

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-H3K56ac antibody	Short Description: AbFlex antibodies are recombinant antibodies (rAbs) that have been generated using defined DNA sequences to produce highly specific, reproducible antibodies. Each AbFlex antibody contains a 6xHis-tag, a Biotinylation Tag for enzymatic biotin conjugation using the biotin ligase, BirA, and a sortase recognition motif (LPXTG) to attach a variety of labels directly to the antibody including fluorophores, enzymatic substrates (HRP, AP), peptides, drugs as well as solid supports. Our AbFlex Histone H3K56ac antibody (rAb) was raised in a Mouse host. It has been validated for use in ChIP-Seq and ELISA; it has been shown to react with Human samples, but it is predicted that it will react with a wide range of sample types. Background: AbFlex antibodies are recombinant antibodies (rAbs) that have been generated using defined DNA sequences to produce highly specific, reproducible antibodies. Each AbFlex antibody contains a 6xHis-tag, a Biotinylation Tag for enzymatic biotin conjugation using the biotin ligase, BirA, and a sortase recognition motif (LPXTG) to attach a variety of labels directly to the antibody including fluorophores, enzymatic substrates (HRP, AP), peptides, drugs as well as solid supports. AbFlex Histone H3K56ac antibody was expressed as full-length IgG with mouse immunoglobulin heavy and light chains (IgG2a isotype) in mammalian 293 cells. Histone H3 is one of the core components of the nucleosome. The nucleosome is the smallest subunit of chromatin and consists of 147 base pairs of DNA wrapped around an octamer of core histone proteins (two each of Histone H2A, Histone H2B, Histone H3 and Histone H4). Histone H1 is a linker histone, present at the interface between the nucleosome core and DNA entry/exit points; it is responsible for establishing higher-order chromatin structure. Chromatin is subject to a variety of chemical modifications, including post-translational modifications of the histone proteins and the methylation of cytosine residues in the DNA. Reported histone modifications include acetylation, methylation, phosphorylation, ubiquitylation, glycosylation, ADP-ribosylation, carbonylation and SUMOylation; they play a major role in regulating gene expression. Lysine N-epsilon-acetylation is a dynamic, reversible and tightly regulated protein and histone modification that plays a major role in chromatin remodeling and in the regulation of gene expression in various cellular functions. Acetylation of histone H3 occurs at several different lysine positions in the histone tail, and is performed by Histone Acetyltransferases (HATs) such as CBP/p300. Acetylation of histones is often associated with transcriptional activation. Histone H3 Lys56 acetylation occurs normally during S phase, but disappears in G2. This modification persists in presence of DNA damage and also plays a role in nucleosome assembly. Rtt109 was shown to be the major histone acetyltransferase (HAT) for Lys56 acetylation.
Product Categories/Family for anti-H3K56ac antibody	Primary Antibodies

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

Molecular Weight	17kDa
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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/mouse-human-antibody/histone-h3k56ac/60261>