

**Anti-HDAC8 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10905****Specification**

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**Anti-HDAC8 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9BY41</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Histone deacetylase 8(HDAC8) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-HDAC8 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 55869

**Other Names**

Histone deacetylase 8, HD8, 3.5.1.98, HDAC8, HDACL1

**Calculated MW**

41758 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Excluded from the nucleoli. Found in the cytoplasm of cells showing smooth muscle differentiation.

**Tissue Specificity**

Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney. .

**Protein Name**

Histone deacetylase 8(HD8)

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human HDAC8(18-33aa YIYSPEYVSMCDSLAK), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by two amino acids.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-HDAC8 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** HDAC8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10926844, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:13315}

**Function**

Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10748112" target="\_blank">10748112</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10922473" target="\_blank">10922473</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10926844" target="\_blank">10926844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701748" target="\_blank">14701748</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810" target="\_blank">28497810</a>). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10748112" target="\_blank">10748112</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10922473" target="\_blank">10922473</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10926844" target="\_blank">10926844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701748" target="\_blank">14701748</a>). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10748112" target="\_blank">10748112</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10922473" target="\_blank">10922473</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10926844" target="\_blank">10926844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701748" target="\_blank">14701748</a>). Also involved in the deacetylation of cohesin complex protein SMC3 regulating release of cohesin complexes from chromatin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22885700" target="\_blank">22885700</a>). May play a role in smooth muscle cell contractility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15772115" target="\_blank">15772115</a>). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also has protein-lysine deacylase activity: acts as a protein decrotonylase by mediating decrotonylation ((2E)-butenoyl) of histones (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810" target="\_blank">28497810</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome Cytoplasm Note=Excluded from the nucleoli (PubMed:10748112). Found in the cytoplasm of cells showing smooth muscle differentiation (PubMed:15772115, PubMed:16538051).

**Tissue Location**

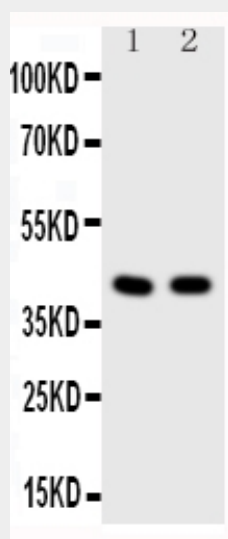
Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney.

**Anti-HDAC8 Antibody - Protocols**

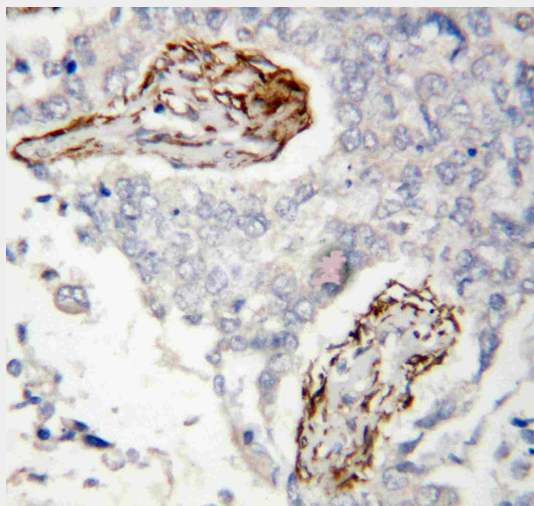
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-HDAC8 Antibody - Images



Anti-HDAC8 antibody, ABO10905, Western blotting All lanes: Anti HDAC8 (ABO10905) at 0.5ug/ml  
Lane 1: Rat Cardiac Muscle: Tissue Lysate at 50ug  
Lane 2: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Predicted bind size: 42KD  
Observed bind size: 42KD



Anti-HDAC8 antibody, ABO10905, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

#### Anti-HDAC8 Antibody - Background

HDAC8, Histone deacetylase 8, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the HDAC8 gene, and is biologically involved in skull morphogenesis and metabolic control of the ERR-alpha/PGC1-alpha

transcriptional complex. Sequence analysis predicted that the 377-amino acid HDAC8 protein contains the 9 conserved HDAC blocks that are presumably important for catalytic function. HDAC8 shares 54% sequence similarity with HDAC1 and HDAC2 and 39% similarity with HDAC3, making it a class I HDAC. Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to class I of the histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family. It has histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription when tethered to a promoter.