regulation of RNA metabolic process,positive regulation of RNA metabolic process, chromosome organization,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.