HDAC7 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone PCRP-HDAC7-1B6]

Catalog No	Format	Size
51564-MSM2-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
51564-MSM2-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
51564-MSM2-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

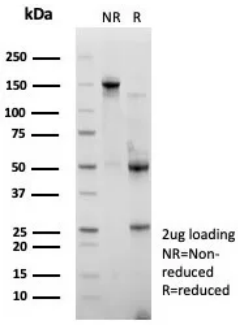
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-2ug/million cells	

Product Details

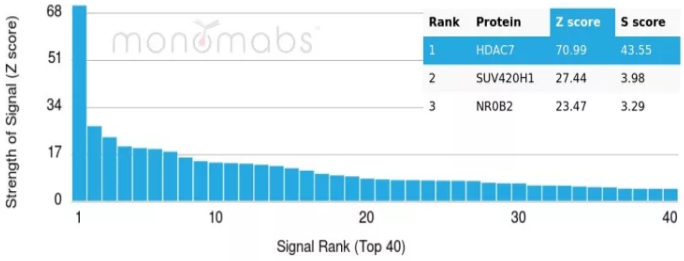
Clone	PCRP-HDAC7-1B6
Gene Name	HDAC7
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human HDAC7 protein
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG
Mol. Weight of Antigen	105kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus.
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	HeLa cells.

**Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

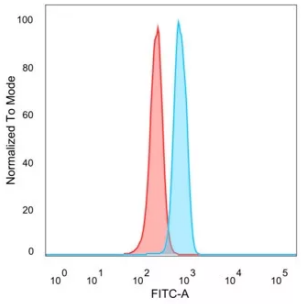
Product Images for HDAC7 Antibody



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified HDAC7 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PCRP-HDAC7-1B6). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteinsusing HDAC7 Mouse Monoclonal (PCRP-HDAC7-1B6). 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 HuProtTM 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 HuProtTM 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 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. HDAC7 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PCRP-HDAC7-1B6) 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 HDAC7 is a histone deacetylase that interacts with the adaptor mSin3A. The interaction of HDAC7 with mSin3A suggests the association of multiple repression complexes of transcription factors.

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, Signal Transduction, Transcription Factors

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.