

[28497810](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810), PubMed: [32404892](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404892), PubMed: [22230954](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22230954)). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed: [23911289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289)). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes, such as N-Cor repressor complex, which activate the histone deacetylase activity (PubMed: [23911289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289), PubMed: [22230954](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22230954)). Participates in the BCL6 transcriptional repressor activity by deacetylating the H3 'Lys-27' (H3K27) on enhancer elements, antagonizing EP300 acetyltransferase activity and repressing proximal gene expression (PubMed: [23911289](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289)). Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumoylation (By similarity). Contributes, together with XBP1 isoform 1, to the activation of NFE2L2-mediated HMOX1 transcription factor gene expression in a PI(3)K/mTORC2/Akt-dependent signaling pathway leading to endothelial cell (EC) survival under disturbed flow/oxidative stress (PubMed: [25190803](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25190803)). Regulates both the transcriptional activation and repression phases of the circadian clock in a deacetylase activity-independent manner (By similarity). During the activation phase, promotes the accumulation of ubiquitinated BMAL1 at the E-boxes and during the repression phase, blocks FBXL3-mediated CRY1/2 ubiquitination and promotes the interaction of CRY1 and BMAL1 (By similarity). The NCOR1-HDAC3 complex regulates the circadian expression of the core clock gene BMAL1 and the genes involved in lipid metabolism in the liver (By similarity). Also functions as a deacetylase for non-histone targets, such as KAT5, MEF2D, MAPK14, RARA and STAT3 (PubMed: [15653507](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507), PubMed: [21030595](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595), PubMed: [21444723](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21444723), PubMed: [25301942](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25301942), PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758)). Serves as a corepressor of RARA, mediating its deacetylation and repression, leading to inhibition of RARE DNA element binding (PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758)). In association with RARA, plays a role in the repression of microRNA-10a and thereby in the inflammatory response (PubMed: [28167758](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758)). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by recognizing other acyl groups: catalyzes removal of (2E)-butenoyl (crotonyl), lactoyl (lactyl) and 2-hydroxyisobutanoyl (2-hydroxyisobutyryl) acyl groups from lysine residues, leading to protein decrotonylation, delactylation and de-2-hydroxyisobutyrylation, respectively (PubMed: [28497810](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810), PubMed: [29192674](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29192674), PubMed: [34608293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34608293), PubMed: [35044827](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35044827)). Catalyzes decrotonylation of MAPRE1/EB1 (PubMed: [34608293](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34608293)). Mediates delactylation NBN/NBS1, thereby inhibiting DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) via homologous recombination (HR) (PubMed: [38961290](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38961290)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Colocalizes with XBP1 and AKT1 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:25190803). Predominantly expressed in the nucleus in the presence of CCAR2 (PubMed:21030595)

Tissue Location

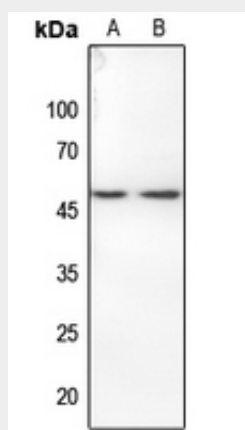
Widely expressed..

Anti-Histone Deacetylase 3 (pS424) Antibody - Protocols

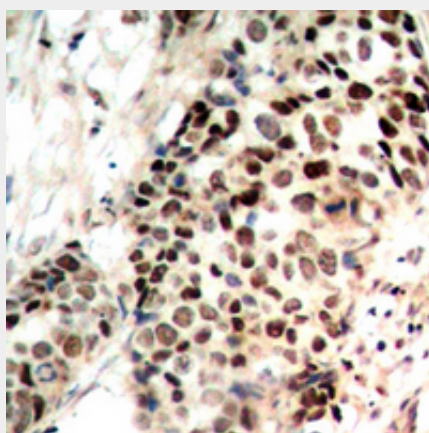
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

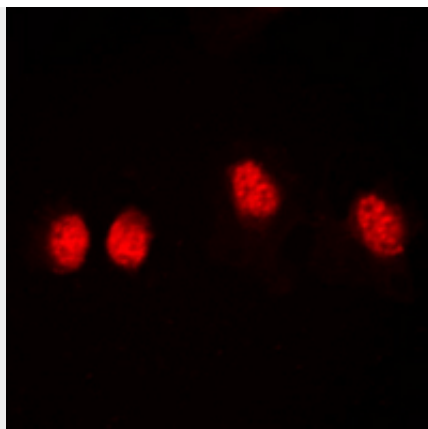
Anti-Histone Deacetylase 3 (pS424) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Histone Deacetylase 3 (pS424) expression in HeLa (A), HGC27 (B) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of Histone Deacetylase 3 (pS424) staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Histone Deacetylase 3 (pS424) staining in HeLa cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Anti-Histone Deacetylase 3 (pS424) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human Histone Deacetylase 3. The exact sequence is proprietary.