

Mouse HDAC8 / HDACL1 Protein (His Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 50273-M08B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

2610007D20Rik

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse HDAC8 isoform 1 (Q8VH37-1) (Met 1-Val 377) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met 1

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse HDAC8 consists of 387 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 43.1 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 46 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% gly

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

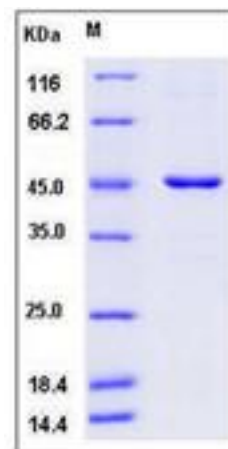
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Histone deacetylase 8, also known as HDAC8 and HDACL1, is a nucleus and cytoplasm protein which belongs to the histone deacetylase family and HD type 1 subfamily. Histone deacetylases (HDACs) are a growing family of enzymes implicated in transcriptional regulation by affecting the acetylation state of core histones in the nucleus of cells. HDAC8 / HDACL1 is weakly expressed in most tissues. It expressed at higher level in heart, brain, kidney and pancreas and also in liver, lung, placenta, prostate and kidney. HDAC8 / HDACL1 is 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. HDAC8 / HDACL1 may play a role in smooth muscle cell contractility. HDAC8 / HDACL1 may be a potential drug target for neuroblastoma differentiation therapy using selective inhibitors, avoiding unspecific side effects.

References

1. Buggy JJ. et al., 2000, Biochem J. 350 (1): 199-205. 2. Krennhrubec K. et al., 2007, Bioorg Med Chem Lett. 17 (10): 2874-8. 3. Oehme I. et al., 2009, Expert Opin Investig Drugs. 18 (11): 1605-17.

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