

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP53277**Specification**

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IP, WB |
| Primary Accession | P56524 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG2a |
| Calculated MW | 140 KDa |

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9759**Other Names**

EC 3.5.1.98;HA6116;HD 4;HD4;HDAC 4;HDAC A;HDAC4;HDAC4_HUMAN;HDACA;Histone Deacetylase 4; Histone Deacetylase A;KIAA0288.

Dilution

IP~~1:500

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide, 50%,glycerol

Storage

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27708256"

target="_blank">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

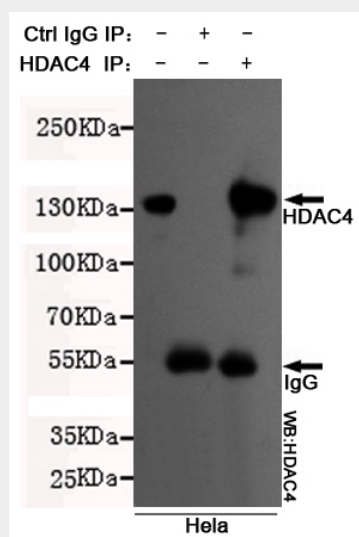
Ubiquitous.

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - Protocols

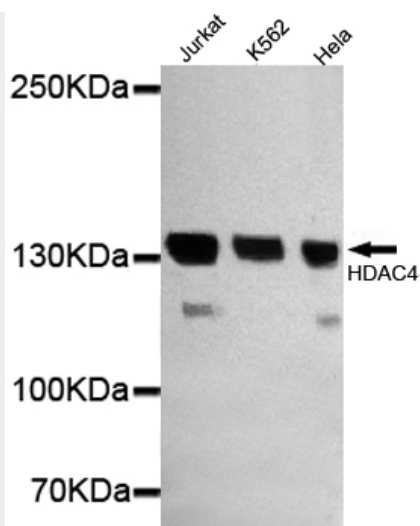
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - Images



Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysates using HDAC4 mouse mAb.



Western blot detection of HDAC4 in Jurkat, HeLa and K562 cell lysates using HDAC4 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 140KDa. Observed band size: 140KDa.

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - 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.

HDAC4 (N-terminus) Antibody - References

Grozinger C.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96:4868-4873(1999).
Ohara O., et al. DNA Res. 4:53-59(1997).
Ohara O., et al. Submitted (DEC-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.