

HDAC6 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49278

Package Size: #49278-1 50ul #49278-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

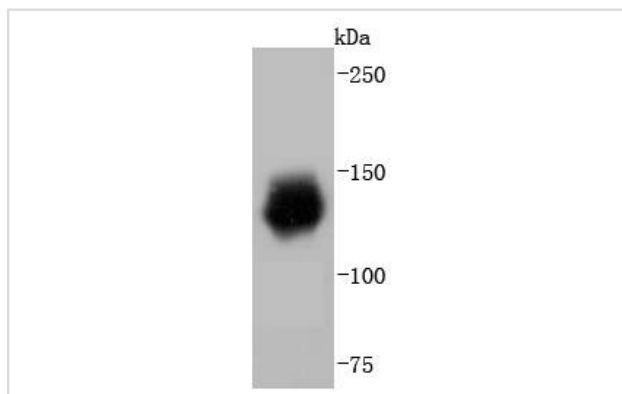
Description

Product Name	HDAC6 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JJ09-09
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	CPBHM antibody FLJ16239 antibody HD 6 antibody HD6 antibody HDAC 6 antibody HDAC6 antibody HDAC6_HUMAN antibody Histone deacetylase 6 (HD6) antibody Histone deacetylase 6 antibody JM 21 antibody JM21 antibody KIAA0901 antibody OTTHUMP00000032398 antibody OTTHUMP00000197663 antibody PPP1R90 antibody Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 90 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9UBN7
Uniprot	Q9UBN7
GeneID	10013;
Calculated MW	131 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

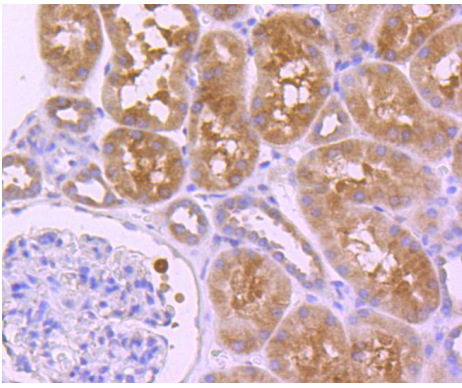
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200 FC: 1:50-1:100

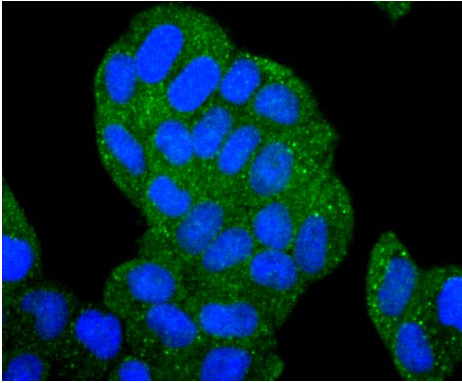
Images



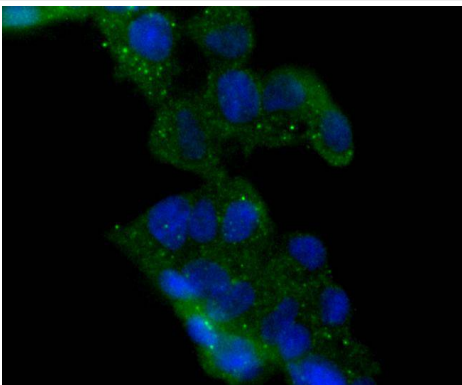
Western blot analysis of HDAC6 on Jurkat cells lysates using anti-HDAC6 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



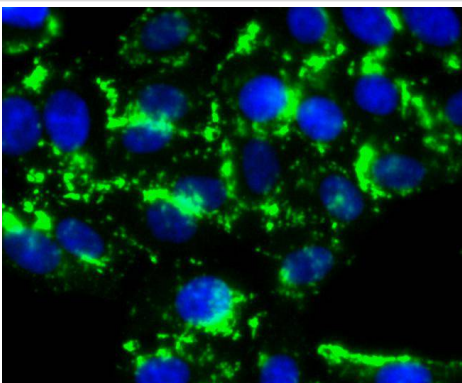
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-HDAC6 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining HDAC6 in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining HDAC6 in 293 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining HDAC6 in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP associated factor), p300/CBP, HAT1, and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1), HDAC2 (also designated RPD3) and HDAC3-6, have been identified as histone deacetylases.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only