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HDAC11 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98543

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q96DB2
Other Accession	Q96DB2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Chicken, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39183
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HDAC11
Epitope Specificity	21-120/347
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the histone deacetylase family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with HDAC6.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Histone deacetylases (HDAC) are a family of 11 enzymes that are involved in the regulation of gene activation and silencing by regulating chromatin structure. HDAC11 is responsible for the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4). Deacetylation of histones is associated with the condensation of chromatin to a compact structure (heterochromatin) in which the genes are silenced. Each member of the HDAC family exhibits a different, individual substrate specificity and function in vivo. HDACs are known to be associated with a number of well characterized cellular oncogenes and tumour- suppressor genes and inhibitors of HDACs induce growth arrest, differentiation or apoptosis of cancer cells in vitro and in vivo.

Additional Information

Gene ID	79885
Other Names	HD11; HDA11_HUMAN; HDAC11; 3.5.1.98; HDA11_MOUSE; histone deacetylase 11
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=2ug/Test
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	HDAC11
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.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Weakly expressed in most tissues. Strongly expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.