

Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11119**Specification**

Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IP
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody - Additional Information

Application & Usage	Western blot, IP, ELISA and IF.
Other Names	
Acetyl Lysine	

Target/Specificity
Acetyl Lysine

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
50 µg of antibody in 200 µl PBS, containing 0.01% sodium azide.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody - Protein Information**Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) 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](#)

Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody - Images

Acetyl Lysine (Biotin) Antibody - Background

Post-translational modifications of proteins play critical roles in the regulation and function of many known biological processes. Proteins can be post-translationally modified in many different ways, and a common post-transcriptional modification of lysine involves acetylation. The conserved amino-terminal domains of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) contain lysines that are acetylated by histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and deacetylated by histone deacetylases (HDACs). Protein post-translational reversible lysine N ϵ -acetylation and deacetylation have been recognized as an emerging intracellular signaling mechanism that plays critical roles in regulating gene transcription, cell-cycle progression, apoptosis, DNA repair, and cytoskeletal organization. The regulation of protein acetylation status is impaired in the pathologies of cancer and polyglutamine diseases, and HDACs have become promising targets for anti-cancer drugs currently in development.