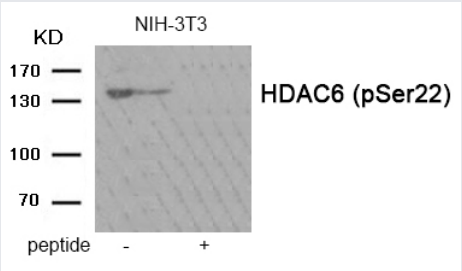
HDAC6 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	HDAC6, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	HDAC6 (Phospho-Ser22) Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-HDAC6 antibody
Product Synonym Names	HD6; HDA6; Histone deacetylase 6; JM21
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form/Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy usi
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of HDAC6 only when phosphorylated at serine 22.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C/1 year
Molecular Weight	114,361 Da
OMIM	300272
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q9UBN7
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 22 (P-Q-S(p)-P-P) derived from Human HDAC6.
Modification	Phospho-Ser22
Target Name	HDAC6
Product Categories/Family for anti-HDAC6 antibody	Phospho-specific Ab
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-HDAC6 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-HDAC6 antibody	Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000
Related Product Information for anti-HDAC6 antibody	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 By similarity. Plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility via deacetylation of tubulin.Chen S, Owens GC, Makarenkova H, Edelman DB (2010)PLoS One 5, e10848.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-HDAC6 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for HDAC6 purchase	MBS9414101 is an antibody targeting HDAC6. Also known as HDAC6 (Phospho-Ser22) Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-HDAC6 antibody
Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH-3T3 tissue using HDAC6 (Phospho-Ser22) antibody.The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for HDAC6. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	13128864
NCBI GeneID	10013
NCBI Accession #	NP_006035.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q9UBN7
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O94975; Q6NT75; Q7L3E5; Q96CY0
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9UBN7
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_006044.2
NCBI Official Full Name	histone deacetylase 6
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	histone deacetylase 6
NCBI Official Symbol	HDAC6
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HD6; JM21; CPBHM; PPP1R90
UniProt Protein Name	Histone deacetylase 6
UniProt Gene Name	HDAC6
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	KIAA0901; HD6
UniProt Entry Name	HDAC6_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	histone deacetylase 6
NCBI Summary for HDAC6	Histones play a critical role in transcriptional regulation, cell cycle progression, and developmental events. Histone acetylation/deacetylation alters chromosome structure and affects transcription factor access to DNA. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to class II of the histone deacetylase/acuc/apha family. It contains an internal duplication of two catalytic domains which appear to function independently of each other. This protein possesses histone deacetylase activity and represses transcription. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for HDAC6	HDAC6: 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. Plays a central role in microtubule-dependent cell motility via deacetylation of tubulin. Interacts with CBFA2T3, HDAC11 and SIRT2. Interacts with F-actin. Interacts with BBIP10. Under proteasome impairment conditions, interacts with UBD via its histone deacetylase 1 and UBP-type zinc-finger regions. Interacts with CYLD. Interacts with ZMYND15. Belongs to the histone deacetylase family. HD type 2 subfamily. Protein type: EC 3.5.1.98; Nuclear receptor co-regulator; Ubiquitin conjugating system; Deacetylase Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: Xp11.23 Cellular Component: microtubule; histone deacetylase complex; dendrite; leading edge; perikaryon; inclusion body; caveola; cytosol; nucleoplasm; dynein complex; microtubule associated complex; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; axon; cytoplasmic microtubule; cytoplasm; nucleus Molecular Function: zinc ion binding; histone deacetylase binding; microtubule binding; beta-tubulin binding; beta-catenin binding; misfolded protein binding; Hsp90 protein binding; actin binding; protein binding; NAD-dependent histone deacetylase activity (H3-K9 specific); enzyme binding; tubulin deacetylase activity; NAD-dependent histone deacetylase activity (H3-K14 specific); ubiquitin protein ligase binding; NAD-dependent histone deacetylase activity (H4-K16 specific); histone deacetylase activity; polyubiquitin binding; tau protein binding; alpha-tubulin binding Biological Process: negative regulation of proteolysis; response to misfolded protein; protein polyubiquitination; positive regulation of signal transduction; ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process via the multivesicular body pathway; transcription, DNA-dependent; negative regulation of microtubule depolymerization; macroautophagy; regulation of fat cell differentiation; response to toxin; organelle organization and biogenesis; misfolded or incompletely synthesized protein catabolic process; histone deacetylation; regulation of gene expression, epigenetic; response to organic substance; intracellular protein transport; protein complex disassembly; protein amino acid deacetylation; lysosome localization; negative regulation of oxidoreductase activity; regulation of receptor activity; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; negative regulation of protein complex disassembly Disease: Chondrodysplasia With Platyspondyly, Distinctive Brachydactyly, Hydrocephaly, And Microphthalmia
Research Articles on HDAC6	**1.** HDAC6 regulates neuroblastoma cell migration and may play a role in the invasion process.
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