

**KAT1 / HAT1 Rabbit mAb [T2RT]**

**Cat NO. :A13638**

**Information:**

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB IHC ICC/IF IP FC	Human,Mouse,R at	O14929	45kDa	Rabbit	IgG	50ul,100ul,200ul

**Applications detail:**

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
IHC	1:100
ICC/IF	1:100
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

**Conjugate:**

UnConjugate

**Form:**

Liquid

**sensitivity:**

Endogenous

**Purification:**

Affinity-chromatography

**Specificity:**

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with A synthesized peptide derived from human KAT1 / HAT1

**Storage buffer and conditions:**

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

**Tissue specificity:**

**Subcellular location:**

[Isoform A]: Nucleus matrix. Mitochondrion.,[Isoform B]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus matrix. Nucleus, nucleoplasm.

**Function:**

**Introduction:** **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

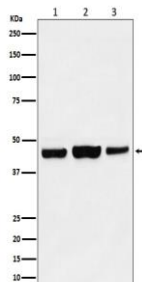
**Cross Reactivity:** **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vr:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

**For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.**

Histone acetyltransferase that plays a role in different biological processes including cell cycle progression, glucose metabolism, histone production or DNA damage repair (PubMed:31278053, PubMed:20953179, PubMed:23653357, PubMed:32081014). Coordinates histone production and acetylation via H4 promoter binding (PubMed:31278053). Acetylates histone H4 at 'Lys-5' (H4K5ac) and 'Lys-12' (H4K12ac) and, to a lesser extent, histone H2A at 'Lys-5' (H2AK5ac) (PubMed:22615379, PubMed:11585814). Drives H4 production by chromatin binding to support chromatin replication and acetylation. Since transcription of H4 genes is tightly coupled to S-phase, plays an important role in S-phase entry and progression (PubMed:31278053). Promotes homologous recombination in DNA repair by facilitating histone turnover and incorporation of acetylated H3.3 at sites of double-strand breaks (PubMed:23653357). In addition, acetylates other substrates such as chromatin-related proteins (PubMed:32081014). Acetylates also RSAD2 which mediates the interaction of ubiquitin ligase UBE4A with RSAD2 leading to RSAD2 ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:31812350)... (Microbial infection) Contributes to hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication by acetylating histone H4 at the sites of 'Lys-5' and 'Lys-12' on the covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA) minichromosome leading to its accumulation within the host cell..

## Validation Data:

### KAT1 / HAT1 Rabbit mAb [T2RT] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from (1) MCF7 cell lysate; (2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate; (3) C6 cell lysate. Using KAT1 / HAT1 Rabbit mAb [T2RT] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C over night.

View more information on <http://naturebios.com>

**IMPORTANT:** For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.