

## Pan Acetyl-Lysine Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-40531**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	All
<b>Immunogen</b>	Acetylated Protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

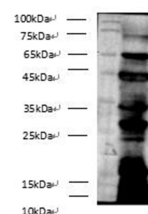
### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:1000-2000
<b>Dot</b>	Blot 1:2000

### Data



Dot blotting analysis of Pan Acetyl-Lysine polyclonal antibody on unmodified BSA and acetylated BSA at dilution of 1:2000.



Western blotting of anti-Pan Acetyl-Lysine polyclonal antibody on E.coli lysates at dilution of 1:500.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

Acetylation is an important modification of proteins in cell biology. Acetylation occurs in thousands of proteins involved in control of cell cycle and metabolism, longevity, actin polymerization, and nuclear transport. In the nucleus, DNA is tightly packed into nucleosomes generating an environment which is highly repressive towards DNA processes such as transcription. 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) (1). Signaling resulting in acetylation/deacetylation of histones, transcription factors, and other proteins affects a diverse array of cellular processes including chromatin structure and gene activity, cell growth, differentiation, and apoptosis.

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