

Store at
-20°C

HDAC4 (D8T3Q) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling
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#15164

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UniProt ID #P56524

New 06/15

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.**Applications**
W, IP
Endogenous**Species Cross-Reactivity***
H, M, R, Mk**Molecular Wt.**
140 kDa**Isotype**
Rabbit IgG**

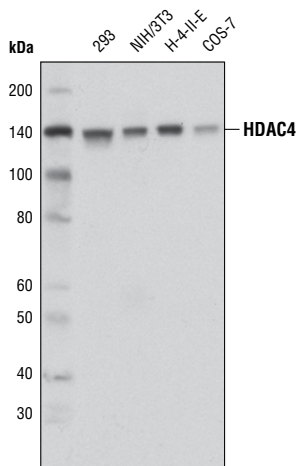
Background: Acetylation of the histone tail causes chromatin to adopt an "open" conformation, allowing increased accessibility of transcription factors to DNA. The identification of histone acetyltransferases (HATs) and their large multiprotein complexes has yielded important insights into how these 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).

Specificity/Sensitivity: HDAC4 (D8T3Q) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total HDAC4 protein. This antibody does not cross-react with other HDAC proteins, including HDAC5 and HDAC7.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant protein specific to the amino terminus of human HDAC4 protein.

Background References:

- (1) Marmorstein, R. (2001) *Cell Mol Life Sci* 58, 693-703.
- (2) Gregory, P.D. et al. (2001) *Exp Cell Res* 265, 195-202.
- (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, 205-218.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell lines using HDAC4 (D8T3Q) Rabbit mAb.

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.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100

For product specific protocols and a complete listing of recommended companion products please see the product web page at www.cellsignal.com

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide **Species Cross-Reactivity:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.