Product Datasheet

HDAC1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48727

Package Size: #48727-1 50ul #48727-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

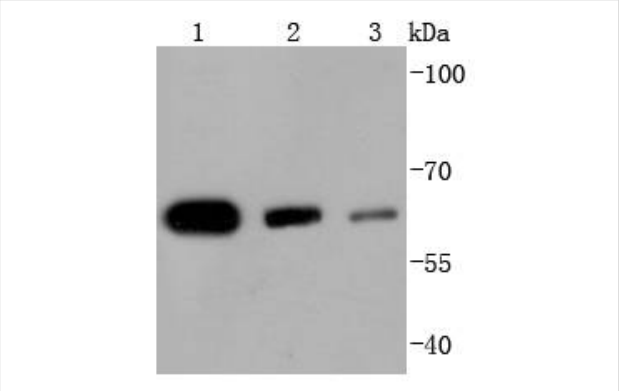
Description

Product Name	HDAC1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SY12-04
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	DKFZp686H12203 antibody GON 10 antibody HD1 antibody HDAC 1 antibody HDAC1 antibody HDAC1_HUMAN antibody Histone deacetylase 1 antibody Reduced potassium dependency yeast homolog like 1 antibody RPD3 antibody RPD3L1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q13547
Uniprot	Q13547
GeneID	3065;
Calculated MW	65 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

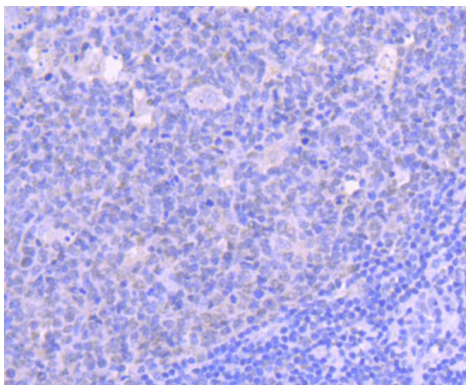
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

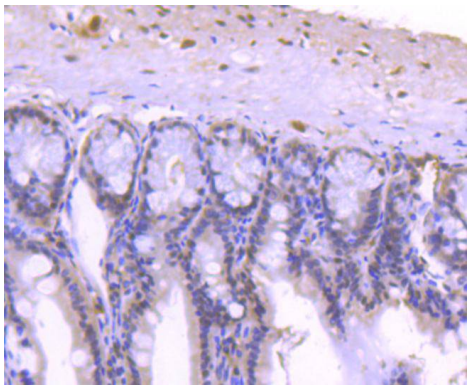
Images



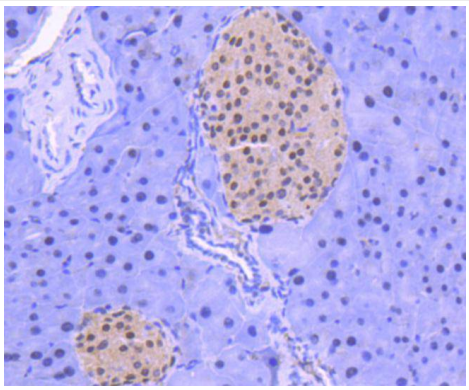
Western blot analysis of HDAC1 on different lysates using anti-HDAC1 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control:
Lane 1: Hela Lane 2: Jurkat Lane 3: K562



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-HDAC1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-HDAC1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse pancreas tissue using anti-HDAC1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these enzymes regulate transcription. HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes. In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity. Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases. Class I proteins (HDACs 1, 2, 3, and 8) are related to the yeast Rpd3-like proteins, those in class II (HDACs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10) are related to yeast Hda1-like proteins, and class III proteins are related to the yeast protein Sir2. Inhibitors of HDAC activity are now being explored as potential therapeutic cancer agents.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only