

**Histone deacetylase 7a Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP70331****Specification**

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**Histone deacetylase 7a Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

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

**Histone deacetylase 7a 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. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

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

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Histone deacetylase 7a 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

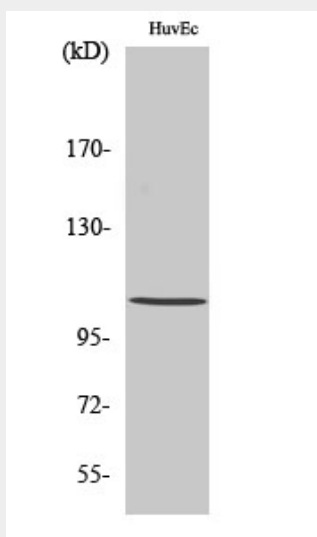
Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=In the nucleus, it associates with distinct subnuclear dot-like structures (PubMed:11262386). Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm (PubMed:16980613). In muscle cells, it shuttles into the cytoplasm during myocyte differentiation (By similarity). The export to cytoplasm 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}

### Histone deacetylase 7a 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](#)

### Histone deacetylase 7a Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### Histone deacetylase 7a 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).