

**Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO14675****Specification**

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**Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IP, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q92831</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8850

**Other Names**

Histone acetyltransferase KAT2B, 2.3.1.48, Histone acetyltransferase PCAF, Histone acetylase PCAF, Lysine acetyltransferase 2B, P300/CBP-associated factor, P/CAF, Spermidine acetyltransferase KAT2B, 2.3.1.57, KAT2B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27796307, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8638}

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IP 1:50<br>FC 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human KAT2B / PCAF Functions as a histone acetyltransferase (HAT) to promote transcriptional activation. Has significant histone acetyltransferase activity with core histones (H3 and H4), and also with nucleosome core particles. Inhibits cell-cycle progression and counteracts the mitogenic activity of the adenoviral oncoprotein E1A.

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** KAT2B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27796307, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:8638}

### Function

Functions as a histone acetyltransferase (HAT) to promote transcriptional activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8945521" target="\_blank">8945521</a>). Has significant histone acetyltransferase activity with core histones (H3 and H4), and also with nucleosome core particles (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8945521" target="\_blank">8945521</a>). Has a strong preference for acetylation of H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21131905" target="\_blank">21131905</a>). Also acetylates non-histone proteins, such as ACLY, MAPRE1/EB1, PLK4, RRP9/U3-55K and TBX5 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10675335" target="\_blank">10675335</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23001180" target="\_blank">23001180</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23932781" target="\_blank">23932781</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26867678" target="\_blank">26867678</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27796307" target="\_blank">27796307</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29174768" target="\_blank">29174768</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9707565" target="\_blank">9707565</a>). Inhibits cell-cycle progression and counteracts the mitogenic activity of the adenoviral oncoprotein E1A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8684459" target="\_blank">8684459</a>). Acts as a circadian transcriptional coactivator which enhances the activity of the circadian transcriptional activators: NPAS2-BMAL1 and CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimers (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14645221" target="\_blank">14645221</a>). Involved in heart and limb development by mediating acetylation of TBX5, acetylation regulating nucleocytoplasmic shuttling of TBX5 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29174768" target="\_blank">29174768</a>). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome amplification by mediating acetylation of PLK4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27796307" target="\_blank">27796307</a>). Acetylates RRP9/U3-55K, a core subunit of the U3 snoRNP complex, impairing pre-rRNA processing (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26867678" target="\_blank">26867678</a>). Acetylates MAPRE1/EB1, promoting dynamic kinetochore-microtubule interactions in early mitosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23001180" target="\_blank">23001180</a>). Also acetylates spermidine (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27389534" target="\_blank">27389534</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm Note=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) Localizes to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:25593309)

### Tissue Location

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

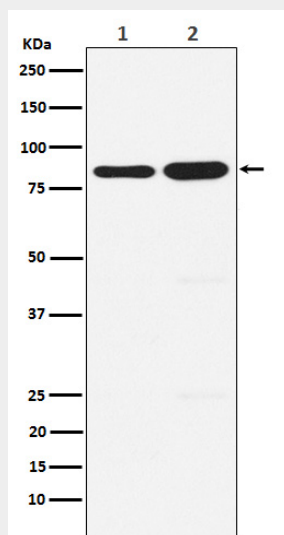
### Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

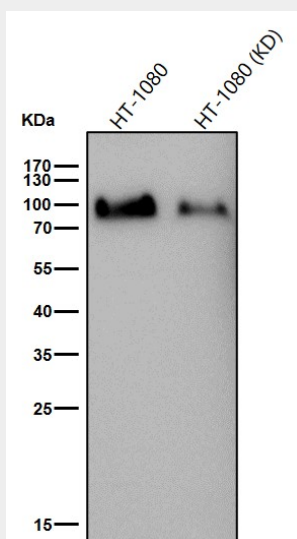
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-PCAF Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of KAT2B / PCAF expression in (1) A431 cell lysate; (2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate.



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.