

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	HDAC8 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IHC, WB,
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	HDAC8
<b>Alternative Names</b>	HDAC8; HDACL1; CDA07; Histone deacetylase 8; HD8
<b>Gene ID</b>	55869.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q9BY41. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC8. AA range:5-54

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000..
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	42kD

## Background

**Product Name: HDAC8 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab11953**

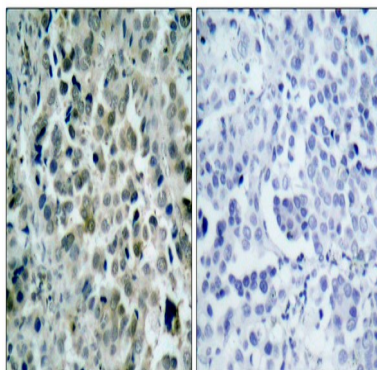


Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to class I of the histone deacetylase family. It catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues in the histone N-terminal tails and represses transcription in large multiprotein complexes with transcriptional co-repressors. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],catalytic activity:Hydrolysis of an N(6)-acetyl-lysine residue of a histone to yield a deacetylated histone.,caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,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.,miscellaneous:Its activity is inhibited by trichostatin A (TSA) and butyrate, two well known histone deacetylase inhibitors.,similarity:Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. Type 1 subfamily.,subcellular location:Excluded from the nucleoli.,subunit:Interacts with PEPB2-MYH11, a fusion protein consisting of the 165 N-terminal residues of CBF-beta (PEPB2) with the tail region of MYH11 produced by the inversion Inv(16)(p13q22), a translocation associated with acute myeloid leukemia of M4EO subtype. The PEPB2-MYH1 fusion protein also interacts with RUNX1, a well known transcriptional regulator, suggesting that the interaction with HDAC8 may participate in the conversion of RUNX1 into a constitutive transcriptional repressor. Interacts with CBFA2T3.,tissue specificity:Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas.,

## Research Area

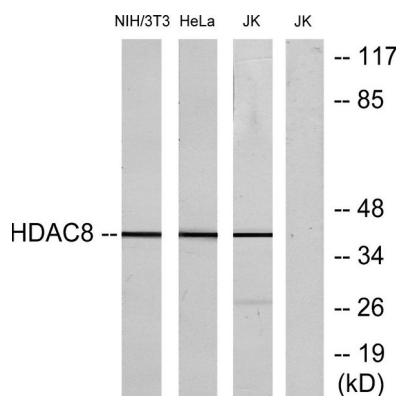
Protein\_Acetylation

## Image Data

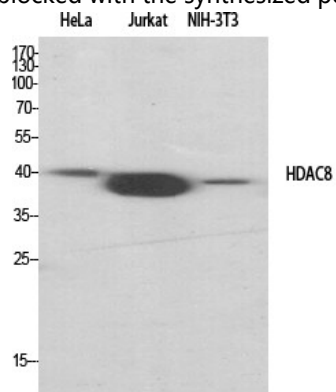


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using HDAC8 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

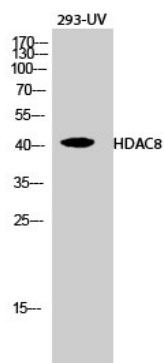
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Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3, HeLa, and Jurkat cells, using HDAC8 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using HDAC8 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Western Blot analysis of 293-UV cells using HDAC8 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000

## Note

For research use only.