



Rabbit Anti-HDAC7 monoclonal antibody, clone TE193-5 (DCABH-5048)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	HDAC7
Immunogen	Recombinant protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clone	TE193-5
Purification	Protein A purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, FC
Molecular Weight	109/99 kDa
Cellular Localization	Nucleus, Cytoplasm.
Positive Control	A549, human brain tissue.
Format	Liquid
Size	50 µl
Buffer	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide

Storage	Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
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BACKGROUND

Introduction	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.
Keywords	DKFZP586J0917;FLJ99588;HD 7a;HD7;HD7a;HDAC 7;HDAC 7A;Hdac7;HDAC7_HUMAN;HDAC7A;Histone deacetylase 7;Histone deacetylase 7A;OTTHUMP00000202813;OTTHUMP00000202814 antibody