

磷酸化组蛋白去乙酰化酶 5 抗体

产品货号： mlR10329

英文名称： phospho-HDAC5 (Ser498)

中文名称： 磷酸化组蛋白去乙酰化酶 5 抗体

别名： HDAC5 (phospho S498); p-HDAC5 (phospho S498); HDAC5(Phospho-Ser498); HDAC5(Phospho-S498); p-HDAC5(Ser498); p-HDAC5(S498); HD 5; HD5; HDAC 5; Histone deacetylase 5; KIAA0600; NY CO 9; Antigen NY CO 9; FLJ90614; HDAC5_HUMAN; Antigen NY-CO-9.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 免疫学 发育生物学 神经生物学 信号转导 转录调节因子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500

(石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 123kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human HDAC5 around the phosphorylation site of Ser498:TQ(p-S)SP

亚 型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： 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

产品介绍： 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 the class II histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family. It possesses histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription when tethered to a promoter. It coimmunoprecipitates only with HDAC3 family member and might form multicomplex proteins. It also interacts with myocyte enhancer factor-2 (MEF2) proteins, resulting in repression of MEF2-dependent genes. This gene is thought to be associated with colon cancer. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [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. Involved in muscle maturation by repressing transcription of myocyte enhancer MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors.

Subunit:

Interacts with AHRR. Interacts with BAHD1, BCOR, HDAC7, HDAC9, CTBP1, MEF2C, NCOR2, NRIP1, PHB2 and a 14-3-3 chaperone protein. Interacts with KDM5B. Interacts with MYOC. Interacts with GRK5. Interacts with DDIT3/CHOP.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-259 and Ser-498 by AMPK, CaMK1 and SIK1.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by AMPK, CaMK1, SIK1 and PRKD1 at Ser-259 and Ser-498. The phosphorylation is required for the export to the cytoplasm and inhibition. Phosphorylated by the PKC kinases PKN1 and PKN2, impairing nuclear import. Phosphorylated by GRK5, leading to nuclear export of HDAC5 and allowing MEF2-mediated transcription.

Ubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination however does not lead to its degradation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 2 subfamily.

SWISS:

Q9UQL6

Gene ID:

10014

Important Note:

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

产品图片

