

Rabbit Anti-HDAC11/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL2894R-Cy5

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| Product Name | Anti-HDAC11/Cy5 |
| Chinese Name | Cy5 标记的组蛋白去乙酰化酶 11 抗体 |
| Alias | HD 11; HD11; HDAC 11; Histone deacetylase 11; FLJ22237; HDA11_HUMAN. |
| Research Area | Tumour immunology Signal transduction Apoptosis transcriptional regulatory factor |
| Immunogen Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| React Species | Human,Mouse(predicted:Rat,Chicken,Pig,Horse) IF=1:100-500, Flow-Cyt=2ug/Test |
| Applications | not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| Molecular weight | 39kDa |
| Form | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HDAC11 |
| Lsotype | IgG |
| Purification | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Storage Buffer | 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |
| Storage | |
| Product Detail | background: Histone deacetylases (HDAC) are a family of 11 enzymes that are involved in the regulation of gene activation and silencing by regulating chromatin structure. HDAC11 is responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). |

Deacetylation of histones is associated with the condensation of chromatin to a compact structure (heterochromatin) in which the genes are silenced. Each member of the HDAC family exhibits a different, individual substrate specificity and function in vivo.

HDACs are known to be associated with a number of well characterized cellular oncogenes and tumour- suppressor genes and inhibitors of HDACs induce growth arrest, differentiation or apoptosis of cancer cells in vitro and in vivo.

Function:

Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events. Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes.

Subunit:

Interacts with HDAC6.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Note=Predominantly nuclear.

Tissue Specificity:

Weakly expressed in most tissues. Strongly expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone deacetylase family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 79885](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 232232](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 297453](#) Rat

[Omim: 607226](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q96DB2](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q91WA3](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 728246](#) Human

[Unigene: 744132](#) Human



[Unigene: 206218](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 28065](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.