

#M30069

Acetylated-Lysine Mab

- 10ug
- 50ug
- 100ug
- 200ug
- 1mg

Background

Lysine acetylation is an important reversible modification controlling protein activity. In various species, acetylation of lysine residues is an important form of protein posttranslational modification (PTM) that affects thousands of proteins such as Histones, transcript factors, IFN receptors, as well as P53, tubulin, Hsp90 that ranging from nuclear regulators to cytosolic proteins, mitochondrial enzymes, and plasma membrane associated receptors (1). The regulation of protein acetylation is involved in control of cell cycle, metabolism, cell signaling, nuclear transport and even other PTM process (1,2,3).

[1]: Xiang-Jiao Y. et al. (2008) Molecular Cell 31, 449-461.

[2]: Choudhary C. et al. (2014) Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology 15, 536-550.

[3]: Choudhary, C. et al. (2009) Science 325, 834-40.

Information

Target	Acetylated-Lysine
Host	All species
Reactivity	All species
Isotype	Mouse IgG

IMPORTANT: Use an anti-MOUSE secondary antibody to detect the Acetylated-Lysine Mab.

Application & Dilution

Immunoprecipitation	>100 μ g antibody with 50 μ l CNBr-Sepharose 4B/Protein A Sepharose beads
Western Blot	1:200-1:1000

Validation

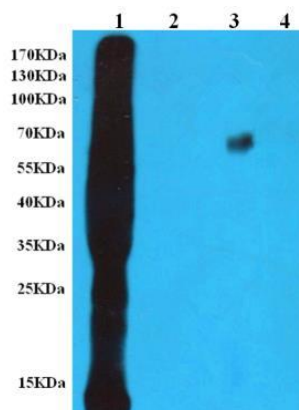


Fig.1 Western blot analysis of chemical acetylated 293T total lysate (10 μ g, lane 1), un-acetylated 293T total lysate (10 μ g, lane 2), chemical acetylated BSA (5ng, lane 3) and un-acetylated BSA (5ng, lane 4), using Abmart Acetylated-Lysine Mab at a 1:1000 dilution.

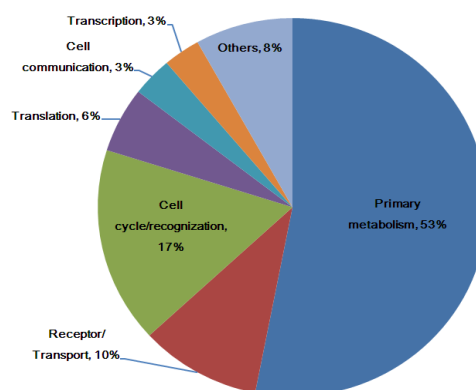


Fig.2 Relative distribution of acetylated proteins with diverse biological process identified from an immunoprecipitation LC-MS/MS experiment of mouse liver tissue using Acetylated-Lysine Mab.

Additional information:

Please add Milli-Q water or Abmart solution buffer to the tube before use, at the concentration of 1 mg/ml.