



# Human KAT5 blocking peptide (DAG-P1700)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	The protein encoded by this gene 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. 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. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	BL
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	Belongs to the MYST (SAS/MOZ) family. Contains 1 C2HC-type zinc finger.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">KAT5 K(lysine) acetyltransferase 5 [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	KAT5
<b>Synonyms</b>	KAT5; K(lysine) acetyltransferase 5; TIP; ESA1; PLIP; TIP60; cPLA2; HTATIP; ZC2HC5; HTATIP1; histone acetyltransferase KAT5; K-acetyltransferase 5; cPLA2 interacting protein; cPLA(2)-interacting protein; 60 kDa Tat-interactive protein; Tat interacting protein, 60kDa; histone acetyltransferase HTATIP; HIV-1 Tat interactive protein, 60kDa;

<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">10524</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_001206833.1</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_001193762.1</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	Q92993
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	11q13
<b>Pathway</b>	ATF-2 transcription factor network, organism-specific biosystem; Androgen receptor signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; C-MYC pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Chromatin modifying enzymes, organism-specific biosystem; Chromatin organization, organism-specific biosystem; HATs acetylate histones, organism-specific biosystem; HTLV-I infection, organism-specific biosystem; HTLV-I infection, conserved biosystem; IL-9 Signaling Pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Regulation of Androge
<b>Function</b>	androgen receptor binding; histone acetyltransferase activity; contributes_to histone acetyltransferase activity; histone acetyltransferase activity; metal ion binding; protein binding; protein complex binding; repressing transcription factor binding; tra