



TIP60 (phospho Ser86) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-01301
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KAT5
Protein Name	Histone acetyltransferase KAT5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIP60 around the phosphorylation site of Ser86. AA range:52-101
Specificity	Phospho-TIP60 (S86) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein only when phosphorylated at S86.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KAT5; HTATIP; TIP60; Histone acetyltransferase KAT5; 60 kDa Tat-interactive protein; Tip60; Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP; HIV-1 Tat interactive protein; Lysine acetyltransferase 5; cPLA(2)-interacting protein
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	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). .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,
Function	negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, regulation of cytokine production, negative regulation of cytokine production, DNA metabolic

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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

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],

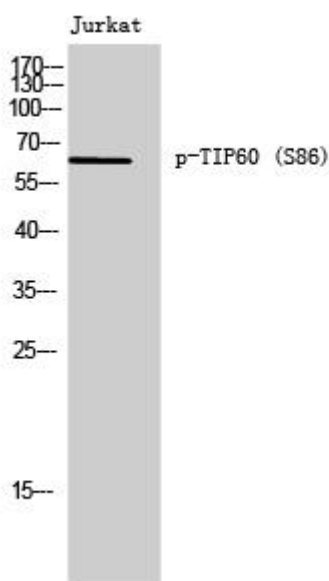
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TIP60 (phospho Ser86) Monoclonal Antibody

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