abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] ab190479

リコンビナント

★★★★★ 2 Abreviews 19 References 画像数 5

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101]
製品の詳細	Rabbit monoclonal [RM101] to acetyl Lysine
由来種	Rabbit
特異性	ab190479 reacts to lysine-acetylated proteins. No cross reactivity with nonacetylated lysine, or lysine with other modification.
アプリケーション	**適用あり:** ELISA, WB, IHC-P, ChIP, Flow Cyt, IP, ICC/IF
種交差性	**交差種:** Species independent
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to acetyl Lysine conjugated to bovine serum albumin.
ポジティブ・コントロール	A431 cells treated with Trichostatin A; HeLa whole cell lysate - Trichostatin A treated

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). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 48% PBS, 1% BSA, 50% Glycerol
精製度	Protein A purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	RM101
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ab190479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。

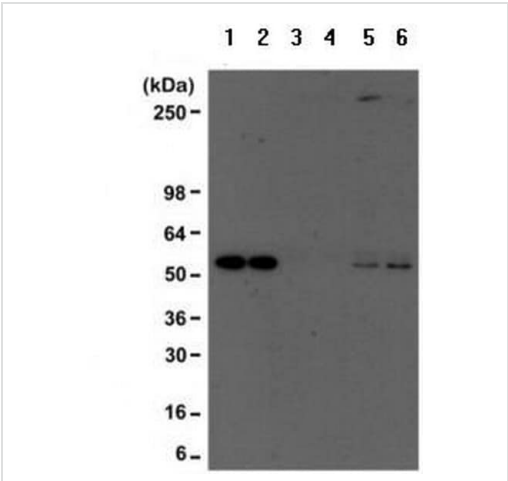
アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★★ (1)	1/500 - 1/2000.
IHC-P		1/100 - 1/500.
ChIP		1/100 - 1/500.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. **ab172730** - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IP		1/100 - 1/500.
ICC/IF		1/100 - 1/500.

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.

画像



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

Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate

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

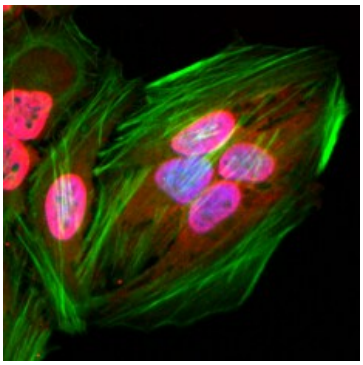
Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate immunoprecipitated with Rabbit IgG

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

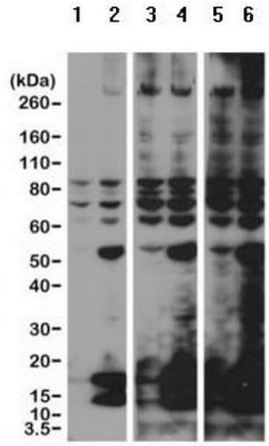
Lane 6: A431 whole cell lysate (pretreated with Trichostatin A) immunoprecipitated with ab190479 at 1/500

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).



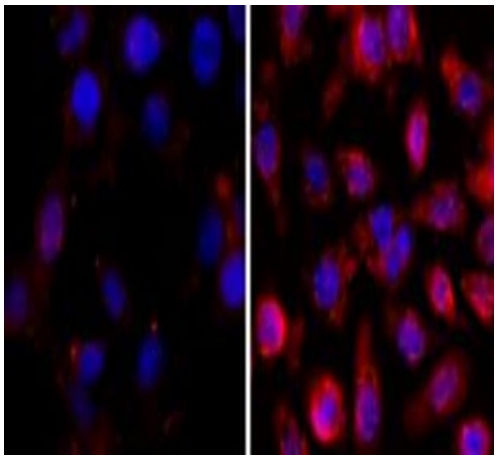
Western blot - Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [RM101] (ab190479)

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

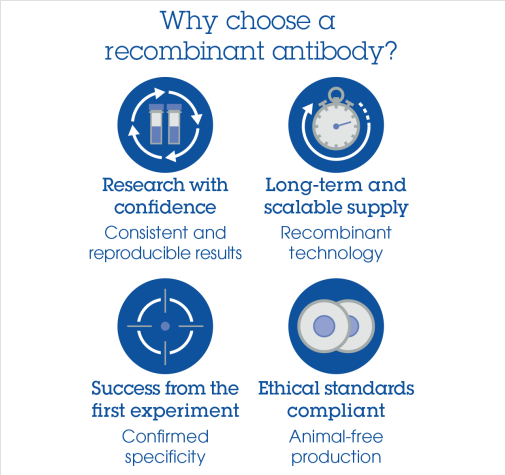
Developed using the ECL technique.

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)

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