

TIP60 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0620
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
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 Swiss Prot No :	Q8CHK4
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human TIP60 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	TIP60 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	59kD
Cell Pathway :	Protein_Acetylation

P References :

1. Mizuguchi, G. et al. Science 2004 303, 343-348.
2. Jin, J. et al. Trends Biochem. Sci. 2005 30, 680-687.
3. Raisner, R.M. and Madhani, H.D. Curr. Opin. Genet. 2006 Dev. 16, 119-124.

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

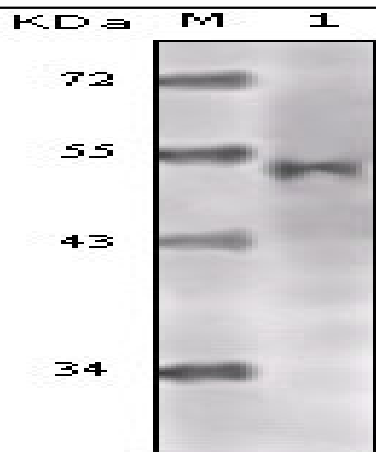
Subcellular Location :

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). .

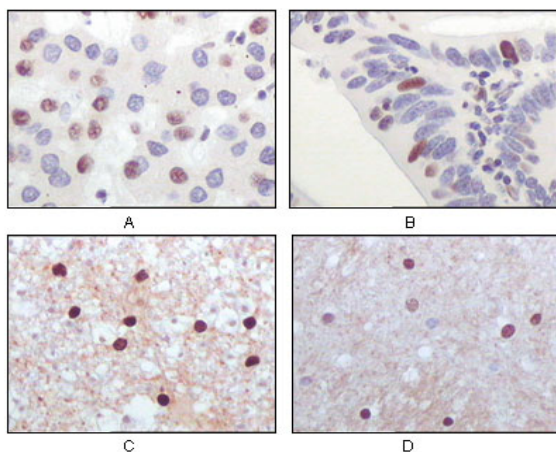
Expression :

Brain,

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using TIP60 Monoclonal Antibody against truncated TIP60 recombinant protein.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver carcinoma (A), rectum carcinoma (B), normal medulla tissue (C) and normal interbrain tissues (D), showing nuclear localization with DAB staining using TIP60 Monoclonal Antibody.