

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
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Anti-Acetylated Lysine Antibody

Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Catalog No. SPC-155



Overview

Clonality

Product Name
Acetylated Lysine Antibody
Description
Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal
Species Reactivity
Species Independent
Applications
WB, ICC/IF, IP, ELISA
Antibody Dilution
WB (1:250), ICC/IF (1:100); optimal dilutions for assays should be determined by the user.
Host Species
Rabbit
Immunogen
Acetylated KLH Conjugated
Concentration
0.25 mg/ml, 1 mg/ml
Conjugates
Alkaline Phosphatase, APC, ATTO 390, ATTO 488, ATTO 565, ATTO 594, ATTO 633, ATTO 655, ATTO 680, ATTO 700, Biotin, FITC, HRP, PE/ATTO 594, PerCP, RPE, Streptavidin, Unconjugated
Properties
Storage Buffer
PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide
Storage Temperature
-20°C
Shipping Temperature
Blue Ice or 4°C
Purification
Protein A purified

Polyclonal

Specificity

Detects proteins containing acetylated lysine residues. No reaction to non-acetylated proteins.

Cite This Product

Rabbit Anti- Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal (StressMarq Biosciences Inc., Victoria BC CANADA, Catalog # SPC-155)

Certificate Of Analysis

A 1/250 dilution of SPC-155 was sufficient to detect the acetylated histone from TSA treated mouse spleen cell in western blot analysis.

Biological Description

Alternative Names

lysine Antibody, acetyl lysine Antibody

Research Areas

Acetylation, Cell Signaling, Post-translational Modifications

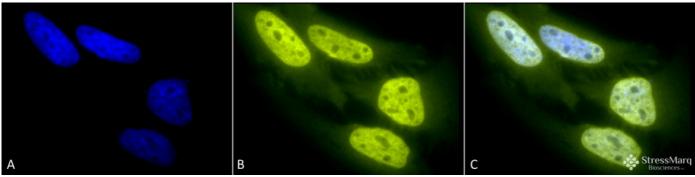
Scientific Background

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 Nɛ-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).

References

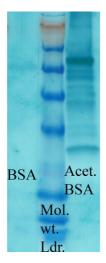
- 1. Yang X.J. (2005) Oncogene. 24:1653-1662.
- 2. Hassig C.A. and Schreiber S.L. (1997) Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 1(3): 300-308.
- 3. Yang X.J. (2004) Bioessays 26:1076-1087.
- 4. Hughes R.E. (2002) Curr. Biol. 12: R141-R143.
- 5. Vigushin D.M. and Coombes R.C. (2004) Curr. Cancer Drug Targets 4: 205-218.
- 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.

Product Images

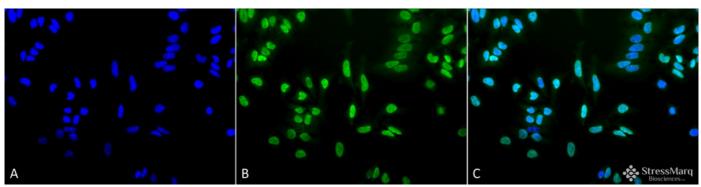


Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat Anti-Rabbit (yellow) at 1:200 for

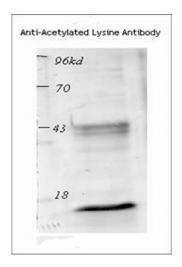
2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Acetylated Lysine Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 1h.



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).



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Acetylated Lysine Polyclonal Antibody (SPC-155) at 1:100 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Rabbit (green) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-Acetylated Lysine Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 1h.



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.

Product Citations (1)

 $\label{lem:cutting Edge: Tubulin? Functions as an Adaptor in NFATImportin? Interaction.$

Ishiguro, K., Ando, T., Maeda, O., Watanabe, O. and Goto, H. -2011 J Immunol. 186 (5): 2710-2713.

PubMed ID: 21278340 **Reactivity:** Human **Applications:** Western Blot

Reviews

Based on validation through cited publications.



StressMarq Biosciences June 15, 2016: