

**Anti-HDAC8 (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**HDAC8 (C-terminus) Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5717****Specification**

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**Anti-HDAC8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-HDAC8 antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blot and is useful in Immunohistochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately ~41kDa corresponding to the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Anti-HDAC8 affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide near the C-terminus of human HDAC8 protein.
Stabilizer	30% Glycerol

**Anti-HDAC8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 55869**Purity**

Anti-HDAC8 was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with rat, mouse, human, and bovine based on 100% sequence homology. Cross-reactivity with HDAC8 from other sources has not been determined.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

**Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**Anti-HDAC8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** HDAC8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10926844, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:13315}

### Function

Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10748112" target="\_blank">10748112</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10922473" target="\_blank">10922473</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10926844" target="\_blank">10926844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701748" target="\_blank">14701748</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810" target="\_blank">28497810</a>). Histone deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10748112" target="\_blank">10748112</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10922473" target="\_blank">10922473</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10926844" target="\_blank">10926844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701748" target="\_blank">14701748</a>). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10748112" target="\_blank">10748112</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10922473" target="\_blank">10922473</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10926844" target="\_blank">10926844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14701748" target="\_blank">14701748</a>). Also involved in the deacetylation of cohesin complex protein SMC3 regulating release of cohesin complexes from chromatin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22885700" target="\_blank">22885700</a>). May play a role in smooth muscle cell contractility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15772115" target="\_blank">15772115</a>). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also has protein-lysine deacylase activity: acts as a protein decrotonylase by mediating decrotonylation ((2E)-butenoyl) of histones (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810" target="\_blank">28497810</a>).

### Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome Cytoplasm Note=Excluded from the nucleoli (PubMed:10748112). Found in the cytoplasm of cells showing smooth muscle differentiation (PubMed:15772115, PubMed:16538051).

### Tissue Location

Weakly expressed in most tissues. Expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney.

## Anti-HDAC8 (RABBIT) 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-HDAC8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

## Anti-HDAC8 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

HDAC8 is located in the nucleus and cytoplasm, expressed weakly in most tissues with higher expression in the heart, brain, kidney, pancreas, liver, lung, placenta, prostate, and kidney. It is responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal region of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). The result of deacetylation gives a tag for epigenetic repression and plays an important role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression and developmental events. Anti-HDAC8 therefore is ideal for investigators interested in Stem Cells , Cardiovascular , or Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling research.