

PCAF (Acetyl Lys428) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YK0052
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC
Target :	PCAF
Fields :	>>Viral life cycle - HIV-1;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Viral carcinogenesis
Gene Name :	KAT2B
Protein Name :	Histone acetyltransferase KAT2B
Human Gene Id :	8850
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q92831
Mouse Gene Id :	18519
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9JHD1
Immunogen :	Synthesized acetyl-peptide derived from the human PCAF around the acetylation site of K428.
Specificity :	Acetyl-PCAF (K428) Polyclonal AntibodySynthesized peptide derived from the human PCAF around the acetylation site of K428.
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
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 : 93kD

Cell Pathway : Notch;

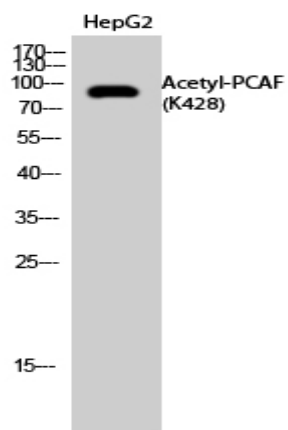
Background : CBP and p300 are large nuclear proteins that bind to many sequence-specific factors involved in cell growth and/or differentiation, including c-jun and the adenoviral oncoprotein E1A. The protein encoded by this gene associates with p300/CBP. It has in vitro and in vivo binding activity with CBP and p300, and competes with E1A for binding sites in p300/CBP. It has histone acetyl transferase activity with core histones and nucleosome core particles, indicating that this protein plays a direct role in transcriptional regulation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : chromatin organization, chromatin remodeling, transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, protein amino acid acetylation, N-terminal protein amino acid acetylation, cell cycle, cell cycle arrest, negative regulation of cell proliferation, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, response to organic substance, chromatin modification, covalent chromatin modification, histone modification, histone acetylation, N-terminal peptidyl-lysine acetylation, peptidyl-lysine modification, peptidyl-lysine acetylation, cell cycle process, N-terminal protein amino acid modification, response to insulin stimulus, cellular response to insulin stimulus, cellular response to hormone stimulus, regulation of cell proliferation, response to peptide hormone stimulus, protein amino acid acylation, regulation of transcription, regulation of RNA metabolic process, chromosome orga

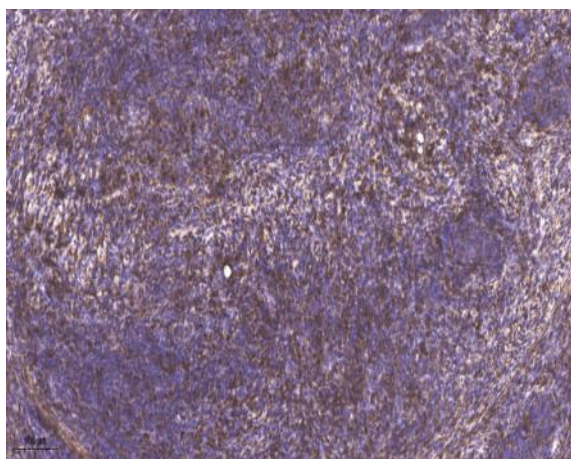
Subcellular Location : Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm . Mainly localizes to the nucleus. Also localizes to centrosomes in late G1 and around the G1/S transition, coinciding with the onset of centriole formation. Subcellular location may vary depending upon cell differentiation state. Cytoplasmic at the very stages of keratinocyte differentiation, becomes nuclear at later differentiation stages. Cytoplasmic in basal epithelial cells (undifferentiated cells) and nuclear in parabasal cells (differentiated cells) (PubMed:20940255) .

Expression : Ubiquitously expressed but most abundant in heart and skeletal muscle. Also expressed in the skin, in keratinocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:20940255).

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using Acetyl-PCAF (K428) Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical carcinoma. 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).