

Histone deacetylase 1

Catalog No: #AP78711

Package Size: #AP78711-1 50ug #AP78711-2 100ug #AP78711-3 1mg

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Description

Product Name	Histone deacetylase 1
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	Greater than 90% by SDS-PAGE
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen Description	9-321AA
Other Names	null
Accession No.	O09106Gene name:Hdac1
Uniprot	O09106
GeneID	433759;
Calculated MW	34.43
Tag Info	His
Formulation	50mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ , 500mM NaCl Buffer with 500mM Imidazole, 10%glycerol(PH8.0)
Storage	Store at -20C. (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.)Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Background

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. Deacetylates SP proteins, SP1 and SP3, and regulates their function. Component of the BRG1-RB1-HDAC1 complex, which negatively regulates the CREST-mediated transcription in resting neurons. Upon calcium stimulation, HDAC1 is released from the complex and CREBBP is recruited, which facilitates transcriptional activation. Deacetylates TSHZ3 and regulates its transcriptional repressor activity. Deacetylates 'Lys-310' in RELA and thereby inhibits the transcriptional activity of NF-kappa-B. Deacetylates NR1D2 and abrogates the effect of KAT5-mediated relieving of NR1D2 transcription repression activity. Component of a RCOR/GFI1/KDM1A/HDAC complex that suppresses, via histone deacetylase (HDAC) recruitment, a number of genes implicated in multilineage blood cell development. Involved in CIART-mediated transcriptional repression of the circadian transcriptional activator: CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer. Required for the transcriptional repression of circadian target genes, such as PER1, mediated by the large PER complex or CRY1 through histone deacetylation.

References

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only