

CREBBP Antibody

Catalog No: #36778

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

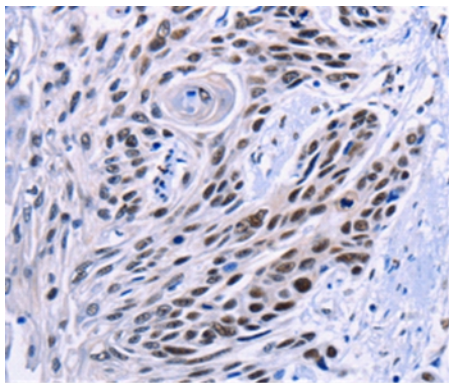
Description

Product Name	CREBBP Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total CREBBP protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from internal residues of human CREB binding protein
Target Name	CREBBP
Other Names	CBP; RSTS; KAT3A
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q92793NCBI Gene ID: 1387Gene Accssion: NP_004371
Uniprot	Q92793
GeneID	1387;
Concentration	0.4mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

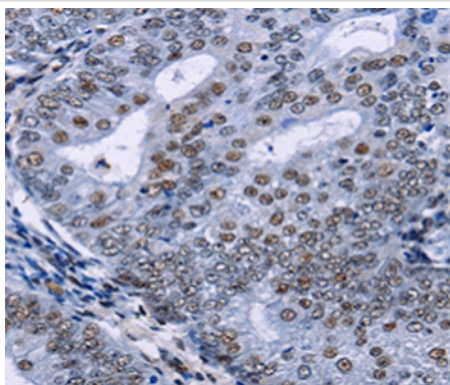
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:5-1:20

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using #36778 at dilution 1/5.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using #36778 at dilution 1/5.

Background

This gene is ubiquitously expressed and is involved in the transcriptional coactivation of many different transcription factors. First isolated as a nuclear protein that binds to cAMP-response element binding protein (CREB), this gene is now known to play critical roles in embryonic development, growth control, and homeostasis by coupling chromatin remodeling to transcription factor recognition. The protein encoded by this gene has intrinsic histone acetyltransferase activity and also acts as a scaffold to stabilize additional protein interactions with the transcription complex. This protein acetylates both histone and non-histone proteins. This protein shares regions of very high sequence similarity with protein p300 in its bromodomain, cysteine-histidine-rich regions, and histone acetyltransferase domain. Mutations in this gene cause Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (RTS). Chromosomal translocations involving this gene have been associated with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only