Best Tools for immunology Research

TIP60 (phospho Ser86) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0342
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA;IHC
Target :	TIP60
Fields :	>>Spinocerebellar ataxia;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection
Gene Name :	KAT5
Protein Name :	Histone acetyltransferase KAT5
Human Gene Id :	10524
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q92993
Mouse Gene Id :	81601
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8CHK4
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIP60 around the phosphorylation site of Ser86. AA range:52-101
Specificity :	Phospho-TIP60 (S86) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein only when phosphorylated at S86.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 65kD

Cell Pathway : Protein_Acetylation

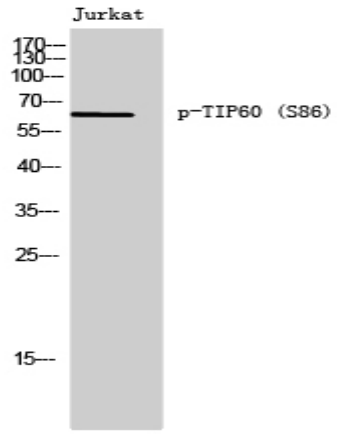
Background : The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl transferases (HATs) and was originally isolated as an HIV-1 TAT-interactive protein. HATs play important roles in regulating chromatin remodeling, transcription and other nuclear processes by acetylating histone and nonhistone proteins. This protein is a histone acetylase that has a role in DNA repair and apoptosis and is thought to play an important role in signal transduction. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, regulation of cytokine production, negative regulation of cytokine production, DNA metabolic process, DNA repair, double-strand break repair, chromatin organization, chromatin assembly or disassembly, transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein amino acid acetylation, response to DNA damage stimulus,DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in transcription of p21 class mediator,intracellular signaling cascade, negative regulation of biosynthetic process, positive regulation of biosynthetic process,regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, negative regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, neg

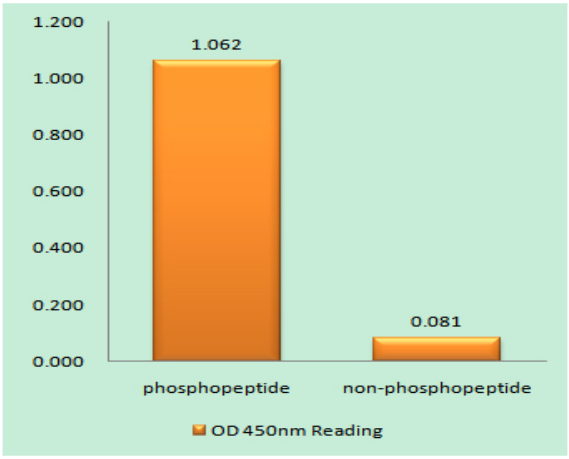
Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Chromosome . Cytoplasm . Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Nucleus, nucleolus . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Upon stimulation with EDN1, it is exported from the nucleus to the perinuclear region and UV irradiation induces translocation into punctuate subnuclear structures named nuclear bodies (PubMed:11262386). Transiently localizes to kinetochores in early mitosis (PubMed:26829474). Localizes to spindle poles when chromosomes align during metaphase (PubMed:34608293). Localizes in the cytoplasm and nucleus of round spermatids (By similarity). .

Expression : Brain,

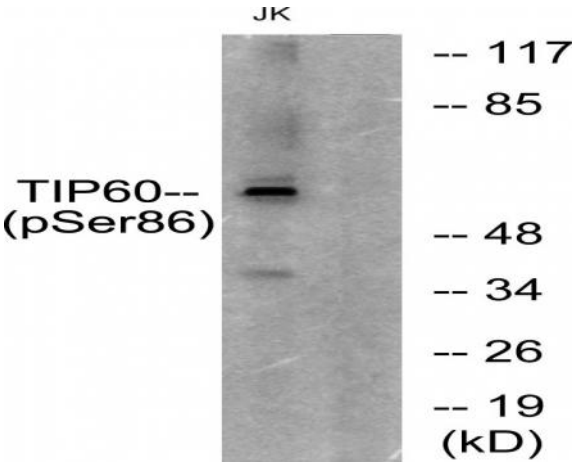
Products Images



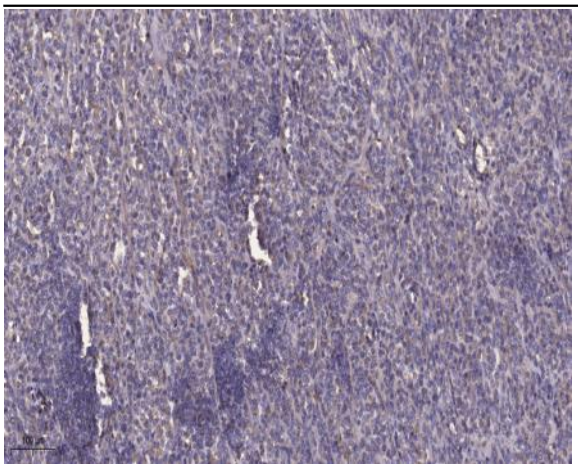
Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using Phospho-TIP60 (S86) Polyclonal Antibody



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using TIP60 (Phospho-Ser86) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using TIP60 (Phospho-Ser86) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Colon cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).