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Rabbit Anti-Ep300 antibody

SL6954R

Product Name:	Ep300
Chinese Name:	CREBBinding proteinp300抗体
Alias:	CREBBP/EP300 inhibitory protein 1; Cyclic AMP responsive enhancer binding protein; E1A associated protein p300; E1A binding protein p300; E1A-associated protein p300; EC 2.3.1.48; EP300; EP300: E1A binding protein p300; EP300_HUMAN; istone acetyltransferase p300; 300 HAT; RB and P300 binding protein EID 1; Retinoblastoma protein associated protein; RSTS2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=2ug/TestICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	264kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KAT3B/p300:1451-1600/2414
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Cyclic AMP-regulated gene expression frequently involves a DNA element designated the cAMP-regulated enhancer (CRE). Many transcription factors bind to this element, including the protein CREB which is activated as a result of phosphorylation by protein

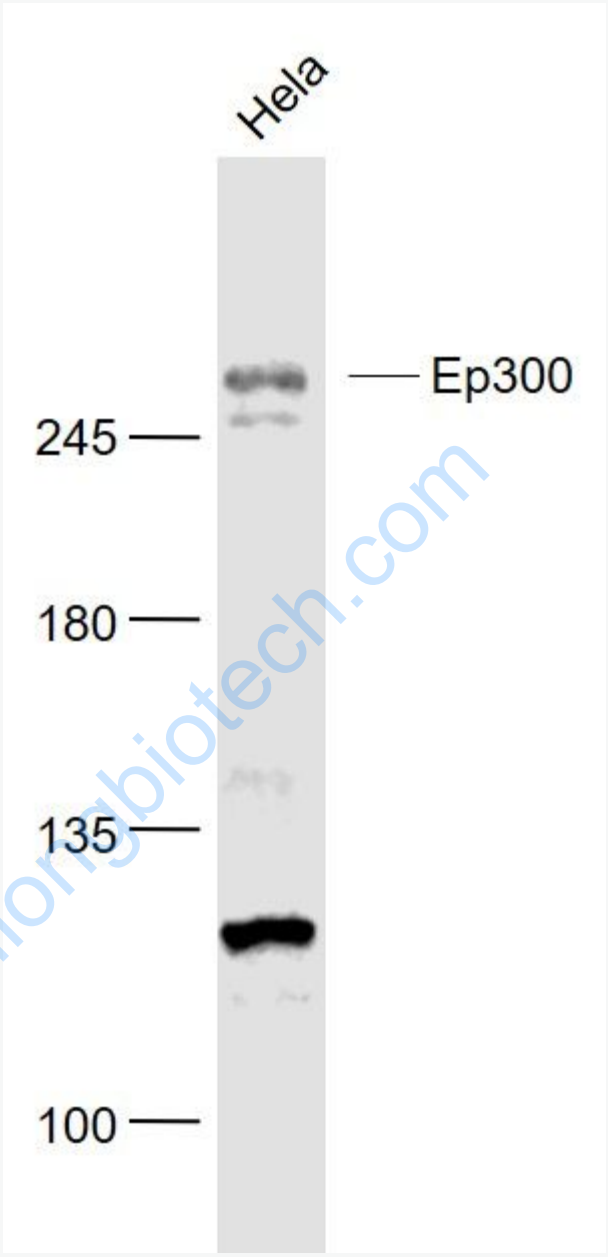
kinase A. It has been shown that protein kinase A-mediated CREB phosphorylation results in its binding to a nuclear protein designated CBP (for CREB-binding protein). These findings suggest that CBP has many of the properties expected of a CREB co-activator. Another high molecular weight transcriptional adapter protein, designated p300, is characterized by three cysteine- and histidine-rich regions, of which the most carboxy terminal region specifically binds the adenovirus E1A protein. p300 molecules lacking an intact E1A binding site bypass E1A repression even in the presence of high concentrations of E1A. Sequence analysis of CBP and p300 has revealed substantial homology, arguing that these proteins are members of a conserved family of co-activators.

Function:
Functions as histone acetyltransferase and regulates transcription via chromatin remodeling. Acetylates all four core histones in nucleosomes. Histone acetylation gives an epigenetic tag for transcriptional activation. Mediates cAMP-gene regulation by binding specifically to phosphorylated CREB protein. Also functions as acetyltransferase for nonhistone targets. Acetylates 'Lys-131' of ALX1 and acts as its coactivator in the presence of CREBBP. Acetylates SIRT2 and is proposed to indirectly increase the transcriptional activity of TP53 through acetylation and subsequent attenuation of SIRT2 deacetylase function. Acetylates HDAC1 leading to its inactivation and modulation of transcription. Acts as a TFAP2A-mediated transcriptional coactivator in presence of CITED2. Plays a role as a coactivator of NEUROD1-dependent transcription of the secretin and p21 genes and controls terminal differentiation of cells in the intestinal epithelium. Promotes cardiac myocyte enlargement. Can also mediate transcriptional repression. Binds to and may be involved in the transforming capacity of the adenovirus E1A protein. In case of HIV-1 infection, it is recruited by the viral protein Tat. Regulates Tat's transactivating activity and may help inducing chromatin remodeling of proviral genes.

