

## Tip60 Polyclonal Antibody

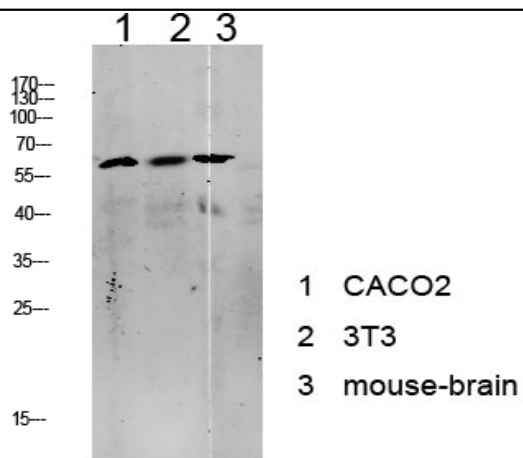
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT6133
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC
<b>Target :</b>	Tip60
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Spinocerebellar ataxia;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection
<b>Gene Name :</b>	KAT5 HTATIP TIP60
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Histone acetyltransferase KAT5 (EC 2.3.1.48) (60 kDa Tat-interactive protein) (Tip60) (Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP) (HIV-1 Tat interactive protein) (Lysine acetyltransferase 5) (cPLA(2)-interacti
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	10524
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q92993
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	81601
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q8CHK4
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	192218
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q99MK2
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Tip60 Polyclonal
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Tip60.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300

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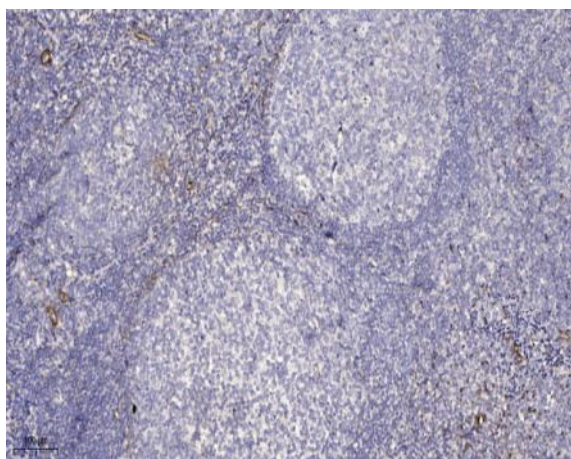
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	60kD
<b>Background :</b>	The protein 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],
<b>Function :</b>	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
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	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) .
<b>Expression :</b>	Brain,

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## Products Images



Western blot analysis of various lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 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).