

**HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP70302****Specification**

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**HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8WUI4</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51564**Other Names**

HDAC7; HDAC7A; Histone deacetylase 7; HD7; Histone deacetylase 7A; HD7a

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** HDAC7**Synonyms** HDAC7A**Function**

Responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (By similarity). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (By similarity). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (By similarity). Involved in muscle maturation by repressing transcription of myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2B and MEF2C (By similarity). During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors (By similarity). May be involved in Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) latency, possibly by repressing the viral BZLF1 gene (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12239305" target="\_blank">12239305</a>). Positively regulates the transcriptional repressor activity of FOXP3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17360565" target="\_blank">17360565</a>). Serves as a corepressor of RARA, causing its deacetylation and inhibition of RARE DNA element binding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758" target="\_blank">28167758</a>). In association with RARA, plays a role in the repression of microRNA-10a and thereby in the

inflammatory response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758" target="\_blank">28167758</a>). Also acetylates non-histone proteins, such as ALKBH5 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37369679" target="\_blank">37369679</a>).

#### Cellular Location

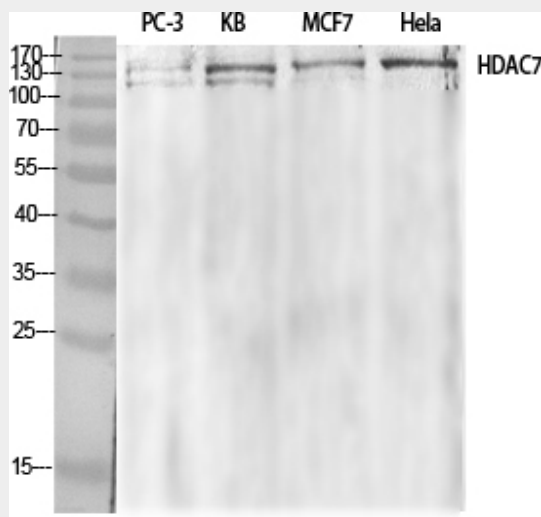
Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=In the nucleus, it associates with distinct subnuclear dot-like structures (PubMed:11262386). Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm (PubMed:16980613). In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation (By similarity). The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with the 14-3-3 protein YWHAE and is due to its phosphorylation (PubMed:16980613) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8C2B3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11262386, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16980613}

#### HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

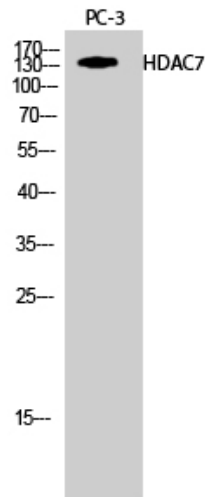
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Western Blot analysis of PC-3 cells using HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000

#### **HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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 factors such as MEF2A, MEF2B and MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors (By similarity). May be involved in Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) latency, possibly by repressing the viral BZLF1 gene. Positively regulates the transcriptional repressor activity of FOXP3 (PubMed:17360565).