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Anti-HDAC5 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11489

Specification

Anti-HDAC5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9UQL6
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Histone deacetylase 5(HDAC5) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

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

Anti-HDAC5 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10014

Other Names
Histone deacetylase 5, HD5, 3.5.1.98, Antigen NY-CO-9, HDAC5, KIAA0600

Calculated MW
121978 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-259 and Ser-498 by AMPK, CaMK1 and SIK1.

Tissue Specificity
Ubiquitous.

Protein Name
Histone deacetylase 5

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human HDAC5(626-644aa YKKLFSDAQPLQPLQVYQA), different from the related rat and mouse 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.**

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 2 subfamily.

Anti-HDAC5 Antibody - Protein Information

Name HDAC5

Synonyms KIAA0600

Function
Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). 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. Involved in muscle maturation by repressing transcription of myocyte enhancer MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors. Involved in the MTA1-mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer. Serves as a corepressor of RARA and causes its deacetylation (PubMed:28167758). In association with RARA, plays a role in the repression of microRNA-10a and thereby in the inflammatory response (PubMed:28167758).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-259 and Ser-498 by AMPK, CaMK1 and SIK1

Tissue Location
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Anti-HDAC5 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry

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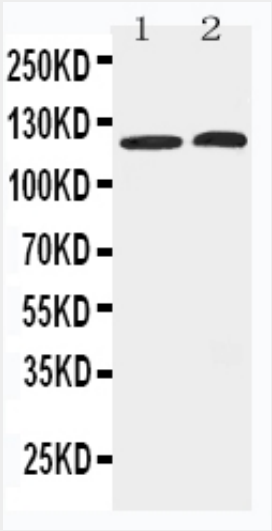
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-HDAC5 Antibody - Images



Anti-HDAC5 antibody, ABO11489, Western blottingLane 1: HELA Cell LysateLane 2: COLO320 Cell Lysate

Anti-HDAC5 Antibody - Background

Histone deacetylase 5, also called HDAC5 or KIAA0600, is an enzyme that in humans is encodes by the HDAC5 gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the class II histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family. This gene is mapped to 17q21.31. 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. It possesses histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription when tethered to a promoter. It coimmunoprecipitates only with HDAC3 family member and might form multicomplex proteins. It also interacts with myocyte enhancer factor-2(MEF2) proteins, resulting in repression of MEF2-dependent genes. This gene is though to be associated with colon cancer.