

Histone deacetylase 7a Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT2148

Reactivity: Human; Mouse

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: HDAC7

Fields: >>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Alcoholism;>>Viral carcinogenesis

Gene Name: HDAC7

Protein Name: Histone deacetylase 7

Q8WUI4

Q8C2B3

Human Gene Id: 51564

Human Swiss Prot

iuman Swiss Fio

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 56233

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

HDAC7. AA range:901-950

Specificity: Histone deacetylase 7a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

Histone deacetylase 7a protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

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Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 105kD

Cell Pathway : Protein_Acetylation

Background : 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 has sequence homology to members of the histone deacetylase family. This gene is orthologous to mouse HDAC7 gene whose protein promotes repression mediated via the transcriptional corepressor SMRT. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this

gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: catalytic activity:Hydrolysis of an N(6)-acetyl-lysine residue of a histone to yield a

deacetylated histone.,domain:The nuclear export sequence mediates the shuttling

between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.,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 factors such as MEF2A, MEF2B and MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors (By similarity). May be involved in Epstein-Barr virus

(EBV) latency, possibly by repres

Subcellular

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. In the nucleus, it associates with distinct subnuclear dotlike structures. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Treatment with

like structures. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Treatment with EDN1 results in shuttling from the nucleus to the perinuclear region. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with the 14-3-3 protein YWHAE and is due

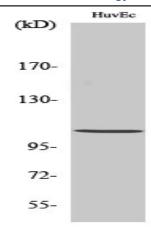
to its phosphorylation.

Expression : B-cell, Cervix carcinoma, Colon, Embryo, Epithelium, Human

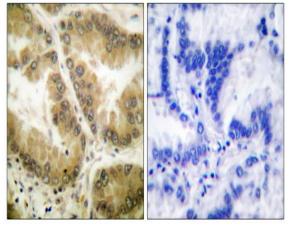
lung, Placenta, Spleen, Teratoca

Products Images

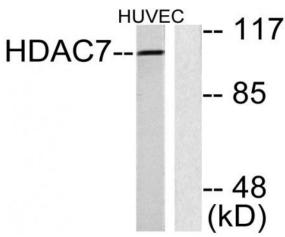
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Western Blot analysis of various cells using Histone deacetylase 7a Polyclonal Antibody

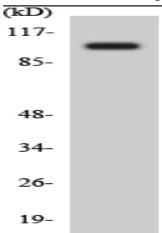


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using HDAC7 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, using HDAC7 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

HDAC7



Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using HDAC7 antibody.