

Rabbit Anti-HDAC8 antibody

SL55094R

Product Name	HDAC8
Chinese Name	组蛋白去乙酰化酶 8 抗体
Alias	HD 8; HD8; HDAC 8; HDACL 1; HDACL1; Histone deacetylase 8; Histone deacetylase like 1; RPD 3; RPD3; CDA07; Hdac8; HDAC8_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Developmental biology Signal transduction Apoptosis transcriptional regulatory factor Epigenetics
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,ICC/IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	42kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human HDAC8: 1-377/377
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA.

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to class I of the histone deacetylase family. It catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues in the histone N-terminal tails and represses transcription in large multiprotein complexes with transcriptional co-repressors. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009].

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. May play a role in smooth muscle cell contractility.

Subunit:

Interacts with PEPB2-MYH11, a fusion protein consisting of the 165 N-terminal residues of CBF-beta (PEPB2) with the tail region of MYH11 produced by the inversion Inv(16)(p13q22), a translocation associated with acute myeloid leukemia of M4EO subtype. The PEPB2-MYH11 fusion protein also interacts with RUNX1, a well known transcriptional regulator, suggesting that the interaction with HDAC8 may participate in the conversion of RUNX1 into a constitutive transcriptional repressor. Interacts with CBFA2T3. Interacts with phosphorylated SMG5/EST1B; this interaction protects SMG5 from ubiquitin-mediated degradation. Associates with alpha-SMA (smooth muscle alpha-actin).

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Excluded from the nucleoli. Found in the cytoplasm of cells showing smooth muscle differentiation.

Tissue Specificity:

Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by PKA on serine 39. Phosphorylation reduces deacetylase activity observed preferentially on histones H3 and H4.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 1 subfamily.

SWISS:

Q9BY41



Gene ID:
55869

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 55869](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 70315](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 363481](#) Rat

[Omir: 300269](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9BY41](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8VH37](#) Mouse

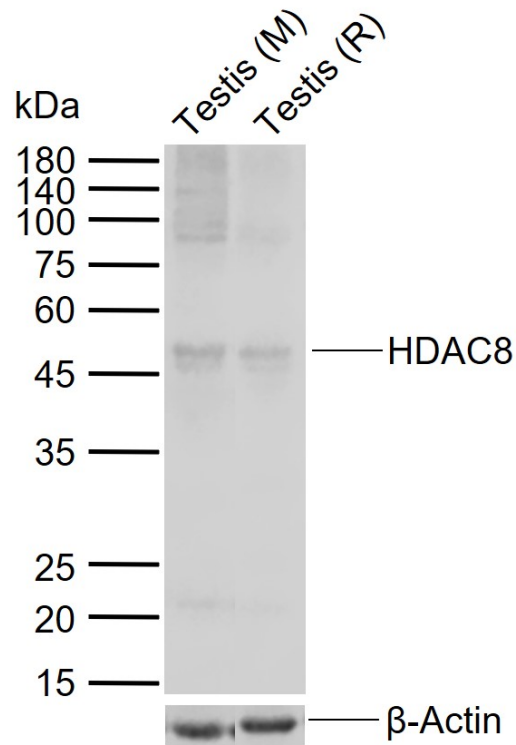
[SwissProt: B1WC68](#) Rat

[Unigene: 310536](#) Human

[Unigene: 328128](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 208476](#) Rat

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: Mouse Testis tissue lysates

Lane 2: Rat Testis tissue lysates

Primary: Anti-HDAC8 (SL55094R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 47 kDa