

HDAC1 (Acetyl Lys220) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0138
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	HDAC1
Fields :	>>Cell cycle;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Notch signaling pathway;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Huntington disease;>>Amphetamine addiction;>>Alcoholism;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia
Gene Name :	HDAC1 RPD3L1
Protein Name :	HDAC1 (Acetyl Lys220)
Human Gene Id :	3065
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q13547
Mouse Gene Id :	433759
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O09106
Rat Gene Id :	297893
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q4QQW4
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC1 (Acetyl Lys220)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat HDAC1 (Acetyl Lys220)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	55kD

Background : catalytic activity:Hydrolysis of an N(6)-acetyl-lysine residue of a histone to yield a deacetylated histone.,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.,PTM:Phosphorylation on Ser-421 and Ser-423 promotes enzymatic activity and interactions with NuRD and SIN3 complexes.,PTM:Sumoylated on Lys-444 and Lys-476; which promotes enzymatic activity. Desumoylated by SENP1.,similarity:Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. Type 1 subfamily.,subunit:Part of the core histone deacetylase (HDAC) complex composed of HDAC1, HDAC2, RBBP4 and RBBP7. The core complex associates with MTA2, MBD2, MBD3, MTA1L1, CHD3 and CHD4 to form the nucleosome remodeling and histone deacetylation (NuRD) complex, or with SIN3, SAP18 and SAP30 to form the SIN3 HDAC complex. Component of a BHC histone deacetylase complex that contains HDAC1, HDAC2, HMG20B/BRAF35, AOF2/LSD1, RCOR1/CoREST and PHF21A/BHC80. The BHC complex may also contain ZMYM2, ZNF217, ZMYM3, GSE1 and GTF2I. Associates with the 9-1-1 complex; interacts with HUS1. Found in a complex with DNMT3A and HDAC7. Interacts with BCOR, BRMS1L, DAXX, DNMT1, EP300, HCFC1, NFE4, PCAF, PHB2, MIER1, KDM4A, MINT, NRIP1, PRDM6, RERE, SETDB1, SUV39H1, TGIF, TGIF2, UHRF1, UHRF2 and ZNF541. Interacts with the non-histone region of H2AFY. Interacts with HDAC9. Component of a mSin3A corepressor complex that contains SIN3A, SAP130, SUDS3/SAP45, ARID4B/SAP180, HDAC1 and HDAC2. Interacts with BANP, CBFA2T3 and KDM5B. Interacts with SAP30L. Interacts with E4F1. Interacts with KFL1 (By similarity). Interacts with SV40 large T antigen.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous, with higher levels in heart, pancreas and testis, and lower levels in kidney and brain.,

Function : negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, chromatin organization, chromatin remodeling,transcription, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,protein amino acid deacetylation, anti-apoptosis, positive regulation of cell proliferation, negative regulation of biosynthetic process, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II

promoter, positive regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, negative regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, negative regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, negative regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, positive regulation of ge

Subcellular**Location :**

Nucleus .

Expression :

Ubiquitous, with higher levels in heart, pancreas and testis, and lower levels in kidney and brain.

Products Images