abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [7F8] (Phycoerythrin) ab92766

Overview

Product name	Anti-acetyl Lysine antibody [7F8] (Phycoerythrin)
Description	Mouse monoclonal [7F8] to acetyl Lysine (Phycoerythrin)
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Phycoerythrin. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
Specificity	ab92766 is a pan-specific acetyl lysine antibody.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse, Rat, Cow, Human, Bird
Immunogen	Acetylated KLH(keyhole limpet hemocyanin)

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.013% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.58% Sodium chloride, 1.64% Sodium phosphate
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	7F8
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab92766** 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
Flow Cyt		

Application notes	Flow Cyt: Use at a concentration of 3 µg/ml. Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Relevance	In the nucleus, DNA is tightly packed into nucleosomes generating an environment which is highly repressive towards DNA processes such as transcription. Acetylation of lysine residues within proteins has emerged as an important mechanism used by cells to overcome this repression. The acetylation of non-histone proteins such as transcription factors, as well as histones appears to be involved in this process. Acetylation may result in structural transitions as well as specific signaling within discrete chromatin domains. The role of acetylation in intracellular signaling has been inferred from the binding of acetylated peptides by the conserved bromodomain. Furthermore, recent findings suggest that bromodomain/acetylated-lysine recognition can serve as a regulatory mechanism in protein-protein interactions in numerous cellular processes such as chromatin remodeling and transcriptional activation. The reversible lysine acetylation of histones and non-histone proteins plays a vital role in the regulation of many cellular processes including chromatin dynamics and transcription, gene silencing, cell cycle progression, apoptosis, differentiation, DNA replication, DNA repair, nuclear import, and neuronal repression. More than 20 acetyltransferases and 18 deacetylases have been identified so far, but the mechanistic details of substrate selection and site specificity of these enzymes remain unclear. Over 40 transcription factors and 30 other nuclear, cytoplasmic, bacterial, and viral proteins have been shown to be acetylated in vivo.

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