


Product datasheet

Anti-KAT3B / p300 antibody ab10486

1 Image

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-KAT3B / p300 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to KAT3B / p300
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IP, WB, IHC-P
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, Gorilla, Orangutan 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Immunogen was a synthetic peptide, which represented a portion of human E1A binding protein p300 encoded within exon 16 (LocusLink ID 2033).
<b>Positive control</b>	Nuclear or cytosolic (S100) extract from HeLa cells.

Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide Constituents: 8mM PBS, 60mM Citrate, 150mM Tris, pH 7-8
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	Antibodies were affinity purified using the peptide immobilized on solid support.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab10486** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IP		Use at 2-10 µg/mg of lysate.
WB		1/1000 - 1/10000. Predicted molecular weight: 264 kDa. Can be blocked with <a href="#">KAT3B / p300 peptide (ab4914)</a> .

Application	Abreviews	Notes
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IHC-P		1/500 - 1/2000. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
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## Target

### Function

Functions as histone acetyltransferase and regulates transcription via chromatin remodeling. Acetylates all four core histones in nucleosomes. Histone acetylation gives an epigenetic tag for transcriptional activation. Mediates cAMP-gene regulation by binding specifically to phosphorylated CREB protein. Mediates acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-122' (H3K122ac), a modification that localizes at the surface of the histone octamer and stimulates transcription, possibly by promoting nucleosome instability. Mediates acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-27' (H3K27ac). Also functions as acetyltransferase for nonhistone targets. Acetylates 'Lys-131' of ALX1 and acts as its coactivator. Acetylates SIRT2 and is proposed to indirectly increase the transcriptional activity of TP53 through acetylation and subsequent attenuation of SIRT2 deacetylase function. Acetylates HDAC1 leading to its inactivation and modulation of transcription. Acts as a TFAP2A-mediated transcriptional coactivator in presence of CITED2. Plays a role as a coactivator of NEUROD1-dependent transcription of the secretin and p21 genes and controls terminal differentiation of cells in the intestinal epithelium. Promotes cardiac myocyte enlargement. Can also mediate transcriptional repression. Binds to and may be involved in the transforming capacity of the adenovirus E1A protein. In case of HIV-1 infection, it is recruited by the viral protein Tat. Regulates Tat's transactivating activity and may help inducing chromatin remodeling of proviral genes. Acetylates FOXO1 and enhances its transcriptional activity. Acetylates BCL6 which disrupts its ability to recruit histone deacetylases and hinders its transcriptional repressor activity. Participates in CLOCK or NPAS2-regulated rhythmic gene transcription; exhibits a circadian association with CLOCK or NPAS2, correlating with increase in PER1/2 mRNA and histone H3 acetylation on the PER1/2 promoter. Acetylates MTA1 at 'Lys-626' which is essential for its transcriptional coactivator activity (PubMed:10733570, PubMed:11430825, PubMed:11701890, PubMed:12402037, PubMed:12586840, PubMed:12929931, PubMed:14645221, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:15890677, PubMed:16617102, PubMed:16762839, PubMed:18722353, PubMed:18995842, PubMed:23415232, PubMed:23911289, PubMed:23934153, PubMed:8945521). Acetylates XBP1 isoform 2; acetylation increases protein stability of XBP1 isoform 2 and enhances its transcriptional activity (PubMed:20955178). Acetylates PCNA; acetylation promotes removal of chromatin-bound PCNA and its degradation during nucleotide excision repair (NER) (PubMed:24939902). Acetylates MEF2D.

### Involvement in disease

Defects in EP300 may play a role in epithelial cancer.  
Chromosomal aberrations involving EP300 may be a cause of acute myeloid leukemias.  
Translocation t(8;22)(p11;q13) with KAT6A.  
Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome 2

### Sequence similarities

Contains 1 bromo domain.  
Contains 1 CBP/p300-type HAT (histone acetyltransferase) domain.  
Contains 1 KIX domain.  
Contains 2 TAZ-type zinc fingers.  
Contains 1 ZZ-type zinc finger.

### Domain

The CRD1 domain (cell cycle regulatory domain 1) mediates transcriptional repression of a subset of p300 responsive genes; it can be de-repressed by CDKN1A/p21WAF1 at least at some promoters. It contains sumoylation and acetylation sites and the same lysine residues may be targeted for the respective modifications. It is proposed that deacetylation by SIRT1 allows sumoylation leading to suppressed activity.

### Post-translational

Acetylated on Lys at up to 17 positions by intermolecular autocatalysis. Deacetylated in the

## modifications

transcriptional repression domain (CRD1) by SIRT1, preferentially at Lys-1020. Deacetylated by SIRT2, preferentially at Lys-418, Lys-423, Lys-1542, Lys-1546, Lys-1549, Lys-1699, Lys-1704 and Lys-1707.

Citrullinated at Arg-2142 by PADI4, which impairs methylation by CARM1 and promotes interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1.

Methylated at Arg-580 and Arg-604 in the KIX domain by CARM1, which blocks association with CREB, inhibits CREB signaling and activates apoptotic response. Also methylated at Arg-2142 by CARM1, which impairs interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1.

Sumoylated; sumoylation in the transcriptional repression domain (CRD1) mediates transcriptional repression. Desumoylated by SENP3 through the removal of SUMO2 and SUMO3.

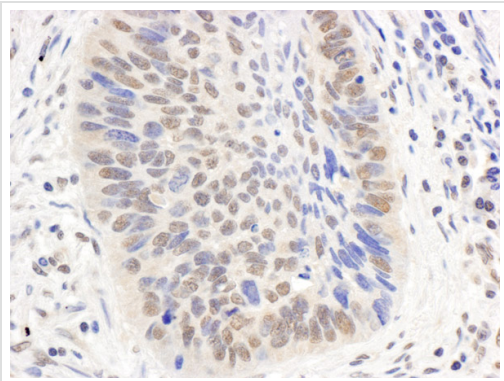
Probable target of ubiquitination by FBXO3, leading to rapid proteasome-dependent degradation.

Phosphorylated by HIPK2 in a RUNX1-dependent manner. This phosphorylation that activates EP300 happens when RUNX1 is associated with DNA and CBFβ. Phosphorylated by ROCK2 and this enhances its activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-89 by AMPK reduces interaction with nuclear receptors, such as PPARG.

## Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. In the presence of ALX1 relocalizes from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Colocalizes with ROCK2 in the nucleus.

## Anti-KAT3B / p300 antibody images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human lung carcinoma tissue labelling KAT3B with ab10486 at 1/5000 (0.2µg/ml). Detection: DAB.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-KAT3B / p300 antibody (ab10486)

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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