

HDAC6 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone PCRP-HDAC6-1A4]

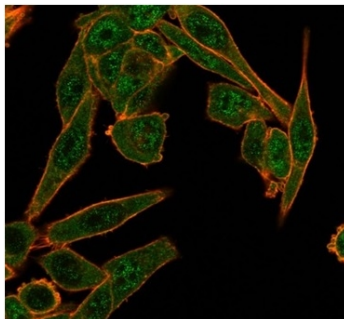
Catalog No	Format	Size
10013-MSM1-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
10013-MSM1-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
10013-MSM1-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-2ug/million cells	
Immunofluorescence (IF)	1-3ug/ml	

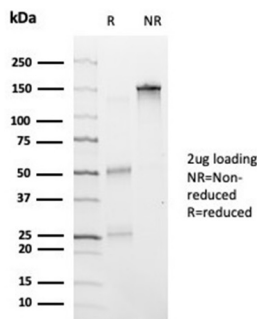
Product Details	
Clone	PCRP-HDAC6-1A4
Gene Name	HDAC6
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human HDAC6 protein
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG2a
Mol. Weight of Antigen	160kDa
Cellular Localization	Axon, Cell projection, Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Dendrite, Nucleus, Perikaryon
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	A549 or HeLa cells.

*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

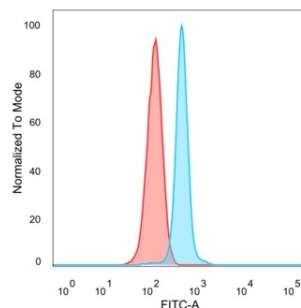
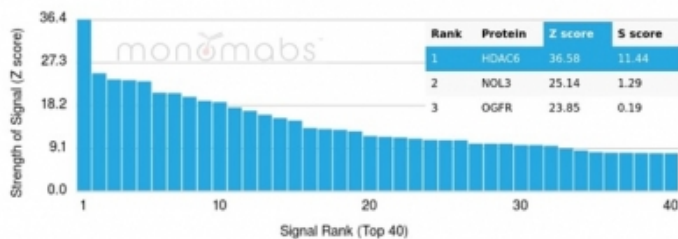
Product Images for HDAC6 Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of PFA-fixed HeLa cells. HDAC6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PCRP-HDAC6-1A4) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (green).



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified HDAC6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PCRP-HDAC6-1A4). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using HDAC6-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PCR-P-HDAC6-1A4). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.

Flow cytometric analysis of PFA-fixed HeLa cells. HDAC6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PCR-P-HDAC6-1A4) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (blue), unstained cells (red).

Specificity & Comments

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP, HAT1, and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1), HDAC2 (also designated RPD3) and HDAC3-6, have been identified as histone deacetylases. This enzyme deacetylates lysine residues in histones H2A, H2B, H3 and H4.

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

Cardiovascular, Infectious Disease, Nuclear Marker, Signal Transduction, Transcription Factors