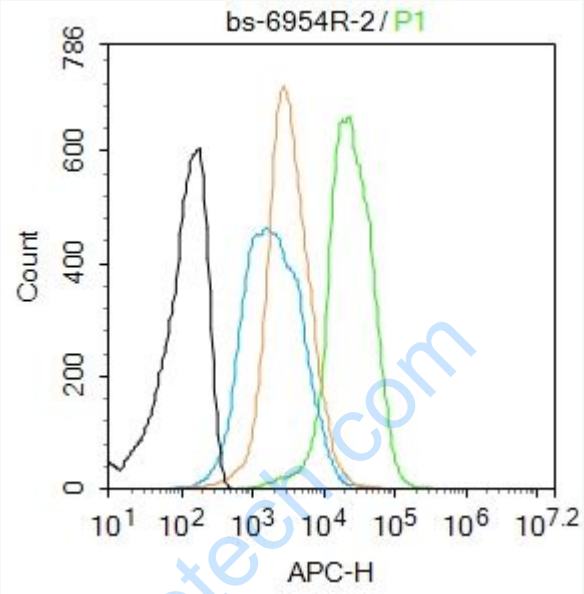
Subunit:
Interacts with phosphorylated CREB1. Interacts with HIF1A; the interaction is stimulated in response to hypoxia and inhibited by CITED2. Interacts (via N-terminus) with TFAP2A (via N-terminus); the interaction requires CITED2. Interacts (via CH1 domain) with CITED2 (via C-terminus). Interacts with CITED1 (unphosphorylated form preferentially and via C-terminus). Interacts with ESR1; the interaction is estrogen-dependent and enhanced by CITED1. Interacts with DTX1, EID1, ELF3, FEN1, LEF1, NCOA1, NCOA6, NR3C1, PCAF, PELP1, PRDM6, SP1, SP3, SPIB, SRY, TCF7L2, TP53, DDX5, DDX17, SATB1, SRCAP, TTC5, JMY and TRERF1. The TAZ-type 1 domain interacts with HIF1A. Probably part of a complex with HIF1A and CREBBP. Part of a complex containing CARM1 and NCOA2/GRIP1. Interacts with ING4 and this interaction may be indirect. Interacts with ING5. Interacts with the C-terminal region of CITED4. Interacts with HTLV-1 Tax and p30II. Interacts with and acetylates HIV-1 Tat. Non-sumoylated EP300 preferentially interacts with SENP3. Interacts with SS18L1/CREST. Interacts with ALX1 (via homeobox domain). Interacts with NEUROD1; the interaction is inhibited by NR0B2. Interacts with TCF3. Interacts (via CREB-binding domain) with MYOCD (via C-terminus) (By similarity). Binds to

	HIPK2 (By similarity). Interacts with ROCK2 and PPARG. Forms a complex made of CDK9, CCNT1/cyclin-T1, EP300 and GATA4 that stimulates hypertrophy in cardiomyocytes. Interacts with IRF1 and this interaction enhances acetylation of p53/TP53 and stimulation of its activity. Interacts with FOXO1; the interaction acetylates FOXO1 and enhances its transcriptional activity. Interacts with DDIT3/CHOP. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Nucleus. In the presence of ALX1 relocalizes from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Co-localizes with ROCK2 in the nucleus. **Post-translational modifications:** Acetylated on Lys at up to 17 positions by intermolecular autocatalysis. Deacetylated in the transcriptional repression domain (CRD1) by SIRT1, preferentially at Lys-1020. Citrullinated at Arg-2142 by PADI4, which impairs methylation by CARM1 and promotes interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1. Methylated at Arg-580 and Arg-604 in the KIX domain by CARM1, which blocks association with CREB, inhibits CREB signaling and activates apoptotic response. Also methylated at Arg-2142 by CARM1, which impairs interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1. Sumoylated; sumoylation in the transcriptional repression domain (CRD1) mediates transcriptional repression. Desumoylated by SENP3 through the removal of SUMO2 and SUMO3. Probable target of ubiquitination by FBXO3, leading to rapid proteasome-dependent degradation. Phosphorylated by HIPK2 in a RUNX1-dependent manner. This phosphorylation that activates EP300 happens when RUNX1 is associated with DNA and CBFB. Phosphorylated by ROCK2 and this enhances its activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-89 by AMPK reduces interaction with nuclear receptors, such as PPARG. **DISEASE:** Note=Defects in EP300 may play a role in epithelial cancer. Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving EP300 may be a cause of acute myeloid leukemias. Translocation t(8;22)(p11;q13) with KAT6A. Defects in EP300 are the cause of Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome type 2 (RSTS2) [MIM:613684]. A disorder characterized by craniofacial abnormalities, postnatal growth deficiency, broad thumbs, broad big toes, mental retardation and a propensity for development of malignancies. Some individuals with RSTS2 have less severe mental impairment, more severe microcephaly, and a greater degree of changes in facial bone structure than RSTS1 patients. **Similarity:** Contains 1 bromo domain. Contains 1 KIX domain. Contains 2 TAZ-type zinc fingers. Contains 1 ZZ-type zinc finger. **SWISS:**

	Q09472 **Gene ID:** 2033 **Database links:** **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	 Sample: Hela(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti- Ep300 (SL6954R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 264 kD

Observed band size: 264 kD



Blank control:Mouse spleen.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Ep300 antibody (SL6954R)

Dilution: 2µg /10^6 cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1µg /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20℃. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.

	Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.