

Anti-NAA15 Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to NAA15 Catalog # AP59875

Specification

Anti-NAA15 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW

WB, IF/IC, IHC <u>O9BXJ9</u> <u>O80UM3</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal 101272

Anti-NAA15 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 80155

Other Names GA19; NARG1; NATH; TBDN100; N-alpha-acetyltransferase 15, NatA auxiliary subunit; Gastric cancer antigen Ga19; N-terminal acetyltransferase; NMDA receptor-regulated protein 1; Protein tubedown-1; Tbdn100

Target/Specificity Recognizes endogenous levels of NAA15 protein.

Dilution WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF/IC~~N/A IHC~~1:100~500

Format Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-NAA15 Antibody - Protein Information

Name NAA15

Synonyms GA19, NARG1, NATH, TBDN100

Function

Auxillary subunit of N-terminal acetyltransferase complexes which display alpha (N-terminal) acetyltransferase (NAT) activity (PubMed:15496142, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20154145"



target="_blank">20154145, PubMed:29754825, PubMed:32042062). The NAT activity may be important for vascular, hematopoietic and neuronal growth and development (PubMed:15496142). Required to control retinal neovascularization in adult ocular endothelial cells (PubMed:11687548). In complex with XRCC6 and XRCC5 (Ku80), up-regulates transcription from the osteocalcin promoter (PubMed:12145306).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Mainly cytoplasmic, nuclear in some cases. Present in the free cytosolic and cytoskeleton- bound polysomes, but not in the membrane-bound polysomes

Tissue Location

Expressed at high levels in testis and in ocular endothelial cells. Also found in brain (corpus callosum), heart, colon, bone marrow and at lower levels in most adult tissues, including thyroid, liver, pancreas, mammary and salivary glands, lung, ovary, urogenital system and upper gastrointestinal tract. Overexpressed in gastric cancer, in papillary thyroid carcinomas and in a Burkitt lymphoma cell line (Daudi). Specifically suppressed in abnormal proliferating blood vessels in eyes of patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

Anti-NAA15 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-NAA15 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of NAA15 expression in A549 (A), DLD (B), H446 (C), mouse muscle (D), mouse testis (E), rat muscle (F) whole cell lysates.





Immunohistochemical analysis of NAA15 staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of NAA15 staining in THP1 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Anti-NAA15 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human NAA15. The exact sequence is proprietary.