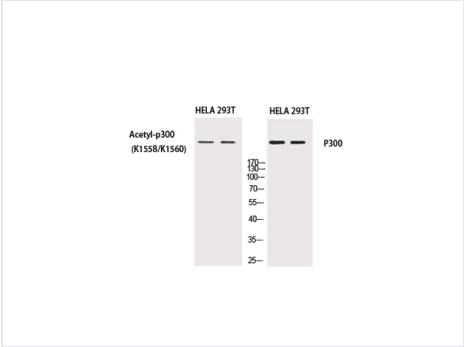
p300 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	p300, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Acetyl-p300 (Lys1558/Lys1560) Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-p300 antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purification
Concentration	1mg/mL (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	300kDa
OMIM	U01877 mRNA
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q09472
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human p300 around the acetylation site of K1558.
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% glycerol, pH7.4
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Product Categories/Family for anti-p300 antibody	Acetyl/Phospho/Methyl Antibody; Cancer
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-p300 antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-p300 antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000 ELISA: 1:10000
Related Product Information for anti-p300 antibody	This gene encodes the adenovirus E1A-associated cellular p300 transcriptional co-activator protein. It functions as histone acetyltransferase that regulates transcription via chromatin remodeling and is important in the processes of cell proliferation and differentiation. It mediates cAMP-gene regulation by binding specifically to phosphorylated CREB protein. This gene has also been identified as a co-activator of HIF1A (hypoxia-inducible factor 1 alpha), and thus plays a role in the stimulation of hypoxia-induced genes such as VEGF. Defects in this gene are a cause of Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome and may also play a role in epithelial cancer.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-p300 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for p300 purchase	MBS2548790 is an antibody targeting p300. Also known as Acetyl-p300 (Lys1558/Lys1560) Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-p300 antibody
Western Blot analysis of Hela, 293T cells using p300 (Acetyl Lys1558/Acetyl Lys1560) Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for p300. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	50345997
NCBI GeneID	2033
NCBI Accession #	NP_001420.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q09472
UniProt Secondary Accession #	B1AKC2
UniProt Related Accession #	Q09472
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001429.3
NCBI Official Full Name	histone acetyltransferase p300
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	E1A binding protein p300
NCBI Official Symbol	EP300
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p300; KAT3B; RSTS2
UniProt Protein Name	Histone acetyltransferase p300
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	E1A-associated protein p300; Histone butyryltransferase p300 (EC:2.3.1.-
Protein Family	Histone acetyltransferase
UniProt Gene Name	EP300
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	P300; p300 HAT
NCBI Protein Information	histone acetyltransferase p300

UniProt Comments for p300	p300: a histone acetyltransferase and transcriptional co-activator that regulates transcription via chromatin remodeling. Acetylates all four core histones in nucleosomes. Related to CPB (CREB-binding protein), and like CPB can stimulate transcription through activation of CREB. Specifically inhibited by the adenovirus oncoprotein E1A. A co-activator of HIF1A (hypoxia-inducible factor 1 alpha), and thus plays a role in the stimulation of hypoxia-induced genes such as VEGF. Mediates cAMP-gene regulation by binding specifically to phosphorylated CREB protein. Methylated at R580 and R604 in the KIX domain by CARM1, which blocks association with CREB, inhibits CREB signaling and activates the apoptotic response. Also methylated at R2142 by CARM1, which impairs interaction with NCoA2. Protein type: Acetyltransferase; EC 2.3.1.48; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Nuclear receptor co-regulator; Transcription, coactivator/corepressor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 22q13.2 Cellular Component: chromosome; cytosol; histone acetyltransferase complex; nucleoplasm; nucleus; transcription factor complex Molecular Function: acetyltransferase activity; activating transcription factor binding; androgen receptor binding; beta-catenin binding; chromatin binding; chromatin DNA binding; damaged DNA binding; DNA binding; histone acetyltransferase activity; histone butyryltransferase activity; histone crotonyltransferase activity; lysine N-acetyltransferase activity; nuclear hormone receptor binding; p53 binding; peptide butyryltransferase activity; peptide N-acetyltransferase activity; peptide-lysine-N-acetyltransferase activity; protein binding; protein C-terminus binding; protein propionyltransferase activity; transcription coactivator activity; transcription factor binding; transferase activity, transferring acyl groups; zinc ion binding Biological Process: apoptosis; B cell differentiation; beta-catenin-TCF complex assembly; cellular response to UV; circadian rhythm; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in cell cycle arrest; fat cell differentiation; heart development; histone acetylation; internal peptidyl-lysine acetylation; internal protein amino acid acetylation; intrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway in response to DNA damage by p53 class mediator; lung development; macrophage derived foam cell differentiation; N-terminal peptidyl-lysine acetylation; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; nervous system development; Notch signaling pathway; organ morphogenesis; peptidyl-lysine butyrylation; peptidyl-lysine crotonylation; peptidyl-lysine propionylation; platelet formation; positive regulation of gene expression, epigenetic; positive regulation of interferon type I production; positive regulation of protein binding; positive regulation of transcription factor activity; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; positive regulation of transcription of target genes involved in unfolded protein response; protein amino acid acetylation; protein destabilization; protein deubiquitination; protein stabilization; regulation of autophagy; regulation of cell cycle; regulation of cellular response to heat; regulation of megakaryocyte differentiation; regulation of transcription, DNA-templated; regulation of tubulin deacetylation; response to estrogen; response to hypoxia; skeletal muscle tissue development; somitogenesis; stimulatory C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway; transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; transcription-coupled nucleotide-excision repair; viral process Disease: Colorectal Cancer; Rubinstein-taybi Syndrome 1; Rubinstein-taybi Syndrome 2
Research Articles on p300	**1.** Ectopic expression of EP300-ZNF384 and CREBBP-ZNF384 fusion altered differentiation of mouse hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells and also potentiated oncogenic transformation in vitro.our results indicate that gene fusion is a common class of genomic abnormalities in childhood ALL and that recurrent translocations involving EP300 and CREBBP may cause epigenetic deregulation with potential for therapeutic targeting.
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