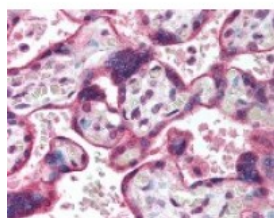




Histone Deacetylase 3 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-281



Immunohistochemistry staining of Histone Deacetylase 3 in placenta tissue using Histone Deacetylase 3 Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	IHC, IP, WB
APPLICATIONS:	Histone Deacetylase 3 antibody can be used in immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	In HeLa, a 50 kD band is observed.
IMMUNOGEN:	Histone Deacetylase 3 antibody was raised against amino acids 2 - 17 of Histone Deacetylase 3 (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Protein G Column
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 0.2% gelatin, 0.05% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Histone Deacetylase 3 antibody can be stored short term 4 °C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	HDAC3, RPD3, SMAP45, HD3, Histone deacetylase 3, RPD3-2
ACCESSION NO.:	O15379
PROTEIN GI NO.:	3334210
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	HDAC3
GENE ID:	8841

Background

BACKGROUND:

Histone deacetylase (HDAC) and histone acetyltransferase (HAT) are enzymes that regulate transcription by selectively deacetylating or acetylating the epsilon-amino groups of lysines located near the amino termini of core histone proteins. Eight members of HDAC family have been identified in the past several years (2,3). These HDAC family members are divided into two classes, I and II. Class I of the HDAC family comprises four members, HDAC-1, 2, 3, and 8, each of which contains a deacetylase domain exhibiting from 45 to 93% identity in amino acid sequence. Class II of the HDAC family comprises HDAC-4, 5, 6, and 7, the molecular weights of which are all about twofold larger than those of the class I members, and the deacetylase domains are present within the C-terminal regions, except that HDAC-6 contains two copies of the domain, one within each of the N-terminal and C-terminal regions. Human HDAC-1, 2 and 3 were expressed in various tissues, but the others (HDAC-4, 5, 6, and 7) showed tissue-specific expression patterns. These results suggested that each member of the HDAC family exhibits a different, individual substrate specificity and function in vivo.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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