Datasheet for ABIN6944205

# anti-MYST1 antibody (AA 351-450) (Biotin)

Go to Product page

## Overview

| | |
|---|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | MYST1 (KAT8) |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 351-450 |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This MYST1 antibody is conjugated to Biotin |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)) |

## 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) |
| Alternative Name: | MYST1/KAT8 (KAT8 Products) |

## Target Details

| | |
|---|---|
| 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.<br>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<br>IHC-P 1:200-400<br>IHC-F 1:100-500 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

## Handling

| | |
|---|---|
| Format: | Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1 μg/μL |
| Buffer: | Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS ( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and |

## Handling

| | |
|---|---|
| | 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: | -20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Store at -20°C for 12 months. |
| Expiry Date: | 12 months |

 