Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-09194)

TargetMol

Anti-MYST1/KAT8 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse (predicted:Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 52 kDa. Actual: 52 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: HepG2 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-MYST1/KAT8 (TMAB-09194) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 52 kD Observed band size: 52 kD 2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse testis); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (MYST1/KAT8) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-09194) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human MYST1/KAT8
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	84148
Uniprot ID:	Q9H7Z6

Research 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.

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481