Revision 1

Store at -20C

#65816

Class I HDAC Antibody Sampler Kit

1 Kit (3 x 20 microliters)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Mol. Wt	Isotype/Source
HDAC1 (D5C6U) XP® Rabbit mAb	34589	20 µl	62 kDa	Rabbit IgG
HDAC2 (D6S5P) Rabbit mAb	57156	20 µl	60 kDa	Rabbit IgG
HDAC3 (D2O1K) Rabbit mAb	85057	20 µl	49 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody	7074	100 µl		Goat

Please visit cellsignal.com for individual component applications, species cross-reactivity, dilutions, protocols, and additional product information.

Description

The Class I HDAC Antibody Sampler Kit provides an economical means of detecting Class I HDAC proteins using control antibodies against HDAC1, HDAC2 and HDAC3. The kit contains enough primary antibodies to perform at least two western blot experiments.

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Background

Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these enzymes regulate transcription (1,2). HAT complexes interact with sequence-specific activator proteins to target specific genes. In addition to histones, HATs can acetylate nonhistone proteins, suggesting multiple roles for these enzymes (3). In contrast, histone deacetylation promotes a "closed" chromatin conformation and typically leads to repression of gene activity (4). Mammalian histone deacetylases can be divided into three classes on the basis of their similarity to various yeast deacetylases (5). Class I proteins (HDACs 1, 2, 3, and 8) are related to the yeast Rpd3-like proteins, those in class II (HDACs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10) are related to yeast Hda1-like proteins, and class III proteins are related to the yeast protein Sir2. Inhibitors of HDAC activity are now being explored as potential therapeutic cancer agents (6,7).

Background References

1. Marmorstein, R. (2001) *Cell Mol Life Sci* 58, 693-703.
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3. Liu, Y. et al. (2000) *Mol Cell Biol* 20, 5540-53.
4. Cress, W.D. and Seto, E. (2000) *J Cell Physiol* 184, 1-16.
5. Gray, S.G. and Ekström, T.J. (2001) *Exp Cell Res* 262, 75-83.
6. Thiagalingam, S. et al. (2003) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 983, 84-100.
7. Vigushin, D.M. and Coombes, R.C. (2004) *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 4, 205-18.

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