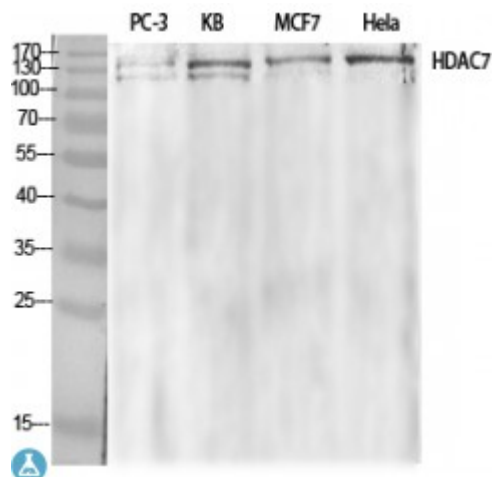


Anti-HDAC7 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to HDAC7.
Model	STJ93484
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human HDAC7 around the non-phosphorylation site of S155.
Immunogen Region	90-170 aa
Gene ID	51564
Gene Symbol	HDAC7
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	HDAC7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HDAC7 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Histone deacetylase 7 HD7 Histone deacetylase 7A HD7a
Molecular Weight	103 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:14067 OMIM:606542
Alternative Names	Histone deacetylase 7 HD7 Histone deacetylase 7A HD7a
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 by repressing transcription of myocyte enhancer factors such as MEF2A, MEF2B and MEF2C. During muscle differentiation, it shuttles into the cytoplasm, allowing the expression of myocyte enhancer factors . May be involved in Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) latency, possibly by repressing the viral BZLF1 gene. Positively regulates the transcriptional repressor activity of FOXP3 .
Sequence and Domain Family	The nuclear export sequence mediates the shuttling between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. In the nucleus, it associates with distinct subnuclear dot-like structures. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Treatment with EDN1 results in shuttling from the nucleus to the perinuclear region. The export to cytoplasm depends on the interaction with the 14-3-3 protein YWHAE and is due to its phosphorylation.
Post-translational Modifications	May be phosphorylated by CaMK1. Phosphorylated by the PKC kinases PKN1 and PKN2, impairing nuclear import. Phosphorylation at Ser-155 by MARK2, MARK3 and PRKD1 promotes interaction with 14-3-3 proteins and export from the nucleus. Phosphorylation at Ser-155 is a prerequisite for phosphorylation at Ser-181.