

Datasheet for ABIN387962

anti-HDAC10 antibody (N-Term)**2** Images**1** Publication[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	HDAC10
Binding Specificity:	AA 16-46, N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This HDAC10 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Immunogen:	This HDAC10 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 16-46 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human HDAC10.
Clone:	RB2583
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Purification:	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Target Details

Target:	HDAC10
Alternative Name:	HDAC10 (HDAC10 Products)
Background:	Histone deacetylase (HDAC) and histone acetyltransferase (HAT) are enzymes that regulate

Target Details

transcription by selectively deacetylating or acetylating the epsilon-amino groups of lysines located near the amino termini of core histone proteins (1). Eight members of HDAC family have been identified in the past several years (2,3). These HDAC family members are divided into two classes, I and II. Class I of the HDAC family comprises four members, HDAC-1, 2, 3, and 8, each of which contains a deacetylase domain exhibiting from 45 to 93 % identity in amino acid sequence. Class II of the HDAC family comprises HDAC-4, 5, 6, and 7, the molecular weights of which are all about two-fold larger than those of the class I members, and the deacetylase domains are present within the C-terminal regions, except that HDAC-6 contains two copies of the domain, one within each of the N-terminal and C-terminal regions. Human HDAC-1, 2 and 3 were expressed in various tissues, but the others (HDAC-4, 5, 6, and 7) showed tissue-specific expression patterns (3). These results suggested that each member of the HDAC family exhibits a different, individual substrate specificity and function in vivo. HDAC8 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 to convert RUNX1 into a constitutive transcriptional repressor.

Molecular Weight:	71445
Gene ID:	83933
NCBI Accession:	NP_001152758 , NP_114408
UniProt:	Q969S8

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB: 1:1000. WB: 1:1000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which

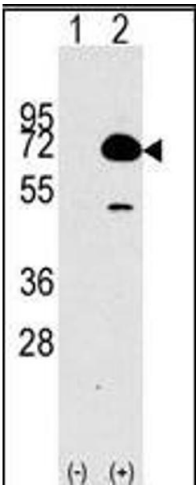
Handling

	should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 °C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	6 months

Publications

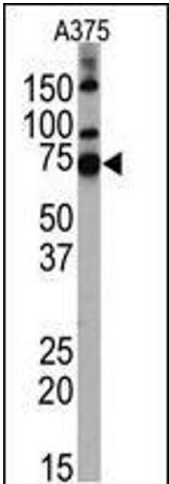
Product cited in:	Hedlund, Karlsson, Osborn, Ludwig, Isacson: "Global gene expression profiling of somatic motor neuron populations with different vulnerability identify molecules and pathways of degeneration and protection." in: Brain : a journal of neurology , Vol. 133, Issue Pt 8, pp. 2313-30, (2010) (PubMed).
-------------------	---

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of HDAC10 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal HDAC10 Antibody (N-term) (R). 293 cell lysates (2 µg/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the HDAC10 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of anti-HDAC10 Pab (Cat. ABIN387962 and ABIN2844691) in cell line lysates. HDAC10 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.