

Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody (Biotin) ab26332

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody (Biotin)
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to acetyl Lysine (Biotin)
由来種	Rabbit
標識	Biotin
特異性	ab26332 detects proteins containing acetylated lysine residues. The product has been cross-adsorbed against the non-acetylated lysine to remove antibodies that may detect the non-acetylated form of the amino acid.
アプリケーション	適用あり: WB, ICC/IF, ELISA
種交差性	交差種: Species independent
免疫原	Acetylated KLH.
特記事項	Storage below -20°C is not recommended.

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.268% PBS
精製度	Immunogen affinity purified
特記事項(精製)	This antibody was purified on an acetylated lysine bound immunoaffinity column.
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise保証は、** 次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab26332の使用に適用されます
アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		
ICC/IF		
ELISA		

追加情報

ELISA: Use at a concentration of 0.25 µg/ml.

IF: 1/50.

IP: Use 10µg per sample.

WB: Use at a concentration of 1 µg/ml.

Not yet tested in other applications.

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

ターゲット情報

関連性

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.

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

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