

**NAT11 Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC11040**Specification****NAT11 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q86UY6</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_079047</a> , <a href="#">189571650</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	NAT11 antibody can be used for detection of NAT11 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**NAT11 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	79829
Target/Specificity	NAA40;

**Reconstitution & Storage**

NAT11 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

NAT11 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**NAT11 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** NAA40 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19660095, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:25845}

**Function**

N-alpha-acetyltransferase that specifically mediates the acetylation of the N-terminal residues of histones H4 and H2A (PubMed: [21935442](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21935442), PubMed: [25619998](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25619998)). In contrast to other N-alpha-acetyltransferase, has a very specific selectivity for histones H4 and H2A N-terminus and specifically recognizes the 'Ser-Gly-Arg-Gly sequence' (PubMed: [21935442](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21935442), PubMed: [25619998](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25619998)). Acts as a negative regulator of apoptosis (PubMed: [26666750](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26666750)). May play a role in hepatic lipid metabolism (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

### Tissue Location

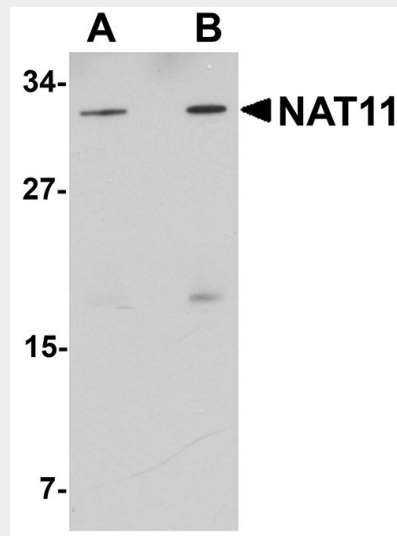
Widely expressed; with the highest expression level in liver and the lowest expression in brain (at protein level)

### NAT11 Antibody - Protocols

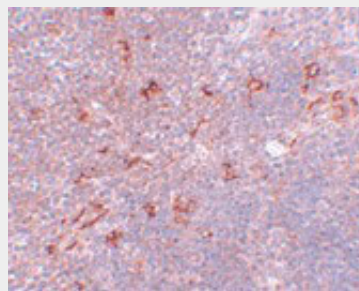
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

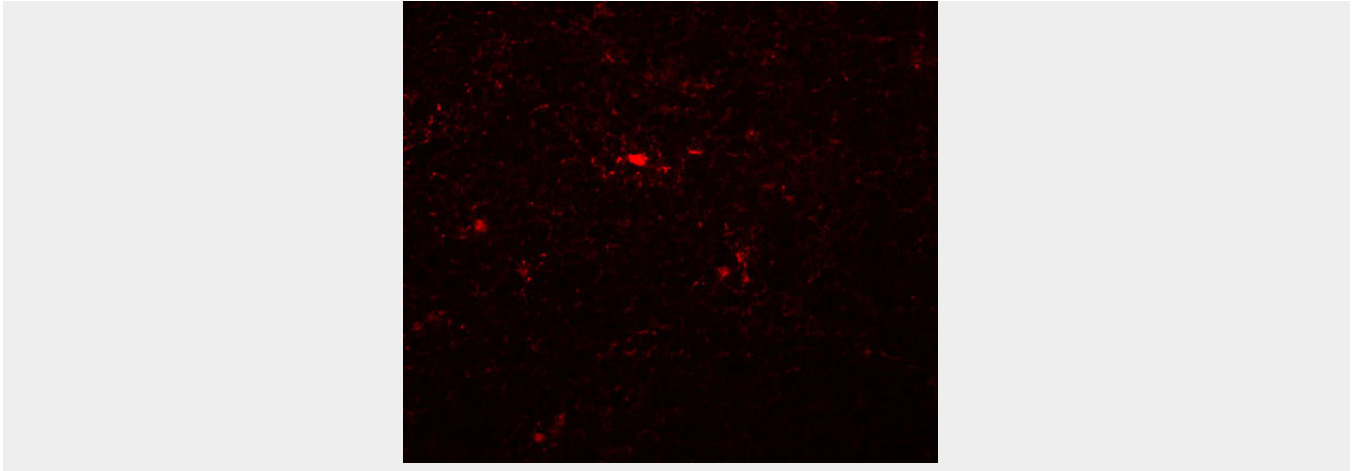
### NAT11 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of NAT11 in human thymus tissue lysate with NAT11 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of NAT11 in mouse thymus tissue with NAT11 antibody at 5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of NAT11 in mouse thymus tissue with NAT11 antibody at 20  $\mu$ g/mL.

### **NAT11 Antibody - Background**

**NAT11 Antibody:** N-terminal acetylation is one of the most common protein modifications in eukaryotes, occurring on approximately 57% and 84% on yeast and human proteins respectively. There are several N-terminal acetylating enzyme complexes (NatA - NatE). Unlike the other complexes, NatD is composed of a single protein, NAT11, and has recently been described to acetylate the Serine N-termini of histones H2A and H4 in yeast. The role these modifications play is unknown; yeast that do not express NAT11 grow at normal rates and have no observable phenotypes. The role of the human homolog is likewise unknown.

### **NAT11 Antibody - References**

Arnesen T, Van Damme P, Polevoda B, et al. Proteomics analyses reveal the evolutionary conservation and divergence of N-terminal acetyltransferases from yeast and humans. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*2009; 106:8157-62.  
OK Song, Wang X, Waterborg JH, et al. An Nalpha-acetyl-transferase responsible for acetylation of the N-terminal residues of histones H4 and H2A. *J. Biol. Chem.*2003; 278:38109-1