



# HAT1 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-mAb-01753
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	HAT1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Histone acetyltransferase type B catalytic subunit
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HAT. AA range:331-380
<b>Specificity</b>	HAT1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HAT1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	HAT1; KAT1; Histone acetyltransferase type B catalytic subunit; Histone acetyltransferase 1
<b>Observed Band</b>	49kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	[Isoform A]: Nucleus matrix . Mitochondrion .; [Isoform B]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Nucleus matrix . Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Localization is predominantly nuclear in normal cells. Treatment with hydrogen peroxide or ionizing radiation enhances nuclear localization through redistribution of existing protein. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Epithelium,Lung,Testis,
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:Acetyl-CoA + histone = CoA + acetylhistone.,function:May play a role in telomeric silencing. Acetylates soluble but not nucleosomal H4 at 'Lys-5' and 'Lys-12' and acetylates histone H2A at 'Lys-5'. HAT1 has intrinsic substrate specificity that modifies lysine in recognition sequence GXGKXG.,online information:Histone acetyltransferase entry,similarity:Belongs to the HAT1 family.,subcellular location:Nuclear in S-phase cells and cytoplasmic.,subunit:Heteromer of HAT1 and p46/HAT2 subunits.,
<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a type B histone acetyltransferase (HAT) that is involved in the rapid acetylation of newly synthesized cytoplasmic histones, which are in turn imported into the nucleus for de novo deposition onto nascent DNA chains. Histone acetylation, particularly of histone H4, plays an important



role in replication-dependent chromatin assembly. Specifically, this HAT can acetylate soluble but not nucleosomal histone H4 at lysines 5 and 12, and to a lesser degree, histone H2A at lysine 5. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**

