

# **HAT1 Mouse mAb[E6OX]**

Cat NO. :A22745

#### Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H,M,R	O14929	46kda	Mouse	IgG	50ul 100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application

WB

1:1000-2000

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

**Purification**:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of human 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

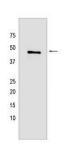
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



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:**

#### HAT1 Mouse mAb[E6OX] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from LNCaP cells.Using HAT1 Mouse mAb IgG [E60X] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at  $4^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  over night.

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