

HDAC3

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC IF IP ChIP

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 IF 1:50 - 1:200 IP 1:50 - 1:200

ChIP 1:20 - 1:100

Calculated MW: 49kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human HDAC3

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

bfp

Synonym:

HD3; RPD3; RPD3-2;

Catalog #: A2139

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 8841

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: O15379

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

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 (1,2). 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 (3). In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity (4). Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases (5). 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 (6,7).

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