



TIP60 (phospho Ser90) Polyclonal Antibody

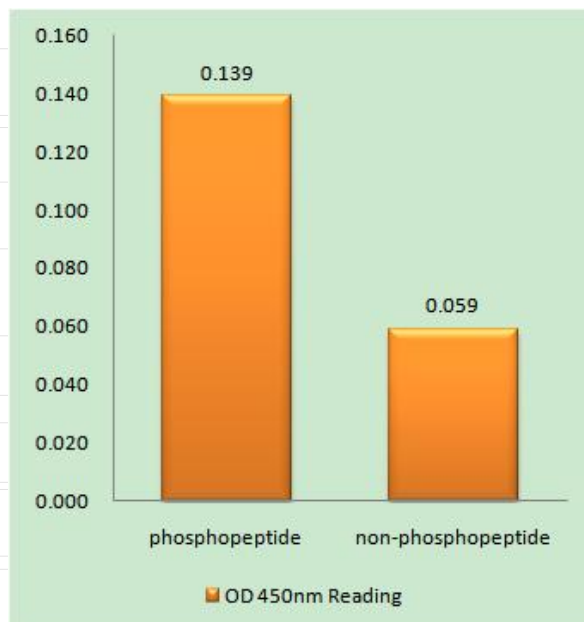
Catalog No	YP-Ab-01424
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	KAT5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Tip60 around the phosphorylation site of Ser90. AA range:56-105
Specificity	Phospho-TIP60 (S90) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TIP60 protein only when phosphorylated at S90.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	60 kDa Tat interactive protein;60 kDa Tat-interactive protein;cPLA(2) interacting protein;cPLA(2)-interacting protein;cPLA2;cPLA2 interacting protein;ESA1; Histone acetyltransferase HTATIP;Histone acetyltransferase KAT5;HIV 1 Tat interactive protein;60kDa;HIV-1 Tat interactive protein;HTATIP;HTATIP1; K(lysine) acetyltransferase 5;K-acetyltransferase 5;KAT5;KAT5_HUMAN;Lysine acetyltransferase 5;PLIP;Tat interacting protein;TIP;Tip60
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	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,



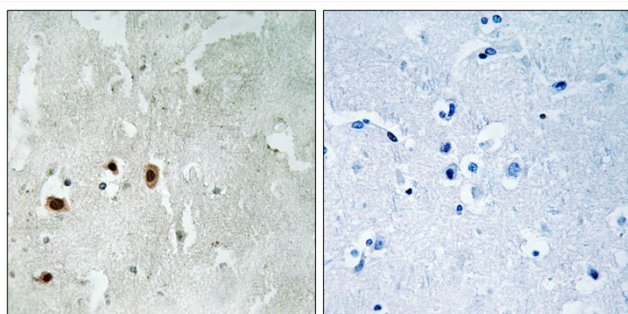
Function	negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, regulation of cytokine production, negative regulation of cytokine production, DNA metabolic process, DNA repair, double-strand break repair, chromatin organization, chromatin assembly or disassembly, transcription, regulation 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, neg
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],
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



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
(Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide
(Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide
(Phospho-right), using Tip60 (Phospho-Ser90)
Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded
human brain, using Tip60 (Phospho-Ser90) Antibody.
The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho
peptide.