

PE Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [7F8] ab92766

製品の概要

製品名	PE Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [7F8]
製品の詳細	PE Mouse monoclonal [7F8] to acetyl Lysine
由来種	Mouse
標識	PE. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
特異性	ab92766 is a pan-specific acetyl lysine antibody.
アプリケーション	適用あり: Flow Cyt
種交差性	交差種: Mouse, Rat, Cow, Human, Bird
免疫原	Acetylated KLH(keyhole limpet hemocyanin)
特記事項	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.
バッファー	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.013% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.58% Sodium chloride, 1.64% Sodium phosphate
精製度	Immunogen affinity purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	7F8
アイソタイプ	IgG1

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ab92766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
Flow Cyt		

追加情報

Flow Cyt: Use at a concentration of 3 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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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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- 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.co.jp/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

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