Best Tools for immunology Research

p300 (Phospho Ser1834) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1582
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	p300
Fields :	>>Viral life cycle - HIV-1;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>TGF-beta signaling pathway;>>Adherens junction;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Long-term potentiation;>>Melanogenesis;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Glucagon signaling pathway;>>Growth hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Huntington disease;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis B;>>Influenza A;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Prostate cancer
Gene Name :	EP300 P300
Protein Name :	p300 (Phospho Ser1834)
Human Gene Id :	2033
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q09472
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	B2RWS6
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human p300 (Phospho Ser1834)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human p300 (Phospho Ser1834)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

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

Observed Band : 300kD

Background : catalytic activity:Acetyl-CoA + histone = CoA + acetylhistone.,disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving EP300 may be a cause of acute myeloid leukemias. Translocation t(8;22)(p11;q13) with MYST3.,disease:Defects in EP300 are a cause of Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (RSTS) [MIM:180849]. RSTS is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by craniofacial abnormalities, broad thumbs, broad big toes, mental retardation and a propensity for development of malignancies.,disease:Defects in EP300 may play a role in epithelial cancer.,function:Functions as histone acetyltransferase and regulates transcription via chromatin remodeling. Acetylates all four core histones in nucleosomes. Histone acetylation gives an epigenetic tag for transcriptional activation. Binds to and may be involved in the transforming capacity of the adenovirus E1A protein. Mediates cAMP-gene regulation by binding specifically to phosphorylated CREB protein. In case of HIV-1 infection, it is recruited by the viral protein Tat. Regulates Tat's transactivating activity and may help inducing chromatin remodeling of proviral genes.,online information:P300/CBP entry,PTM:Acetylated on Lys at up to 17 positions by intermolecular autocatalysis.,PTM:Citrullinated at Arg-2142 by PADI4, which impairs methylation by CARM1 and promotes interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1.,PTM:Methylated at Arg-580 and Arg-604 in the KIX domain by CARM1, which blocks association with CREB, inhibits CREB signaling and activates apoptotic response. Also methylated at Arg-2142 by CARM1, which impairs interaction with NCOA2/GRIP1.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Contains 1 bromo domain.,similarity:Contains 1 KIX domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ZZ-type zinc finger.,similarity:Contains 2 TAZ-type zinc fingers.,subunit:Interacts with phosphorylated CREB1 (By similarity). Interacts with DTX1, EID1, ELF3, FEN1, LEF1, NCOA1, NCOA6, NR3C1, PCAF, PELP1, PRDM6, SPIB, SRY, TCF7L2, TP53, SRCAP, TTC5, JMY and TRERF1. The TAZ-type 1 domain interacts with HIF1A. Probably part of a complex with HIF1A and CREBBP. Part of a complex containing CARM1 and NCOA2/GRIP1. Interacts with ING4 and this interaction may be indirect. Interacts with ING5. Interacts with the C-terminal region of CITED4. Interacts with HTLV-1 Tax and p30II. Interacts with and acetylates HIV-1 Tat.,

Function : response to reactive oxygen species, regulation of cell growth, response to hypoxia, somitogenesis, liver development, regionalization, chromatin organization, transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent,regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein amino acid acetylation, N-terminal protein amino acid acetylation, apoptosis, response to oxidative stress, cell cycle, pattern specification process, heart development,muscle organ development, skeletal muscle tissue

development, cell death, regulation of cell size, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, embryonic development ending in birth or egg hatching, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, anterior/posterior pattern formation, response to organic substance, response to inorganic substance, response to metal ion, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process

Subcellular Location :

Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Chromosome . Localizes to active chromatin: Colocalizes with histone H3 acetylated and/or crotonylated at 'Lys-18' (H3K18ac and H3K18cr, respectively) (PubMed:25818647). In the presence of ALX1 relocalizes from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Colocalizes with ROCK2 in the nucleus (PubMed:12929931). .

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