

TIP60 (phospho Ser90) Polyclonal Antibody

YP1111 Catalog No:

Human; Mouse; Rat Reactivity:

Applications: IHC;IF;ELISA

TIP60 **Target:**

Fields: >>Spinocerebellar ataxia;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection

Gene Name: KAT5

Protein Name: Histone acetyltransferase KAT5

Q92993

Q8CHK4

Human Gene Id: 10524

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 81601

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 192218

Q99MK2 Rat Swiss Prot No:

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

Dilution: IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. IF 1:50-200

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

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

Molecularweight: 59kD

Cell Pathway: Protein Acetylation

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl **Background:**

> 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],

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

Subcellular

Nucleus . Chromosome . Cytoplasm . Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore . Location:

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). .

Expression: Brain,

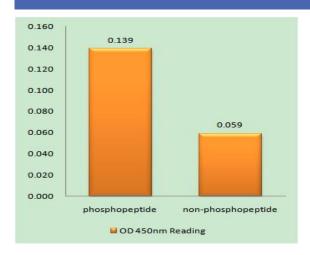
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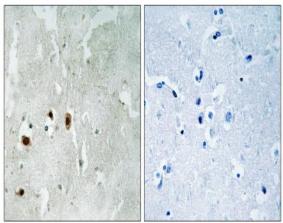
Nost:: Rabbit

Modifications: Phospho

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.