PCAF Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C49765

Package Size: #C49765-AF350 100ul #C49765-AF405 100ul #C49765-AF488 100ul #C49765-AF555 100ul #C49765-AF594 100ul #C49765-AF647 100ul #C49765-AF680 100ul #C49765-AF750 100ul #C49765-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	PCAF Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	CAF antibody CREBBP associated factor antibody GCN5 antibody GCN5L antibody GCN5L1 antibody Histone acetylase PCAF antibody Histone acetyltransferase KAT2B antibody Histone acetyltransferase PCAF antibody K(lysine) acetyltransferase 2B antibody KAT2B antibody KAT2B_HUMAN antibody Lysine acetyltransferase 2B antibody P antibody P/CAF antibody p300/CBP associated factor antibody P300/CBP-associated factor antibody Pcaf antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q92831
Uniprot	Q92831
GeneID	8850;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	93 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessiblity to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (for p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1) and HDAC2 (also designated mammalian RPD3), both of which are related to the yeast transcriptional regulator Rpd3p, have been identified as histone deacetylases.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only