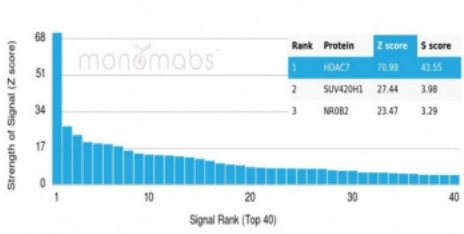
HDAC7 Antibody [clone PCRP-HDAC7-1B6] (V4274)

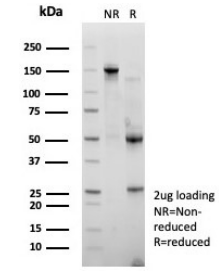
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4274-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4274-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4274SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

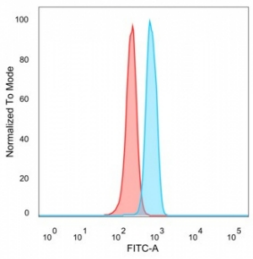
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG
Clone Name	PCRP-HDAC7-1B6
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q8WUI4
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells
Limitations	This HDAC7 antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using HDAC7 Mouse Monoclonal (PCRP-HDAC7-1B6). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free HDAC7 antibody (clone PCRP-HDAC7-1B6) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Flow cytometry testing of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with HDAC7 antibody (clone PCRP-HDAC7-1B6) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (blue); Red = unstained cells.

Description

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP, HAT1 and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC7 is a histone deacetylase that interacts with the adaptor mSin3A. The interaction of HDAC7 with mSin3A suggests the association of multiple repression complexes of transcription factors.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the HDAC7 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human protein was used as the immunogen for the HDAC7 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the HDAC7 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Ordering: Phone: 858.663.9055 | Fax: 1.267.821.0800 | Email: info@nsjbio.com