

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1104a**Specification**

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P56524
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	119040
Antigen Region	1052-1084

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9759**Other Names**

Histone deacetylase 4, HD4, HDAC4, KIAA0288

Target/Specificity

This HDAC4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1052-1084 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HDAC4.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** HDAC4 ([HGNC:14063](#))**Synonyms** KIAA0288**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 via its interaction with the myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2C and MEF2D. Involved in the MTA1-mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer. Deacetylates HSPA1A and HSPA1B at 'Lys-77' leading to their preferential binding to co-chaperone STUB1 (PubMed:[27708256](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Upon muscle cells differentiation, it accumulates in the nuclei of myotubes, suggesting a positive role of nuclear HDAC4 in muscle differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-246, Ser-467 and Ser-632 by CaMK4 and SIK1. The nuclear localization probably depends on sumoylation Interaction with SIK3 leads to HDAC4 retention in the cytoplasm (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6NZM9}

Tissue Location

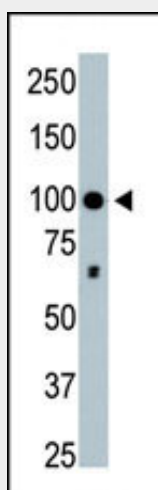
Ubiquitous.

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - Images



The anti-HDAC4 Pab (Cat. #AP1104a) is used in Western blot to detect HDAC4 in mouse brain tissue lysate.

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - Background

DNA is wrapped around histone proteins to form nucleosomes and chromatin fiber, a higher-order structure. Chromatin can become alternatively revealed to or concealed from transcription factors. Acetylation of lysine residues induces conformational changes in core histones by destabilizing nucleosomes and allowing transcription factors access to recognition elements in DNA. Deacetylation of histones by histone deacetylases (HDACs) reseals the chromosomal package, leading to a repression of transcription. HDAC4 does not bind DNA directly, but rather through MEF2C and MEF2D. Binding of the N terminus of HDAC4 to MEF2C represses MEF2C transcription activity. The catalytic domain of HDAC4 interacts with HDAC3 via the transcriptional corepressor NCOR2. Experimental conditions leading to the suppression of HDAC4 binding to NCOR2 and to HDAC3 result in loss of enzymatic activity associated with HDAC4, indicating regulation of transcription by bridging the enzymatically active NCOR2-HDAC3 complex and select transcription factors. HDAC4 and MITR contain calmodulin-binding domains that overlap with their MEF2 binding domains. Binding of calmodulin to HDAC4 leads to its dissociation from MEF2, relieving MEF2 from the transcriptional repression by HDAC4. Together, HDAC4, MITR, and CABIN1 constitute a family of calcium-sensitive transcriptional repressors of MEF2. In murine studies, HDAC4, which is expressed in prehypertrophic chondrocytes, interacts with and inhibits the activity of Runx2 in mice, a transcription factor necessary for chondrocyte hypertrophy, establishing HDAC4 as a central regulator of chondrocyte hypertrophy and skeletogenesis.

HDAC4 Antibody (C-term) - References

- Chan, J.K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(26):23515-23521 (2003).
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Zhang, C.L., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 22(20):7302-7312 (2002).
Kirsh, O., et al., EMBO J. 21(11):2682-2691 (2002).
Youn, H.D., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275(29):22563-22567 (2000).