e at -20C	HDAC4 (D15C3) Rabbit mAb	HE .			
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For Research Use Only	Not for Use	e in Diagnostic Procedures.
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Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 140	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P56524	Entrez-Gene Id: 9759		
Product Usage Information		oplication estern Blotting munoprecipitation	<b>Dilution</b> 1:2000 1:100					
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity / Sensitivity		HDAC4 (D15C3) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total HDAC4 protein. The antibody may cross-react with HDAC5.						
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a recombinant protein specific to the amino terminus of human HDAC4 protein.						
Background Background References		<ul> <li>Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these enzymes regulate transcription (1,2). HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes (3). In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity (4). Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases (5). Class I proteins (HDACs 1, 2, 3, and 8) are related to the yeast Rpd3-like proteins, those in class II (HDACs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10) are related to yeast Hda1-like proteins, and class III proteins are related to the yeast protein Sir2. Inhibitors of HDAC activity are now being explored as potential therapeutic cancer agents (6,7).</li> <li>Marmorstein, R. (2001) <i>Cell Mol Life Sci</i> 58, 693-703.</li> <li>Gregory, P.D. et al. (2000) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 20, 5540-53.</li> <li>Cress, W.D. and Seto, E. (2000) <i>J Cell Physiol</i> 184, 1-16.</li> <li>Gray, S.G. and Ekström, T.J. (2001) <i>Exp Cell Res</i> 262, 75-83.</li> <li>Thiagalingam, S. et al. (2003) <i>Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.</i> 983, 84-100.</li> <li>Vigushin, D.M. and Coombes, R.C. (2004) <i>Curr Cancer Drug Targets</i> 4, 205-18.</li> </ul>						
Species Reactivity	Spe	cies reactivity is dete	ermined by testing	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g., we	estern blot).		
Western Blot Buffe			tern blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, C with gentle shaking, overnight.					
Applications Key	WB	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation						
Cross-Reactivity Key		enopus <b>Z:</b> zebrafish	e <b>R:</b> rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>Mk:</b> monkey <b>Vir:</b> virus <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster afish <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerevisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse b: rabbit <b>All:</b> all species expected					
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## HDAC4 (D15C3) Rabbit mAb (#7628) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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