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Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11739

Specification

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG**

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Application & Usage	**Western blot**
Alias Symbol	**Acetyl Lysine**

Other Names
Acetyl Lysine

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 ug (0.2 mg/ml) of antibody in 0.01M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - 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. 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). Protein post-translational reversible lysine Nε-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. The regulation of protein acetylation status is impaired in the pathologies of cancer and polyglutamine diseases, and HDACs have become promising targets for anti-cancer dr µgs currently in development.