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Acetylated-Lysine (Ac-K-103) Mouse mAb



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:Reactivity:Sensitivity:Source/Isotype:WB, E-PAllEndogenousMouse IgG2a

Product Usage
InformationApplicationDilutionWestern Blotting1:1000Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)1:1000

Storage Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than

0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Acetylated-Lysine (Ac-K-103) Mouse mAb detects proteins only when posttranslationally modified by acetylation on the epsilon-amine groups of lysine residues. Detection of acetylated lysine by this antibody is largely independent of surrounding amino acid sequence. The antibody has been shown to recognize acetylated proteins including histones, p53, CBP, PCAF and chemically acetylated BSA. (U.S. Patent No's.: 6,441,140; 6,982,318; 7,259,022; 7,344,714; U.S.S.N. 11,484,485; and all foreign equivalents.)

Source / PurificationMonoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic acetylated lysine-containing peptide.

BackgroundAcetylation 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 acetylatransferases (HATs) and deacetylated by histone deacetylases (HDACs) (1). 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 (2-6). Recent proteomic surveys suggest that acetylation of lysine residues may be a widespread and important form of post-translational protein modification that affects thousands of proteins involved in control of cell cycle and metabolism, longevity, actin polymerization, and nuclear transport (7,8). The regulation of protein acetylation status is impaired in cancer and polyglutamine diseases (9), and HDACs have become

promising targets for anti-cancer drugs currently in development (10).

Background References 1. Hassig, C.A. and Schreiber, S.L. (1997) *Curr Opin Chem Biol* 1, 300-8.

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Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,

0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key WB: Western Blotting E-P: Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)

Cross-Reactivity Key H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster

X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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Limited Uses

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