

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11739**Specification**

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Application & Usage	Western blot
Alias Symbol	Acetyl Lysine
Other Names	
Acetyl Lysine	

Appearance
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
100 ug (0.2 mg/ml) of antibody in 0.01M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, and 0.02% sodium azide.**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Acetyl-Lysine Monoclonal 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.