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Rabbit Anti-HDAC6 antibody

SL2811R

Product Name:	HDAC6
Chinese Name:	组蛋白去乙酰化酶6抗体
Alias:	HD 6; HD6; HDAC 6; Histone deacetylase 6; HD6; Histone deacetylase 6; JM 21; JM21; KIAA0901; FLJ16239; HDAC6_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	134kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HDAC6:301-400/1215
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to class II of the histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family. It contains an internal duplication of two catalytic domains which appear to function independently of each other. This protein possesses histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription. [provided by

RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:
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. Plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility via deacetylation of tubulin.
In addition to its protein deacetylase activity, plays a key role in the degradation of misfolded proteins: when misfolded proteins are too abundant to be degraded by the chaperone refolding system and the ubiquitin-proteasome, mediates the transport of misfolded proteins to a cytoplasmic juxtanuclear structure called aggresome. Probably acts as an adapter that recognizes polyubiquitinated misfolded proteins and target them to the aggresome, facilitating their clearance by autophagy.

Subunit:
Interacts with CBFA2T3, HDAC11 and SIRT2. Interacts with F-actin. Interacts with BBIP10. Under proteasome impairment conditions, interacts with UBD via its histone deacetylase 1 and UBP-type zinc-finger regions. Interacts with CYLD. Interacts with ZMYND15 (By similarity). Interacts with DDIT3/CHOP.

Subcellular Location:
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=It is mainly cytoplasmic, where it is associated with microtubules.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylated by AURKA.
Ubiquitinated. Its polyubiquitination however does not lead to its degradation.
Sumoylated in vitro.

Similarity:
Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 2 subfamily.
Contains 1 UBP-type zinc finger.

SWISS:
Q9UBN7

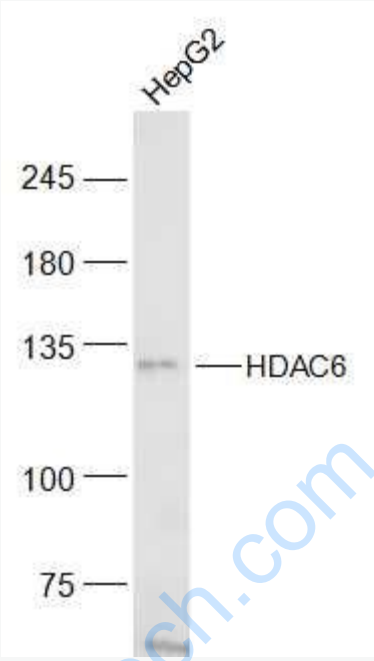
Gene ID:
10013

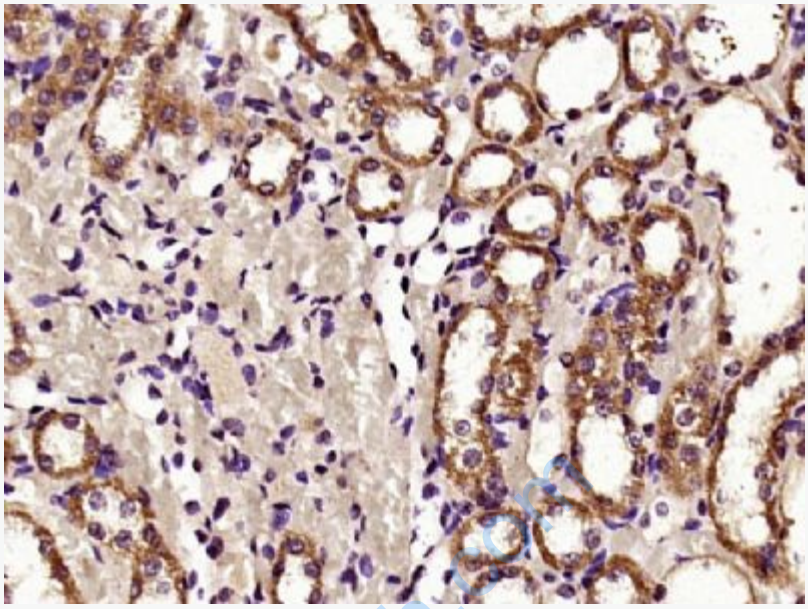
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10013Human

Entrez Gene: 15185Mouse

	Entrez Gene: 84581Rat Omim: 300272Human SwissProt: Q9UBN7Human SwissProt: Q9Z2V5Mouse Unigene: 6764Human Unigene: 29854Mouse Unigene: 13453Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. ?组蛋白去乙酰化酶(HDACs)是一组在细胞染色质水平、通过诱导组蛋白去乙酰化来调控包括染色质重组、转录活化或抑制、细胞周期、Cell differentiation及Apoptosis等一系列生物学效应的酶，特别是与细胞活化后的基因转录表达调控有关。 ??? HDAC6是一种比较独特的组蛋白去乙酰化酶，含有两个功能上相互独立的HDAC催化结构域。HDAC6可以去乙酰化组蛋白并抑制相关基因转录。 ????HDAC6可以和微管(microtuble)结合，可以去乙酰化tubulin，Hsp90和cortactin等。目前发现大量的蛋白可以被乙酰化修饰，因此HDAC等乙酰化修饰酶被认为在基因转录调控、Signal transduction、生长发育、分化凋亡、代谢性疾病和Tumour等多种生理病理过程中发挥重要作用。HDAC的抑制剂目前被认为是很有前景的Tumour治疗药物。 ????内源性HDAC6主要定位于cytoplasmic，与微管相结合并且是一个微管蛋白去乙酰化酶。HDAC6含有一个锌指结构域，该结构域可能和Ubiquitin化降解的调节有关。HDAC6可以和DHAC11相互作用。

Picture:	 Sample: HepG2(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-HDAC6 (SL2811R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 134 kD Observed band size: 134 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HDAC6) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL2811R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.