

GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70058**Specification****GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q92830
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2648**Other Names**

KAT2A; GCN5; GCN5L2; HGCN5; Histone acetyltransferase KAT2A; General control of amino acid synthesis protein 5-like 2; Histone acetyltransferase GCN5; HsGCN5; Lysine acetyltransferase 2A; STAF97

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** KAT2A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27796307, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4201}**Function**

Protein lysine acyltransferase that can act as a acetyltransferase, glutaryltransferase, succinyltransferase or malonyltransferase, depending on the context (PubMed:29211711, PubMed:35995428). Acts as a histone lysine succinyltransferase: catalyzes succinylation of histone H3 on 'Lys-79' (H3K79succ), with a maximum frequency around the transcription start sites of genes (PubMed:29211711). Succinylation of histones gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcription activation (PubMed:29211711). Association with the 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase complex, which provides succinyl-CoA, is required for histone succinylation (PubMed:29211711). In different complexes, functions either as an acetyltransferase

(HAT) or as a succinyltransferase: in the SAGA and ATAC complexes, acts as a histone acetyltransferase (PubMed:17301242, PubMed:19103755, PubMed:29211711). Has significant histone acetyltransferase activity with core histones, but not with nucleosome core particles (PubMed:17301242, PubMed:19103755, PubMed:21131905). Has a strong preference for acetylation of H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac) (PubMed:21131905). Acetylation of histones gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcription activation (PubMed:17301242, PubMed:19103755, PubMed:29211711). Recruited by the XPC complex at promoters, where it specifically mediates acetylation of histone variant H2A.Z.1/H2A.Z, thereby promoting expression of target genes (PubMed:29973595, PubMed:31527837). Involved in long-term memory consolidation and synaptic plasticity: acts by promoting expression of a hippocampal gene expression network linked to neuroactive receptor signaling (By similarity). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell activation: upon TCR stimulation, recruited to the IL2 promoter following interaction with NFATC2 and catalyzes acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac), leading to promote IL2 expression (By similarity). Required for growth and differentiation of craniofacial cartilage and bone by regulating acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac) (By similarity). Regulates embryonic stem cell (ESC) pluripotency and differentiation (By similarity). Also acetylates non- histone proteins, such as CEBPB, MRE11, PPARGC1A, PLK4 and TBX5 (PubMed:16753578, PubMed:17301242, PubMed:27796307, PubMed:29174768, PubMed:38128537). Involved in heart and limb development by mediating acetylation of TBX5, acetylation regulating nucleocytoplasmic shuttling of TBX5 (PubMed:29174768). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome amplification by mediating acetylation of PLK4 (PubMed:27796307). Acts as a negative regulator of gluconeogenesis by mediating acetylation and subsequent inactivation of PPARGC1A (PubMed:16753578, PubMed:23142079). Also acts as a histone glutaryltransferase: catalyzes glutarylation of histone H4 on 'Lys-91' (H4K91glu), a mark that destabilizes nucleosomes by promoting dissociation of the H2A-H2B dimers from nucleosomes (PubMed:31542297).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Mainly localizes to the nucleus (PubMed:27796307). Localizes to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:25593309) Also localizes to centrosomes in late G1 and around the G1/S transition, coinciding with the onset of centriole formation (PubMed:27796307).

Tissue Location

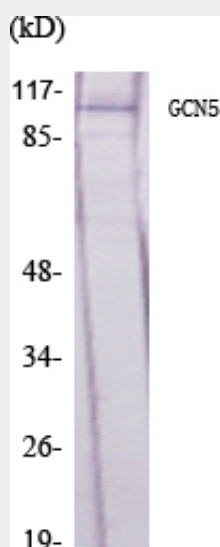
Expressed in all tissues tested.

GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

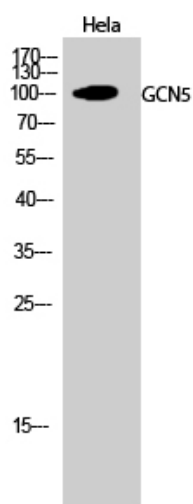
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

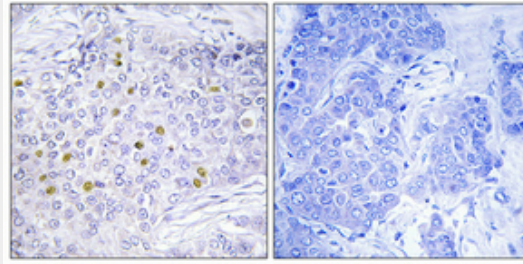
GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using GCN5 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

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