

Mouse Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody

Acetylated Lysine Antibody: ATTO 488

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA103281	Mouse	Bovine, Avian	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot

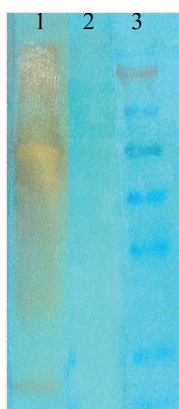
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Acetylated Lysine; Monoclonal Antibody; Acetylated Lysine Antibody: ATTO 488; acetyl lysine antibody; Lysine antibody; anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

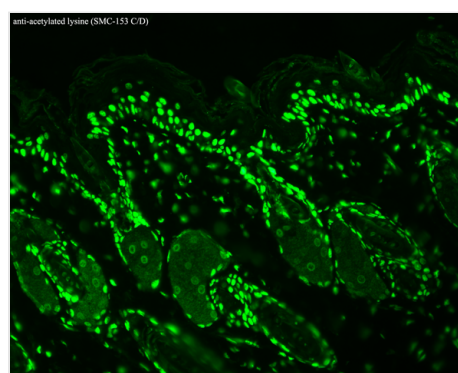
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Bovine, Avian
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	7F8
Form/Format	Protein G Purified
Concentration	1mg/mL (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Conjugate	ATTO 488
Storage Buffer	PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide
Preparation and Storage	-20 degree C

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Western Blot analysis of acetylated lysine showing detection of Acetylated Lysine protein using Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 7F8. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000. (1) acetylated BSA (75ng of protein), (2) non-acetylated BSA, and (3) marker.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 7F8. Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Backskin obtained from transgenic mice.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody	Background Info: Detects proteins containing acetylated lysine residues in ELISA and WBs. Does not detect non-acetylated lysine residues. Scientific Background: Post-translational modifications of proteins play critical roles in the regulation and function of many known biological processes. Proteins can be post-translationally modified in many different ways, and a common post-transcriptional modification of Lysine involves acetylation (1). The conserved amino-terminal domains of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) contain lysines that are acetylated by histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and deacetylated by histone deacetylases (HDACs) (2). Protein posttranslational reversible lysine Nepsilon development (5).
Product Categories/Family for anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody	Cell Signaling; Phosphorylation
References	1. Yang XJ. (2005). Oncogene. 24:1653-1662. 2. Hassig, C.A. and Schreiber, S.L. (1997). Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 1(3): 300-308. 3. Yang XJ. (2004). Bioessays 26:1076-1087. 4. Hughes, R.E. (2002). Curr. Biol. 12: R141-R143. 5. Vigushin, D.M. and Coombes, R.C. (2004). Curr. Cancer Drug Targets 4: 205-218.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/acetylated-lysine-antibody-clone-7f8-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/103281>