Product Name: **TIP60 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **AMM80598**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	PBS containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	60kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	TIP60
Alternative Names	TIP60 (HTATIP)
Gene ID	10524.0
SwissProt ID	Q92993
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human TIP60 expressed in E. Coli.

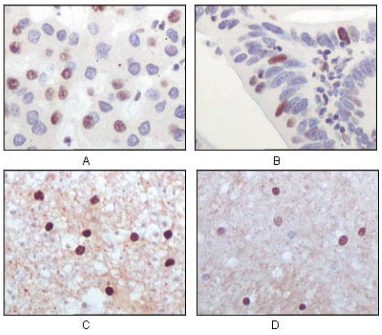
Background

HTATIP (HIV-1 Tat interacting protein TIP60, about 60kDa) belongs to the MYST family of histone acetyl transferases (HATs) and was originally isolated as an HIV-1 TAT-interactive protein. HATs play important roles in regulating chromatin remodeling, transcription and other nuclear processes by acetylating histone and nonhistone proteins. The nucleosome, made up of four

core histone proteins (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), is the primary building block of chromatin. In addition to the growing number of post-translational histone modifications regulating chromatin structure, cells can also exchange canonical histones with variant histones that can directly or indirectly modulate chromatin structure. There are five major variants of histone H2A: canonical H2A (most abundant), H2A.X, MacroH2A, H2ABbd and H2A.Z. Histone H2A.Z, the most conserved variant across species, functions as both a positive and negative regulator of transcription and is important for chromosome stability. Several homologous protein complexes, such as SWR-C, TIP60 and SRCAP (mammals), have been shown to catalyze the ATP-dependent exchange of H2A.Z for H2A in the nucleosome. This protein is a histone acetylase that has a role in DNA repair and apoptosis and is thought to play an important role in signal transduction.

Research Area

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver carcinoma (A), recturn carcinoma (B), normal medulla tissue (C) and normal interbrain tissues (D), showing nuclear localization using Tip60 mouse mAb with DAB staining.