

Acetylated Lysine Antibody
Acetylated Lysine Antibody, Clone 7F8
Catalog # ASM10077

Specification

Acetylated Lysine Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, IP, E
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	FITC

Description

Mouse Anti- Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal IgG1

Target/Specificity

Detects proteins containing acetylated lysine residues in ELISA and western blots. Does not detect non-acetylated lysine residues.

Other Names

Acetyl Lysine Antibody, Acetylated lysine Antibody, Lysine Antibody

Immunogen

Acetylated KLH

Purification

Protein G Purified

Storage

-20°C

Storage Buffer

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature

Blue Ice or 4°C

Certificate of Analysis

1 µg of SMC-153 was sufficient to detect acetylated chicken erythrocyte histones (sodium butyrate-treated) using 20 µg total protein, on western blot by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization

Nucleus

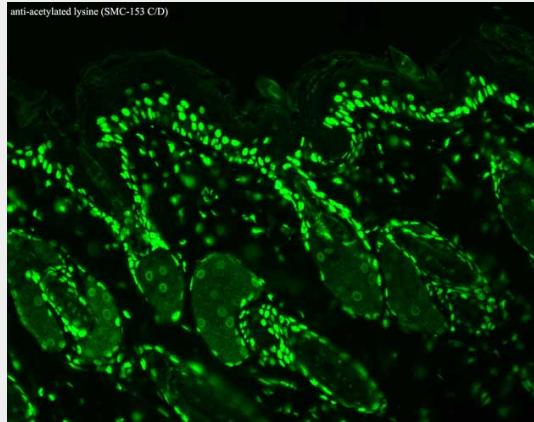
Acetylated Lysine Antibody - Protocols

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

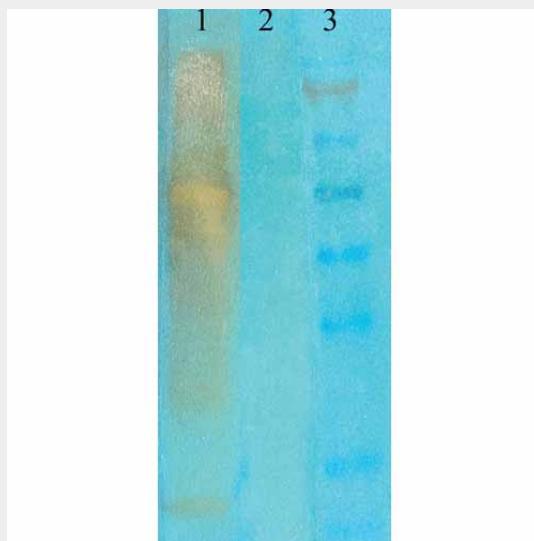
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

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

Acetylated Lysine Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 7F8 (ASM10077). Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10077) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT.



Western Blot analysis of acetylated lysine showing detection of Acetylated Lysine protein using Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 7F8 (ASM10077). Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-Acetylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10077) at 1:1000. (1) acetylated BSA (75ng of protein), (2) non-acetylated BSA, and (3) marker.

Acetylated Lysine 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 (1). 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) (2). Protein posttranslational reversible lysine N ϵ development (5).

Acetylated Lysine Antibody - References

1. Yang XJ. (2005). Oncogene. 24:1653-1662.
2. Hassig, C.A. and Schreiber, S.L. (1997). Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 1(3): 300-308.
3. Yang XJ. (2004). Bioessays 26:1076-1087.
4. Hughes, R.E. (2002). Curr. Biol. 12: R141-R143.
5. Vigushin, D.M. and Coombes, R.C. (2004). Curr. Cancer Drug Targets 4: 205-218.