Product name:	TIP60 (phospho Ser86) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN05561
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIP60 around the phosphorylation site of Ser86. AA range:52-101
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300,ELISA 1:2000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	65kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl transferases (HATs) and was originally isolated as an HIV-1 TAT-interactive protein. HATs play important roles in regulating chromatin remodeling, transcription and other nuclear processes by acetylating histone and nonhistone proteins. This protein is a histone acetylase that has a role in DNA repair and apoptosis and is thought to play an important role in signal transduction. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,regulation of cytokine production,negative regulation of cytokine production,DNA metabolic process,DNA repair,double-strand break repair,chromatin organization,chromatin assembly or disassembly,transcription,regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent,regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,protein amino acid acetylation,response to DNA damage stimulus,DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in transcription of p21 class mediator,intracellular signaling cascade,negative regulation of biosynthetic process,positive regulation of biosynthetic process,regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,negative regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process,negative regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process,positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process,negative regulation of macromolecule metabolic process,positive regulation of gene expression,negative regulation of gene expression,negative regulation of transcription,chromatin modification,covalent chromatin modification,histone modification,histone acetylation,DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator,steroid hormone receptor signaling pathway,androgen receptor signaling pathway,intracellular receptor-mediated signaling pathway,negative regulation of cellular biosynthetic process,positive regulation of cellular biosynthetic process,negative regulation of gene-specific transcription,regulation of gene-specific transcription,regulation of interleukin-2 production,negative regulation of interleukin-2 production,cellular response to stress,regulation of growth,DNA damage response, signal transduction,DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in transcription,protein amino acid acylation,regulation of transcription,negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent,positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent,negative regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process,positive regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process,positive regulation of transcription,positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,negative regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process,positive regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process,negative regulation of multicellular organismal process,regulation of RNA metabolic process,negative regulation of RNA metabolic process,positive regulation of RNA metabolic process,chromosome organization,