

TIP60 (Phospho Ser86) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0342

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, ELISA, IHC

MW

- 65kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

IHC 1:50-300

ELISA 1:2000-20000

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIP60 around the phosphorylation site of Ser86. AA range: 52-101

Specificity Phospho-TIP60 (S86) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein only when phosphorylated at S86. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): PGsRP

| Target Information

Gene name KAT5

Protein Name Histone acetyltransferase KAT5

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	10524 ;	Q92993 ;
Mouse	81601 ;	Q8CHK4 ;

Cellular Localization

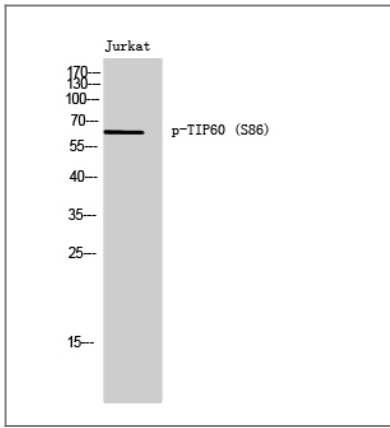
Nucleus . Chromosome . Cytoplasm . Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Nucleus, nucleolus . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region . Upon stimulation with EDN1, it is exported from the nucleus to the perinuclear region and UV irradiation induces translocation into punctuate subnuclear structures named nuclear bodies (PubMed:11262386). Transiently localizes to kinetochores in early mitosis (PubMed:26829474). Localizes to spindle poles when chromosomes align during metaphase (PubMed:34608293). Localizes in the cytoplasm and nucleus of round spermatids (By similarity). .

Tissue specificity Brain,

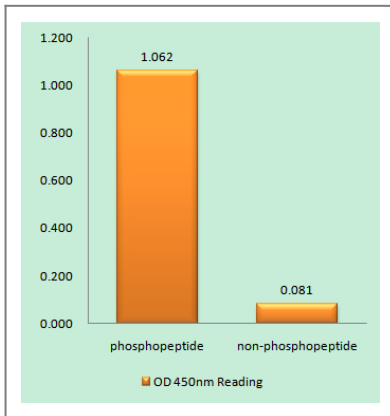
Function

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,

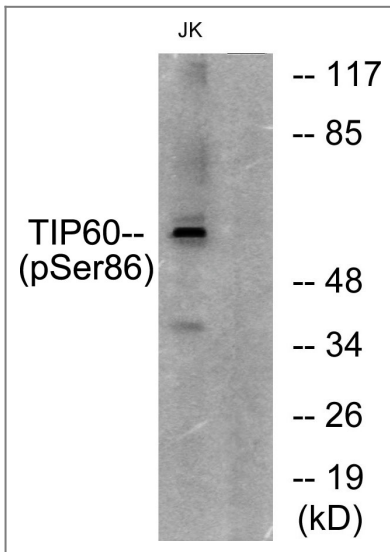
Validation Data



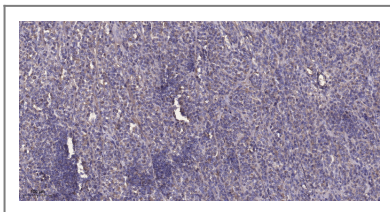
Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using Phospho-TIP60 (S86) Polyclonal Antibody



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using TIP60 (Phospho-Ser86) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using TIP60 (Phospho-Ser86) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Colon cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

Contact information

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**TIP60 (Phospho
Ser86) Rabbit pAb**

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