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HDAC4 (phospho Ser632) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP67057

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P56524
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	119040

Additional Information

Gene ID	9759
Other Names	HDAC4; KIAA0288; Histone deacetylase 4; HD4
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. 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℃

Protein Information

Name	HDAC4 (HGNC:14063)
Synonyms	KIAA0288
Function	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 via its interaction with the myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2C and MEF2D. Involved in the MTA1-mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer. Deacetylates HSPA1A and HSPA1B at 'Lys-77' leading to their preferential binding to co-chaperone STUB1 (PubMed:27708256).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Upon muscle cells differentiation, it accumulates in the nuclei of myotubes, suggesting a positive role of nuclear HDAC4 in muscle differentiation. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with a 14-3-3 chaperone protein and is due to its phosphorylation at Ser-246, Ser-467 and Ser-632 by

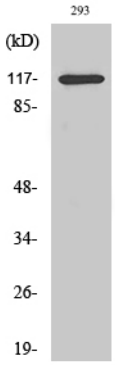
CaMK4 and SIK1. The nuclear localization probably depends on sumoylation Interaction with SIK3 leads to HDAC4 retention in the cytoplasm (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6NZM9}

Tissue Location Ubiquitous.

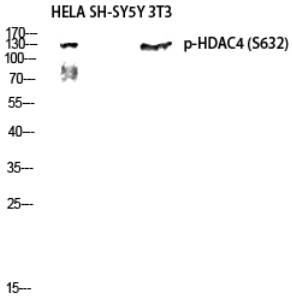
Background

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 via its interaction with the myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2C and MEF2D. Involved in the MTA1-mediated epigenetic regulation of ESR1 expression in breast cancer. Deacetylates HSPA1A and HSPA1B at 'Lys-77' leading to their preferential binding to co-chaperone STUB1 (PubMed:27708256).

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-HDAC4 (S632) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：1000



Western blot analysis of HELA SH-SY5Y 3T3 lysis using Phospho-HDAC4 (S632) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000