

磷酸化组蛋白去乙酰化酶 8 抗体

产品货号： mlR3127

英文名称： phospho-HDAC8 (Ser39)

中文名称： 磷酸化组蛋白去乙酰化酶 8 抗体

别名： HDAC8 (Phospho-Ser39); HDAC8 (Phospho S39); HD 8; HD8; HDAC 8; HDACL 1; HDACL1; Histone deacetylase 8; Histone deacetylase like 1; RPD 3; RPD3; CDA07; Hdac8; HDAC8_HUMAN.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤 心血管 细胞生物 免疫学 发育生物学 染色质和核信号 信号转导 干细胞 细胞凋亡 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, Sheep, Guinea Pig,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 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： 42kDa

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 HDAC8 around the phosphorylation site of Ser39:RA(p-S)MV

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 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]

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. May play a role in smooth muscle cell contractility.

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. Interacts with phosphorylated SMG5/EST1B; this interaction protects SMG5 from ubiquitin-mediated degradation. Associates with alpha-SMA (smooth muscle alpha-actin).

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Excluded from the nucleoli. Found in the cytoplasm of cells showing smooth muscle differentiation.

Tissue Specificity:

Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by PKA on serine 39. Phosphorylation reduces deacetylase activity observed preferentially on histones H3 and H4.

Similarity:

Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 1 subfamily.

SWISS:

Q9BY41

Gene ID:

55869



Important Note:

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