

Datasheet for ABIN7138509

anti-HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 antibody (pSer220, pSer246, pSer259)[Go to Product page](#)**3** Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9
Binding Specificity:	pSer220, pSer246, pSer259
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 246/259/220 (T-A-S(p)-EP) derived from Human HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9.
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using

Target Details

Target:	HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9
Alternative Name:	HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 (HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 Products)

Target Details

Background:

Background:

Histone Deacetylases (HDACs) are a group of enzymes closely related to sirtuins. They catalyze the removal of acetyl groups from lysine residues in histones and non-histone proteins, resulting in transcriptional repression. In general, they do not act autonomously but as components of large multiprotein complexes, such as pRb-E2F and mSin3A, that mediate important transcription regulatory pathways. There are three classes of HDACs, classes 1, 2 and 4, which are closely related Zn²⁺-dependent enzymes. HDACs are ubiquitously expressed and they can exist in the nucleus or cytosol. Their subcellular localization is effected by protein-protein interactions (for example HDAC-14.3.3 complexes are retained in the cytosol) and by the class to which they belong (class 1 HDACs are predominantly nuclear whilst class 2 HDACs shuttle between the nucleus and cytosol). HDACs have a role in cell growth arrest, differentiation and death and this has led to substantial interest in HDAC inhibitors as possible antineoplastic agents.

Cress, W.D. and Seto, E. (2000) J Cell Physiol 184, 1-16.

Vigushin, D.M. and Coombes, R.C. (2004) Curr. Cancer Drug Targets 4, 205-218.

Marmorstein, R. (2001) Cell Mol Life Sci 58, 693-703.

Thiagalingam, S. et al. (2003) Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 983, 84-100.

Aliases: HD4/HD5/HD9

UniProt:

[P56524](#), [Q9UQL6](#), [Q9UKV0](#)

Application Details

Application Notes:

WB:1:500-1:1000, IHC:1:50-1:100,

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

Format:

Liquid

Buffer:

Supplied at 1.0 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.

Preservative:

Sodium azide

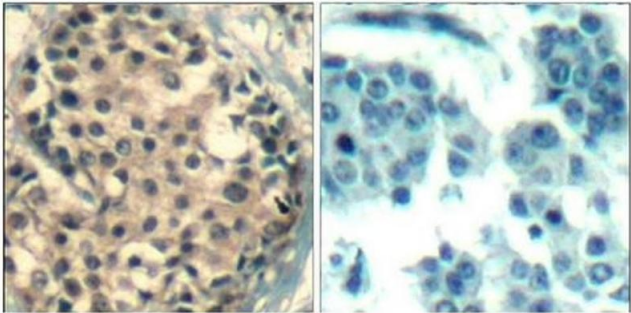
Precaution of Use:

This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage:

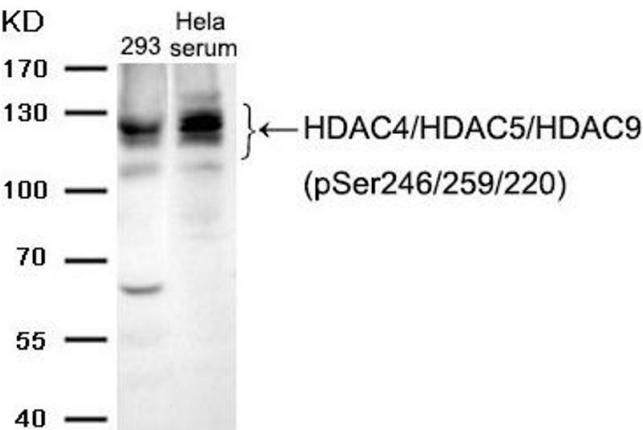
-20 °C, -80 °C

Storage Comment: Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.



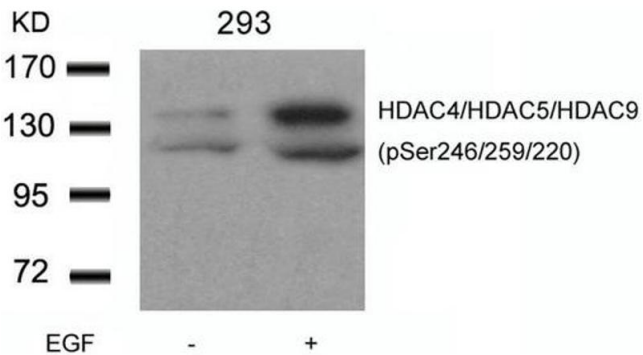
Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9(Phospho-Ser246/259/220) Antibody(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells and HeLa cells treated with serum using HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9 (phospho-Ser246/259/220) Antibody.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells untreated or treated with EGF using HDAC4/HDAC5/HDAC9(phospho-Ser246/259/220) Antibody.