

Mouse Acetyl Lysine Monoclonal Antibody

Acetyl Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (10B10)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA320487	Mouse	Species independent	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Acetyl Lysine; Monoclonal Antibody; Acetyl Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (10B10); anti-Acetyl Lysine antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

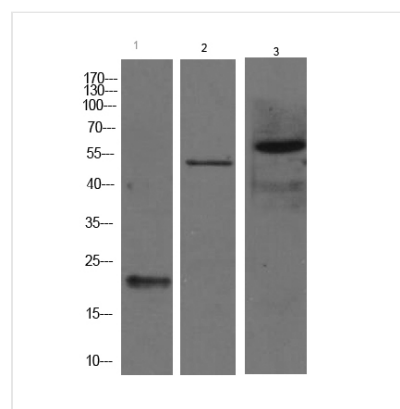
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Species independent
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	10B10
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Acetyl Lysine protein.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Form/Format	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Applicable Applications for anti-Acetyl Lysine antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Purified Protein
Modification	Unmodified/Total
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C/1 year

IMAGES



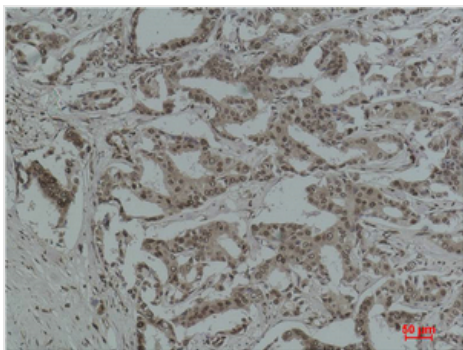
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma using Acetyl Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

Immunoprecipitate analysis of A431 whole cell lysate (pretreated with Trichostatin A) by Acetyl Lysine Monoclonal Antibody(10B10) . lane1: Histone H3 (Acetyl Lys9) Polyclonal Antibody Primary Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. lane2:p53 (Acetyl Lys381) Polyclonal Antibody Primary Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. lane3:NF- κ B-p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Polyclonal Antibody Primary Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of 1) Mouse Brain Tissue. 2) HeLa. 3) HeLa+TSA Treated using Acetyl Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Acetyl Lysine antibody

Acetylation of lysine, like phosphorylation of serine, threonine or tyrosine, is an important reversible modification controlling protein activity. 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). Signaling resulting in acetylation/deacetylation of histones, transcription factors, and other proteins affects a diverse array of cellular processes including chromatin structure and gene activity, cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis. Recent proteomic surveys suggest that acetylation of lysine residues may be a widespread and important form of posttranslational protein modification that affects thousands of proteins involved in control of cell cycle and metabolism, longevity, actin polymerization, and nuclear transport. The regulation of protein acetylation status is impaired in cancer and polyglutamine diseases, and HDACs have become promising targets for anti-cancer drugs currently in development.

Product Categories/Family for anti-Acetyl Lysine antibody

[Primary Antibodies](#)

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/acetyl-lysine-antibody-clone-10b10-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/320487>