

Anti-TIP60 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to TIP60.
Model	STJ96029
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TIP60 around the non-phosphorylation site of S86.
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa
Gene ID	10524
Gene Symbol	KAT5
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	TIP60 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Histone acetyltransferase KAT5 60 kDa Tat-interactive protein Tip60 Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP HIV-1 Tat interactive protein Lysine acetyltransferase 5 cPLA 2-interacting protein
Molecular Weight	55 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:5275OMIM:601409
Alternative Names	Histone acetyltransferase KAT5 60 kDa Tat-interactive protein Tip60 Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP HIV-1 Tat interactive protein Lysine acetyltransferase 5 cPLA 2-interacting protein
Function	Catalytic subunit of the NuA4 histone acetyltransferase complex which is involved in transcriptional activation of select genes principally by acetylation of nucleosomal histones H4 and H2A. This modification may both alter nucleosome-DNA interactions and promote interaction of the modified histones with other proteins which positively regulate transcription. This complex may be required for the activation of transcriptional programs associated with oncogene and proto-oncogene mediated growth induction, tumor suppressor mediated growth arrest and replicative senescence, apoptosis, and DNA repair. NuA4 may also play a direct role in DNA repair when recruited to sites of DNA damage. Directly acetylates and activates ATM. Component of a SWR1-like complex that specifically mediates the removal of histone H2A.Z/H2AFZ from the nucleosome. In case of HIV-1 infection, interaction with the viral Tat protein leads to KAT5 polyubiquitination and targets it to degradation. Relieves NR1D2-mediated inhibition of APOC3 expression by acetylating NR1D2. Promotes FOXP3 acetylation and positively regulates its transcriptional repressor activity .
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Upon stimulation with EDN1, it is exported from the nucleus to the perinuclear region and UV irradiation induces translocation into punctuate subnuclear structures named nuclear bodies.
Post-translational Modifications	Sumoylated by UBE2I at Lys-430 and Lys-451, leading to increase of its histone acetyltransferase activity in UV-induced DNA damage response, as well as its translocation to nuclear bodies. Phosphorylated on Ser-86 and Ser-90; enhanced during G2/M phase. The phosphorylated form has a higher HAT activity. Ubiquitinated by MDM2, leading to its proteasome-dependent degradation. Autoacetylation at Lys-327 is required for proper function.