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KAT2A Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP13089B

Specification

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q92830
Other Accession	Q9JHD2, NP_066564.2, A0A0R4IXF6
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Zebrafish, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**93926**
Antigen Region	**611-638**

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2648

Other Names
Histone acetyltransferase KAT2A, General control of amino acid synthesis protein 5-like 2, Histone acetyltransferase GCN5, HsGCN5, Lysine acetyltransferase 2A, STAF97, KAT2A, GCN5, GCN5L2, HGCN5

Target/Specificity
This KAT2A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 611-638 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KAT2A.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
KAT2A Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name KAT2A {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27796307, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4201}

Function Protein lysine acyltransferase that can act as a acetyltransferase, glutaryltransferase, succinyltransferase or malonyltransferase, depending on the context (PubMed:29211711, PubMed:35995428). Acts as a histone lysine succinyltransferase: catalyzes succinylation of histone H3 on 'Lys-79' (H3K79succ), with a maximum frequency around the transcription start sites of genes (PubMed:29211711). Succinylation of histones gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcription activation (PubMed:29211711). Association with the 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase complex, which provides succinyl-CoA, is required for histone succinylation (PubMed:29211711). In different complexes, functions either as an acetyltransferase (HAT) or as a succinyltransferase: in the SAGA and ATAC complexes, acts as a histone acetyltransferase (PubMed:17301242, PubMed:19103755, PubMed:29211711). Has significant histone acetyltransferase activity with core histones, but not with nucleosome core particles (PubMed:17301242, PubMed:19103755, PubMed:21131905). Has a a strong preference for acetylation of H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac) (PubMed:21131905). Acetylation of histones gives a specific tag for epigenetic transcription activation (PubMed:17301242, PubMed:19103755, PubMed:29211711). Recruited by the XPC complex at promoters, where it specifically mediates acetylation of histone variant H2A.Z.1/H2A.Z, thereby promoting expression of target genes (PubMed:29973595, PubMed:31527837). Involved in long-term memory consolidation and synaptic plasticity: acts by promoting expression of a hippocampal gene expression network linked to neuroactive receptor signaling (By similarity). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell activation: upon TCR stimulation, recruited to the IL2 promoter following interaction with NFATC2 and catalyzes acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac), leading to promote IL2 expression (By similarity). Required for growth and differentiation of craniofacial cartilage and bone by regulating acetylation of histone H3 at 'Lys-9' (H3K9ac) (By similarity). Regulates embryonic stem cell (ESC) pluripotency and differentiation (By similarity). Also acetylates non- histone proteins, such as CEBPB, MRE11, PPARGC1A, PLK4 and TBX5 (PubMed:16753578, PubMed:17301242, PubMed:27796307, PubMed:29174768, PubMed:38128537). Involved in heart and limb development by mediating acetylation of TBX5, acetylation regulating nucleocytoplasmic shuttling of TBX5 (PubMed:29174768). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome amplification by mediating acetylation of PLK4 (PubMed:27796307). Acts as a negative regulator of gluconeogenesis by mediating acetylation and subsequent inactivation of PPARGC1A (PubMed:16753578, PubMed:23142079). Also acts as a histone glutaryltransferase: catalyzes glutarylation of histone H4 on 'Lys-91' (H4K91glu), a mark that destabilizes nucleosomes by promoting dissociation of the H2A-H2B dimers from nucleosomes (PubMed:31542297).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Mainly localizes to the nucleus (PubMed:27796307). Localizes to sites of DNA damage (PubMed:25593309) Also localizes to centrosomes in late G1 and around the G1/S transition, coinciding with the onset of centriole formation (PubMed:27796307).

Tissue Location
Expressed in all tissues tested.

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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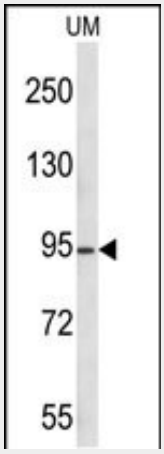
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - Images



KAT2A Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13089b) western blot analysis in uterus tumor cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the KAT2A antibody detected the KAT2A protein (arrow).

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - Background

KAT2A, or GCN5, is a histone acetyltransferase (HAT) that functions primarily as a transcriptional activator. It also functions as a repressor of NF-kappa-B (see MIM 164011) by promoting ubiquitination of the NF-kappa-B subunit RELA (MIM 164014) in a HAT-independent manner (Mao et al., 2009 [PubMed 19339690]).

KAT2A Antibody (C-term) - References

Terreni, M., et al. Retrovirology 7, 18 (2010) :
Atanassov, B.S., et al. Mol. Cell 35(3):352-364(2009)
Kelly, T.J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(30):19945-19952(2009)
Mao, X., et al. Genes Dev. 23(7):849-861(2009)
Paolinelli, R., et al. Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 16(4):412-420(2009)