



Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody

SL8850R

Product Name:	Acetylated Lysine
Chinese Name:	乙酰基赖氨酸/乙酰化赖氨酸抗体
Alias:	Ac-lysine; Ac lysine; Ac-K; Ac K; Ac-Lys; Ac Lys; acetyl-Lysine; acetyl Lysine; acetyl-Lys; acetyl Lys.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Ac-lysine
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=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.
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human acetyl Lysine:
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:	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.

SWISS:

N/A

CAS:

692-04-6

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com