

ARG54103 anti-HDAC3 antibody

Package: 100 µl

Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes HDAC3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	HDAC3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human HDAC3 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 3.5.1.98; HD3; Histone deacetylase 3; RPD3-2; SMAP45; RPD3

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	49 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	Ascites
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 84578 Rat
	GeneID: 8841 Human

[Swiss-port # O15379 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # Q6P6W3 Rat](#)

Gene Symbol	HDAC3
Gene Full Name	histone deacetylase 3
Background	Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), and some other non-histone substrates. 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. Probably participates in the regulation of transcription through its binding to the zinc-finger transcription factor YY1; increases YY1 repression activity. Required to repress transcription of the POU1F1 transcription factor. Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumoylation
Function	Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), and some other non-histone substrates. 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. Participates in the BCL6 transcriptional repressor activity by deacetylating the H3 'Lys-27' (H3K27) on enhancer elements, antagonizing EP300 acetyltransferase activity and repressing proximal gene expression. Probably participates in the regulation of transcription through its binding to the zinc-finger transcription factor YY1; increases YY1 repression activity. Required to repress transcription of the POU1F1 transcription factor. Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumoylation (PubMed:21444723, PubMed:23911289). Contributes, together with XBP1 isoform 1, to the activation of NFE2L2-mediated HMOX1 transcription factor gene expression in a PI(3)K/mTORC2/Akt-dependent signaling pathway leading to endothelial cell (EC) survival under disturbed flow/oxidative stress (PubMed:25190803). [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	49 kDa
PTM	Sumoylated in vitro.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus

Images

