

Phospho-HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9-S246/259/220

Reactivity: Human

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

Calculated MW: 140/142kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S246/259/220 of human HDAC4/5/9

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

HD4; AHO3; BDMR; HDACA; HA6116; HDAC-4; HDAC-A/HD5; NY-CO-9/HD7; HD9; HD7b; HDAC; HDRP; MITR; HDAC7; HDAC7B; HDAC9B; HDAC9FL

Catalog #: AP0280

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 9759/10014/9734

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P56524/Q9UQL6/Q9UKV0

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) are a group of enzymes closely related to sirtuins. They catalyze the removal of acetyl groups from lysine residues in histones and non-histone proteins, resulting in transcriptional repression. In general, they do not act autonomously but as components of large multiprotein complexes, such as pRb-E2F and mSin3A, that mediate important transcription regulatory pathways. There are three classes of HDACs; classes 1, 2 and 4, which are closely related Zn²⁺-dependent enzymes. HDACs are ubiquitously expressed and they can exist in the nucleus or cytosol. Their subcellular localization is effected by protein-protein interactions (for example HDAC-14.3.3 complexes are retained in the cytosol) and by the class to which they belong (class 1 HDACs are predominantly nuclear whilst class 2 HDACs shuttle between the nucleus and cytosol). HDACs have a role in cell growth arrest, differentiation and death and this has led to substantial interest in HDAC inhibitors as possible antineoplastic agents.

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