Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-01780)

Anti-Phospho-HDAC4/5/9 (Ser246/259/220) Polyclonal Antibody

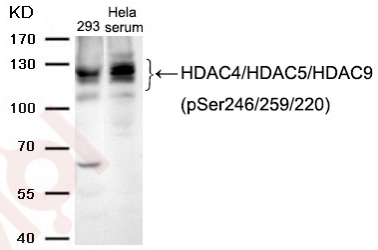
Product Details

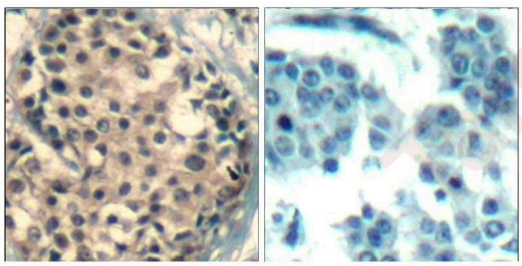
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.

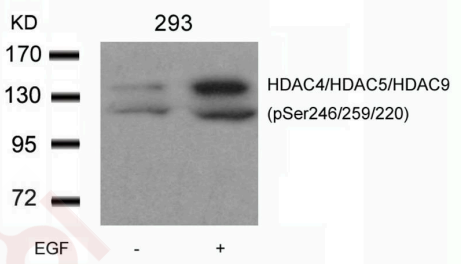
Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells and Hela cells treated with serum using HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 (phospho-Ser246/259/220) Antibody TMAC-01780.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 (Phospho-Ser246/259/220) Antibody TMAC-01780 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).
3. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells untreated or treated with EGF using HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 (phospho-Ser246/259/220) Antibody TMAC-01780.







Application: IHC,WB

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 246/259/220 (T-A-S(p)-EP) derived from Human HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	p-HDAC4/5/9 (Ser246/259/220);p-HDAC4/5/9 (S246/259/220);HDAC4/5/9 (p-S246/259/220); HDAC4/5/9 (p-Ser246/259/220)

Research Background

Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) are a group of enzymes closely related to sirtuins. They catalyze the removal of acetyl groups from lysine residues in histones and non-histone proteins, resulting in transcriptional repression. In general, they do not act autonomously but as components of large multiprotein complexes, such as pRb-E2F and mSin3A, that mediate important transcription regulatory pathways. There are three classes of HDACs; classes 1, 2 and 4, which are closely related Zn2+-dependent enzymes. HDACs are ubiquitously expressed and they can exist in the nucleus or cytosol. Their subcellular localization is effected by protein-protein interactions (for example HDAC-14.3.3 complexes are retained in the cytosol) and by the class to which they belong (class 1 HDACs are predominantly nuclear whilst class 2 HDACs shuttle between the nucleus and cytosol). HDACs have a role in cell growth arrest, differentiation and death and this has led to substantial interest in HDAC inhibitors as possible antineoplastic agents.

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