

#### HDAC3 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11186

## Specification

# HDAC3 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW WB <u>O15379</u> <u>NP\_003874</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 48848

# HDAC3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8841

Positive Control Application & Usage Western Blot: Rat kidney lysate Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml), Immunohistochemistry (20-30 µg/ml)

Other Names HDAC3, SMAP45 , HD3 , RPD3 , RPD3-2

Target/Specificity HDAC3

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100  $\mu g$  (0.5 mg/ml) polyclonal antibody in PBS pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.01% thimerosal

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

**Background Descriptions** 

#### Precautions

HDAC3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



# HDAC3 Antibody - Protein Information

## Name HDAC3

#### **Function**

Histone deacetylase that catalyzes the deacetylation of lysine residues on the N-terminal part of the core histones (H2A, H2B, H3 and H4), and some other non-histone substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289" target=" blank">23911289</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595" target=" blank">21030595</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21444723" target=" blank">21444723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25301942" target=" blank">25301942</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810" target=" blank">28497810</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758" target="\_blank">28167758</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32404892" target="\_blank">32404892</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/23911289" target=" blank">23911289</a>). Histone deacetylases act via the formation of large multiprotein complexes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289" target=" blank">23911289</a>). Participates in the BCL6 transcriptional repressor activity by deacetylating the H3 'Lys- 27' (H3K27) on enhancer elements, antagonizing EP300 acetyltransferase activity and repressing proximal gene expression (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911289" target=" blank">23911289</a>). Acts as a molecular chaperone for shuttling phosphorylated NR2C1 to PML bodies for sumovilation (By similarity). Contributes, together with XBP1 isoform 1, to the activation of NFE2L2-mediated HMOX1 transcription factor gene expression in a PI(3)K/mTORC2/Akt-dependent signaling pathway leading to endothelial cell (EC) survival under disturbed flow/oxidative stress (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25190803" target=" blank">25190803</a>). Regulates both the transcriptional activation and repression phases of the circadian clock in a deacetylase activity-independent manner (By similarity). During the activation phase, promotes the accumulation of ubiguitinated BMAL1 at the E-boxes and during the repression phase, blocks FBXL3-mediated CRY1/2 ubiguitination and promotes the interaction of CRY1 and BMAL1 (By similarity). The NCOR1-HDAC3 complex regulates the circadian expression of the core clock gene BMAL1 and the genes involved in lipid metabolism in the liver (By similarity). Also functions as a deacetylase for non-histone targets, such as KAT5, MEF2D, MAPK14, RARA and STAT3 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15653507" target="\_blank">15653507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21030595" target=" blank">21030595</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21444723" target=" blank">21444723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25301942" target=" blank">25301942</a>. PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758" target=" blank">28167758</a>). Serves as a corepressor of RARA, mediating its deacetylation and repression, leading to inhibition of RARE DNA element binding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758" target=" blank">28167758</a>). In association with RARA, plays a role in the repression of microRNA-10a and thereby in the inflammatory response (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28167758" target=" blank">28167758</a>). In addition to protein deacetylase activity, also acts as a protein-lysine deacylase by recognizing other acyl groups: catalyzes removal of (2E)-butenoyl (crotonyl) and 2-hydroxyisobutanoyl (2-hydroxyisobutyryl) acyl groups from lysine residues, leading to protein decrotonylation and de-2- hydroxyisobutyrylation, respectively (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28497810" target="\_blank">28497810</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29192674" target="\_blank">29192674</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34608293" target=" blank">34608293</a>). Catalyzes decrotonylation of MAPRE1/EB1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34608293" target=" blank">34608293</a>).

### **Cellular Location**



Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Colocalizes with XBP1 and AKT1 in the cytoplasm (PubMed:25190803). Predominantly expressed in the nucleus in the presence of CCAR2 (PubMed:21030595)

**Tissue Location** Widely expressed.

## HDAC3 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

HDAC3 Antibody - Images

#### HDAC3 Antibody - Background

HDAC 3 is a member of the class I mammalian histone deacetylase family, which plays an important role in modulating the eukaryotic chromatin structure. Human HDAC 3 is composed of 428 amino acid residues. HDAC 3 interacts with a growing number of transcriptional factors including SMRT and N-CoR. The interacting complexes bind to specific regions of chromatin and regulate gene transcription in these regions.