Datasheet for ABIN6944204

anti-MYST1 antibody (AA 351-450)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	MYST1 (KAT8)
Binding Specificity:	AA 351-450
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This MYST1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MYST1/KAT8
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Predicted Reactivity:	Rat,Cow,Sheep,Pig,Horse,Rabbit
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	MYST1 (KAT8)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	MYST1/KAT8 (KAT8 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: EC 2.3.1.48, Histone acetyltransferase KAT8, Histone acetyltransferase MYST1, hMOF, K(lysine) acetyltransferase 8, KAT 8, Lysine acetyltransferase 8, MOF, MOZ, MOZ, YBF2/SAS3, SAS2 and TIP60 protein 1, MYST 1, MYST histone acetyltransferase 1, myst protein 1, MYST-1, MYST1, MYST1_HUMAN, Ortholog of Drosophila males absent on the first (MOF), Probable histone acetyltransferase MYST1, SAS2 and TIP60 protein 1, SAS2, SAS3, TIP60 protein 1, YBF2, YBF2/SAS3. Background: Dosage compensation ensures that males with a single X chromosome and females with two X chromosomes have the same amount of most X-linked gene products. In Drosophila, this is acheived by enhancing the level of transcription of the X chromosome in males. Proteins such as maleless, male specific lethal 1, 2 and 3, and males absent on the first (MOF) form a dosage compensation complex (DCC) that is required for the twofold increase of transcription of the male X chromosome. The DCC is preferentially associated with many sites on the X chromosome in somatic cells of males. The binding of the DCC to the X chromosome is dependent upon histone 4 acetylation at lysine 16, which is accomplished by MOF. In mammals, MOF (also designated hMOF, MYST1, or MOZ) belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl transferases which are characterized by a unique C2HC-type zinc finger close to their HAT domains. MOF utilizes the zinc finger domain to contact the globular part of the nucleosome as well as the histone H4 N-terminal tail substrate. The carboxy terminal domain of human MOF also has histone acetyltransferase activity directed against histones H3 and H2A, a characteristic shared with other MYST family histone acetyltransferases.
Gene ID:	84148
UniProt:	Q9H7Z6

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200
	ICC 1:100-500

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months