



Rabbit Anti-phospho-HDAC6 (Ser22) antibody

SL3215R

Product Name:	phospho-HDAC6 (Ser22)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化组蛋白去乙酰化酶6抗体
Alias:	HDAC6 (phospho S22); p-HDAC6 (phospho S22); HDAC6 (phospho Ser22); p-HDAC6 (Ser22); 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,
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 Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human HDAC6 around the phosphorylation site of Ser22:PQ(p-S)PP
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:	HDAC6 is a member of the class II mammalian histone deacetylases. Human HDAC6 is composed of 1215 amino acid residues. It possesses two separate putative catalytic domains. Both catalytic domains are fully functional HDACs and contribute

independently to the overall activity of HDAC6 protein. A very potent NES is present at the amino-terminus of HDAC6, which was found to play an important role in regulating the shuttling of HDAC6 protein between cytoplasm and nucleus. The shuttling process may be a critical regulatory mechanism of HDAC6 function. The expression of HDAC6 is tightly linked to the state of cell differentiation. HDAC6 may participate in coordinating expression of a group of genes involved in the remodelling of chromatin during cell differentiation.

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 juxtannuclear 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: 10013](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 15185](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 84581](#)Rat

[Omim: 300272](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9UBN7](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9Z2V5](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 6764](#)Human

[Unigene: 29854](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 13453](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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(microtubule)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:

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

K562(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-phospho-HDAC6 (Ser22) (SL3215R) at 1/500 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 (human brain glioma); 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 (Ser22)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL3215R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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