Rabbit Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody

Acetylated Lysine Antibody: ATTO 488

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA103540	**Rabbit**	**Acetylated lysine residues. No reaction to non-acetylated proteins.**	**Immunofluorescence, ELISA, Immunoprecipitation, Western Blot**

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

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

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Acetylated lysine residues. No reaction to non-acetylated proteins.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form/Format	Rabbit Immunoglobulin
Concentration	1mg/mL (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ELISA, IP (Immunoprecipitation), WB (Western Blot)
Conjugate	ATTO 488
Preparation and Storage	4 degree C

IMAGES

WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Mouse Spleen lysates showing detection of Acetylated Lysine protein using Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155) at 1:1000.

WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Bovine serum albumin showing detection of Acetylated Lysine protein using Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155) at 1:1000. Acetylated lysine in BSA (Left) and Acetylated BSA (Right).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody	**Background Info:** Detects proteins containing acetylated lysine residues in SDS PAGE immunoblots. **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-acetylation and deacetylation have been recognized as an emerging intracellular signaling mechanism that plays critical roles in regulating gene transcription, cell-cycle progression, apoptosis, DNA repair, and cytoskeletal organization (3). The regulation of protein acetylation status is impaired in the pathologies of cancer and polyglutamine diseases (4), and HDACs have become promising targets for anti-cancer drugs currently in development (5).

Product Categories/Family for anti-Acetylated Lysine antibody	Cell Signaling
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. 6. Chan, H.M. et al. (2001). Nat. Cell Biol. 3: 667-. 674. 7. Martinez-Balbas, M.A. et al. (2000). EMBO J. 19: 662-671.

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/polyclonal/acetylated-lysine-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunoprecipitation-western-blot-elisa/103540