

### 产品概述

产品名 ( Product Name )	Acetyl Lysine mouse Monoclonal Antibody(10B10)
货号 ( Catalog No. )	ATA24218
种类 ( Category )	Primary antibodies
宿主 ( Host )	Mouse
反应种属 ( Species specificity )	Species independent
应用实验 ( Tested applications )	WB,IHC-p
克隆性 ( Clonality )	Monoclonal
偶连物 ( Conjugation )	Unconjugated
免疫原 ( Immunogen )	Purified Protein

### 产品性能

状态 ( Form )	Liquid
储存溶液 ( Buffer )	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
存放条件 ( Storage )	-20°C/1 year
纯化方式 ( Purity )	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

### 应用

WB: 1:1000-2000 IHC: 1:200-500

### 产品背景

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.